"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably rain to-day and to-morrow; moderate to brisk east winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,346. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

GIANTS BEATEN, 6 TO 4; BAKER'S HOME RUN HELPS

Collins and Schang Also Star in Athletic Victory, Opening the World's Series.

SMASHING ATTACK WINS

Marquard Driven from the Box, While Bender Checks the Giant Rallies.

DARING IN DEFENSE, TOO

Athletics Take Desperate Chance of Double Play When Tie Score Threatens.

MISHAP HANDICAPS GIANTS

Merkle Turns His Ankle and Won't Play at Philadelphia To-day—Rain Threatened.

36,291 SEE THE STRUGGLE

2,000 Less Than the Record Crowd of 1911—10,000 Unable to Buy Their Way Into the Polo Grounds.

TO-DAY'S BASEBALL WEATHER.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following special forecast of the weather at Philadelphia to-morrow was made to-night by Prof. Edward H. Bowie of the United States Weather Bureau for THE NEW YORK TIMES:
"The prospects are very dubious. It looks like easterly winds, with cloudy weather, and probably rain all to-morrow and continuing on through Thursday. There is a storm coming from Hatteras, which will prevail all along the coast for several days."

World's Series—1913.

First Game—Athletics, 6; Giants, 4.

Attendance—Paid admissions	36,291
Total receipts	$75,255
National Commission's share	7,525
New York Baseball Club's share	6,773
Philadelphia Club's share	6,773
Players' share	40,638

1912.

First day's attendance	35,730
Receipts	$75,127

1911.

First day's attendance	38,281
Receipts	$77,359

The brawny figure of John Franklin Baker cast a sinister shadow over the championship hopes of the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday, his bat of ash crashing into a curve by Rube Marquard, propelling a home run drive into the right field grand stand in the fifth inning, sending Eddie Collins around the bases before him, and winning the opening game of the world's series of 1913. The score was 6 to 4.

This free-swinging terror of the Athletics was again the Giants' bugaboo, as he was in the titanic struggle of 1911. The wise men decreed that Baker's terrific hitting two years ago possessed an element of luck and that he would not be able to poke out home runs in another world's series. Baker showed yesterday that home runs are a habit, not chance, with him, the reward of a clear eye, sinewy arms and muscular shoulders.

Second to Baker in the attack on the Giants was Eddie Collins, the foxy second baseman, and Walt Schang, the young Athletic catcher, whom they call "Li Hung" in jest. Collins rounded out the day with a perfect batting performance, while Schang at a timely moment, when Marquard was slipping, drove a long hit to centre field and sent two runs over the plate.

Smashing Attack That Won.

The Athletics just smashed their way to victory. They swung savagely at every ball, with a vigor and an enthusiasm which would not be denied. Before the merciless hitting, Rube Marquard, McGraw's confident choice, faded in five innings. Then came "Doc" Crandall, who time and again has stemmed a batting tide. The Athletics showed him no favor. They drove him from the hillock in less than three innings, and in desperation the disappointed Giant leader rushed big Jeff Tesreau to the pitching mound. This Hercules, with a world of speed and a fade-breaking curve, checked the Athletics. Jeff came to the rescue too late. The game had been lost.

The defeat stunned the gathering of 37,000 fans. Manhattan wanted to see the Giants win the first game, and confidently expected that they would. The New York pitching staff has been heralded as more than a match for the dangerous Athletic bats. The calculation was wrong. The "hunch" that luck would hover over the Giants' fortunes this year was also bad. Luck had no place in the Giant downfall, and the Athletic triumph. It was ability to poke the ball to uninhabited portions of the outgardens, not luck, that won, and the Athletics had it.

While McGraw was calling upon his men to halt the Athletic advance, using three pitchers in a hopeless cause, the tall, gaunt Chippewa Indian, Bender, a cool-headed veteran of half a score of years in the major league, was holding the Giants with only a narrow margin of safety.

Here was the one bright spot in the Giant performance—they hit the ball. They hammered Bender hard at times, and in one inning, the fifth, it looked as if the rangy Redman was about to be driven from the game. McGraw's men rallied and went at Bender with vigor.

Bender Still Great in a Crisis.

After three runs had trickled over the plate, and the Giants had cut down the enemy's lead to a single run, Bender pulled himself together. It was a crisis in the last world's series in which he

Continued on Page 4.

KAISER AS A CAFE OWNER.

Lets Place Cheap, Looking for More Rent if Business Pays.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes an amusing illustration of the Kaiser's business habits in connection with a small café and restaurant erected by him near the historic mill of Sans Souci at Potsdam. A former restaurant had been removed to improve the gardens, but the Kaiser, on the protest of Potsdam people, had a new restaurant built near, renting it to the former steward of his domestic staff. In his letter of appointment the Kaiser wrote:
"My Dear Mr. Moritz: You shall only pay a small yearly rent of $1,500, but if the café proves popular and paying, we can later raise the rent somewhat so that I may make a somewhat bigger profit.
"I have one condition. You must serve the best coffee in Potsdam and neighborhood."
The Kaiser in his morning walks around Potsdam regularly enters his own café to get a glass of sherry and biscuits and equally regularly asks how the business progresses.
It was apparently unknown before that the café belonged to the Kaiser.

STRAUS UNWILLING TO RUN.

Service in Congress Would Interfere with More Congenial Duties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, Oct. 7.—Oscar S. Straus informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day that he had not yet received direct information of his nomination for Congress by the Progressives.
"Some ten days ago," he said, "I received a cable query whether I would accept the nomination if it was made. Further than that I am in entire ignorance of the subject. I replied saying that I could not accept for the reason that service in Congress would interfere with other duties which interest me more."
Mr. Straus has spent the Summer in Europe studying sociological questions, chiefly old-age pensions, insurance, and suburban houses for workmen.

GAYNORS THANK LIVERPOOL.

Message of Gratitude for Honors Paid to Mayor Gaynor's Memory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has received the following message from Brooklyn:
"Mrs. William J. Gaynor and her family wish to express their most profound thanks to the Lord Mayor and citizens of Liverpool not only for their beautiful floral offering, but also for the unfailing courtesy and kindness shown at all times in the more than kind expressions of sympathy, and, doubly so, in the unprecedented honors paid by them to the late Mayor of New York."

NEGRO KILLED IN RACE RIOT

Leader Shot Dead After Freeing Negress from Jail in Romeo.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 7.—Fifty negroes and as many white persons engaged in a riot in the village of Romeo, near here, this afternoon, when the negroes attacked the wooden jail and liberated Lulu Gibson, a negress, who had been arrested for drunkenness. In the fight a negro was killed and the little jail was wrecked.
James Winfield, after calling out all the negro citizens, led an assault on the jail and had liberated the woman, when James Hausen, Village Trustee, opened fire. Winfield was killed. The disturbers dispersed. In the meantime calls had been sent here for help to suppress a race riot.
A temporary jail was found. With the woman prisoner in it, a special guard was set over the building.

RETURNS MISSING BOY.

Nurse Took Ordorfer Child to Visit Her Brother.

Mrs. Mary Battersby, who disappeared on Sunday afternoon from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ordorfer at 247 Sheffield Avenue, East New York, taking two-year-old Joseph Ordorfer, Jr., with her, was arrested yesterday by Detective Frank Burke half a block from the Ordorfer home as she was walking toward the house with the child asleep in her arms. The detective had received word that the woman had returned to the district.
"I've been out to my brother John's home in Springfield, L. I.," she said, "and I thought I'd take Joey along. Joey is my darling. I went Sunday afternoon when I became tired of waiting for Mr. and Mrs. Ordorfer to come home from the hospital with Baby Elizabeth. I thought I'd just go away for a day or two, and did not mean any harm by taking Joey along."
"How could you be so cruel as to take my boy away without saying a word?" asked the mother of the other woman when she was brought before her. Mrs. Ordorfer wept with joy over the child's recovery and hugged him and kissed him passionately.
In the New Jersey Avenue Court Mrs. Battersby repeated her story of how she came to take the boy away. She said she loved him because of his close resemblance to one of her dead children. The hearing in her case was adjourned.

MIDNIGHT SWIM COST $17.

Escapade in Baltimore Fountain Lands ex-Governor's Son in Court.

Special to The New York Times.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Young Frank Brown, whose pranks have made him a subject of gossip in club and society circles, was arraigned to-day for trying to swim in the public fountain in exclusive Washington Place. The son of the former Governor of Maryland admitted that on a "dare" he and Harry O'Neill of New York took a midnight plunge in the shadow of the classic Washington Monument.
He paid a fine of $17, and then walked out of court with his father. O'Neill did not appear.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

BENJ. ALTMAN DIES, LEAVES $45,000,000

A Leader Among Merchants and the Owner of Art Objects Worth $15,000,000.

END COMES AT CITY HOME

Was 73 Years Old and a Bachelor—Had Realty Worth $20,000,000—City May Get Art Collection.

Benjamin Altman, President of the dry goods firm of B. Altman & Co., at 361 Fifth Avenue, and owner of one of the finest private collections of paintings and porcelains in existence, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 626 Fifth Avenue.
Mr. Altman, who was 73 years old, had been suffering for several years from kidney and heart trouble. During the past year his condition at times had been alarming, but he continued, despite his impaired health, to direct his business affairs until a few weeks ago. For about a month he had been confined to his house. His doctors said, however, that yesterday was the first day that he had taken to his bed. He was attended by Dr. B. Sachs of 116 West Fifty-ninth Street and Dr. J. Kaufmann of 52 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Mr. Altman was a bachelor. M. Friedsam, Vice President of B. Altman & Co., said last night that Mr. Altman's only relatives were two nieces and two nephews. Mrs. Charles J. Heymann, a niece, was with him when he died.
The value of his estate could only be estimated last night, but it is believed that is little if anything short of $45,000,000. His real estate holdings are valued at $20,000,000. The business of B. Altman & Co., of which he was the principal owner, is capitalized at $3,000,000. Mr. Friedsam refused last night to place an estimate on the value of Mr. Altman's interest in his business. By others it was estimated to be at least $10,000,000. The collections of paintings and porcelains are estimated to be worth $15,000,000. Mr. Altman was a Director and stockholder in the Bank of the Metropolis and in the Astor Trust Company.
Mr. Altman led a very secluded life, especially during recent years. He spent most of his time in his home on Fifth Avenue, where a gallery built at the rear of his mansion housed his art collections. Mr. Altman appeared only occasionally at the offices of his firm. He always was in close touch with the details of his business, however, and kept three secretaries busy at his office in his house. When he was not engaged in attending to his business affairs, Mr. Altman spent his time in his gallery or in correspondence with art collectors and dealers.
Mr. Altman's interest in his business and in art collecting was practically the whole of his life. He belonged to no clubs and cared little for society. Dr. Sachs, his physician for many years, said last night:
"Although Mr. Altman's name was widely known through his business and his art purchases, I doubt if there were 100 persons in this city who even knew him by sight."

Interested in His Employes.

Mr. Altman, indeed, was probably the most retiring man in New York. Avoidance of personal notice of any kind was almost an obsession with him. Even in relation to the greatest interest in his life, aside from his business, he kept himself in the background, and his art collection, the result of the labor of more than twenty years, was known only to a chosen few.
His additions to it and the prices he paid for them were never talked of by him or with his consent, but, of course, many of his purchases could not be concealed from the public. This attitude was attributed by those who knew him to a desire to avoid even the appearance of using his devotion to art as an advertisement of his business.
He avoided public gatherings, and would never permit his name to be used in connection with philanthropic work in which he was interested. The welfare of his employes was of deep concern to him, and to many of them he was a personal friend. He was also a friend to his customers, although personally unknown to most of them, for during the panic days of 1907 he allowed many of them to draw cash at his store and have it charged to their accounts.
The organization of his business was admired as a model by his competitors, and its removal from the old quarters at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street to the fine building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in 1906, was the beginning of a large movement in that direction, which has transformed that part of Fifth Avenue.
Mr. Altman was born in this city on July 12, 1840. His father was a dry goods merchant, and founded the firm which now bears the name of B. Altman & Co., in 1854. It was at first a small shop in Third Avenue, near Tenth Street. Benjamin Altman went through the public schools in this city, and then entered business with his father. After the latter's death the firm became known as Altman Bros. His brother, Morris Altman, however, died many years ago.
The business prospered under young Altman, and in a few years it moved from Third Avenue to Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. This site was occupied for thirty years, during which time Mr. Altman built up a large fortune. The store on Sixth Avenue was closed on Oct. 15, 1906, and the firm moved to its Fifth Avenue site.

His Knowledge of Porcelains.

Mr. Altman was an unrivaled judge of porcelains. Early in his career as a collector he became interested in the paintings of old masters, but it has been only in comparatively recent years that he has been known as a large purchaser of them.
In addition to his collection of art objects, Mr. Altman owned at his residence on Fifth Avenue a library of books on art. One of the volumes of which he was most proud was a catalogue of the Morgan collection, autographed by the late J. P. Morgan "To my friend, Benjamin Altman." He took great pleasure in showing this to visitors to his gallery.
Mr. Altman formed many firm friendships with men interested in art and art collecting. He had a large number of such friends abroad. It was said last night that one of his secretaries was employed solely with his correspondence with connoisseurs and art dealers in Europe and that Mr. Altman followed with the keenest interest all sales of art in this country and abroad.
Among those who have seen the works of art in Mr. Altman's private gallery are the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, who spoke with enthusiasm of the collection, during

Continued on Page 3.

The Mystery of Madame X

Who is she? That's the question that has agitated all of Paris since the publication of her book of reminiscences in which she tells pretty frankly her experiences with celebrities.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WHIRLED TO DEATH ON AN AUTO WHEEL

Little Girl's Dress Catches in the Sprocket as She Sits on Street Curb.

Three-year-old Helen Becker, daughter of John Becker, sat on the curb in front of her home, at University Place and Fourth Street, Woodhaven, L. I., at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Her mother had told her that supper would be ready in a few minutes, and the little girl was looking for the return of her father from his work. She was the only child in the neighborhood, and was humming to herself to pass the time.
An automobile owned and driven by Frank Huffmire, a plumber, of 1,124 Avenue J, Brooklyn, came along, and passed close to the little girl, but she did not move, feeling confident that the driver would not run over her. When the auto was very close, though, she arose to avoid being brushed by the dirty mudguard. But she miscalculated the distance, and her dress caught in the sprocket on the rear wheel. Around and around with the rear wheel the little girl was thrown. Her body was hurled against the pavement at each turn of the wheel, and her dress was wound tighter and tighter on the sprocket. The child's cries attracted the attention of the driver at last, and he stopped some fifty feet up the road. When he got to the girl's side he found her bound closely to the spokes of the wheel of his truck. She was unconscious, and was bleeding from many wounds.
An ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital brought Dr. Fleri. The girl was taken to the hospital, but the doctors there said there was no hope for her. Her skull was fractured and many bones were broken. At 7:30 o'clock last evening she died without regaining consciousness.
In the meantime Frank Huffmire, the driver of the automobile, had gone to the Ozone Park Police Station and had reported the accident there. That was before the girl died in the hospital. Huffmire told the Lieutenant on desk duty that he had not seen the girl on the curb, and that her dress must have caught in his auto after he passed her. He was served with a summons to appear in the Jamaica Police Court this morning.
George White, 8 years old, of 313 East Fifty-seventh Street, was killed early last night when an automobile owned and driven by Hugh Kelly of 4 Hunt Street, Elmhurst, L. I., ran over him at Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Manhattan.
The boy was playing in the street with companions, and as the automobile came along he stepped directly in front of it. Kelly applied the brakes, but was unable to bring the car to a stop before it struck the boy. The chauffeur carried the lad to Flower Hospital, where he died. Kelly reported the accident to the police, and the accident was investigated. Witnesses held Kelly blameless and he was allowed to depart.

AMBULANCE INJURES WOMAN.

Strikes Her While Rushing to Man Who Dies from Electric Shock.

A Washington Heights Hospital electric ambulance, rushing to the aid of a man who had received a mortal electric shock, struck Miss Elvin Whitlock, 50 years old, a domestic employed by a family at 4,441 Broadway, at Nagle and Hillside Avenues last night. James J. Maher, the chauffeur, and Dr. Jacobson picked up the woman and placed her in the ambulance. While Maher again put on speed to the branch power plant of the United Electric Light and Power Company at 201st Street and the Harlem River, Dr. Jacobson examined the woman and found that she was not badly injured. He left her to attend John McCollen, 48 years old, a steamfitter, of 223 West Forty-eighth Street.
McCollen was employed by a Pittsburgh firm which is doing some work for the electric light company. He cleared away a number of bolts near a boiler and his hand struck against an exposed electric light wire which carried 2,500 volts. Dr. Jacobson tried a pulmotor on the man, but had to give up all hope after half an hour's work. He then returned to the ambulance and took Miss Whitlock to the hospital. Her injuries are principally bruises and contusions, and she will be released from the hospital when she recovers from the shock.

NEW CANCER TREATMENT.

Prof. Werner Says That He Has Effected What Appear to be Cures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, Oct. 7.—In the Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift Prof. Werner of the Samariterhaus at Heidelberg makes a hopeful report on his further experience in treating malignant tumors with cholin. A form of this substance, which is absolutely harmless in its effects, has been prepared and put on the market under the name "enzytol."
By treatment with a combination of this preparation and radio-activity, Prof. Werner asserts, he has alleviated and probably cured a number of cases of human cancer "of the severest and most desperate character." At any rate, he says, there has been "complete disappearance of the tumors, cessation of the morbid symptoms, increase of weight, and a feeling of good health."
Prof. Werner, however, expresses the strong conviction that where an operation is possible it should be resorted to, and that the chemico-physical method should be employed only to prevent relapses and to remove so-called "daughter tumors." He claims that by his combined treatment the amount of radio-activity necessary is reduced and the cure is cheapened and made accessible to a greater number of persons.

WILSON BIG STICK USED TO PUNISH

In Philadelphia Nomination He Wields It on Congressman Who Opposed Tariff Bill.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In the nomination to-day of Ephraim Lederer to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern or Philadelphia District of Pennsylvania, President Wilson gave the first outward sign that he intends to use the big stick on those Democrats who do not support the Administration's legislative programme. Mr. Lederer was nominated over John T. O'Dea, who was the candidate of Representative Michael Donohoe and five other Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation. The rejection of Mr. O'Dea was due to the fact that Representative Donohoe, whose personal selection he was, had been paired against the Underwood Tariff bill in the final vote on that measure in the House of Representatives.
The choice of a Collector of Internal Revenue for the Philadelphia District was left to Mr. Donohoe by common consent of the Democratic Representative from that city, and Representative Lee of Pottsville, and the arrangement made was regarded as equivalent to the appointment of any man that Mr. Donohoe selected. Mr. Donohoe chose Mr. O'Dea. When everything seemed serene, however, State Chairman Roland Morris brought forward the name of Mr. Lederer, and the indorsement was backed strongly by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, and one of the strongest Administration supporters in the House.
In the course of the controversy that followed over the disposal of this important piece of Pennsylvania Federal patronage, Representative Palmer gave out a statement in which he said without qualification that as Mr. Donohoe had placed himself on record against the Administration tariff measure he was not deserving of consideration at the Administration's hands. It was evident from this action of Mr. Palmer's that Mr. Donohoe's candidate would not be appointed and the nomination of Mr. Lederer to-day showed that the President was not inclined to grant favors in the way of patronage to a Democratic member of Congress who opposed Administration policies.
Mr. Lederer's nomination in these circumstances is all the more pointed on account of the efforts President Wilson is making to bring recalcitrant Democratic Senators into line for the pending Administration currency legislation.
Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston and a good many other Massachusetts Democrats will be very unhappy over the nomination to-day of Edward K. Billings to be Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston. When it developed recently that the President had practically decided to appoint Mr. Billings vigorous protests came by telegraph from Mayor Fitzgerald and prominent Democrats of the Bay State. As a result of this agitation Secretary McAdoo, Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President; Dudley F. Malone, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Col. E. M. House, the President's personal friend and adviser, met in Boston in an endeavor to straighten out the dissatisfaction among Democrats there.
The main objection to Mr. Billings, on the part of the organization Democrats, was that he was the manager of the independent Democratic campaign against Mayor Fitzgerald in the last Mayoralty election. Feeling against him on the part of the Mayor and his friends was very bitter, and the nomination of Mr. Billings to-day is expected to add fuel to the fires of dissension in the Democratic ranks. The Wilson Administration is very anxious to keep Massachusetts in the Democratic column in this year's elections, and for that reason the decision to appoint Mr. Billings as Collector of Customs at Boston causes surprises here.
Announcement was made that Dr. Arthur Yager, President Emeritus of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., had been selected for appointment as Governor of Porto Rico. Dr. Yager was a classmate and an old friend of President Wilson at Yale. The President hesitated to give him a Federal position, thinking the appointment might bring criticism that personal liking instead of fitness for the place was responsible for the selection.

MRS. WILSON HEEDS APPEAL

Will Interest President in Campaign to Stop Gambling in Food.

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has written to Mrs. Eliza D. Fothergil, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Marketing Club, informing her that she will be glad to call the attention of the President to the resolution adopted a few weeks ago at Old City Hall, calling on the Chief Executive to use his good offices to prevent gambling in food products.
This letter was followed by one today from the Department of Agriculture to the club asking that the organization co-operate with Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets. The Presidents of the clubs affiliated with the Congress of Women's Clubs, who met to-day at the Fort Pitt Hotel, took action as assuring Mr. Brand that he could rely on their co-operation.

COAL PASSER A COUNT.

Western Locomotive Fireman Inherits Fortune as Well as Title.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 7.—Henry von Hagerdorn of Sioux City, a fireman on the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad, to-day received a cablegram from Germany announcing that by the death of Count Heinrich von Hagerdorn of Strassburg he inherits $450,000 and the title.
Hagerdorn is 24 years of age and has not been in Germany for 16 years.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS, world's famous tonic, delicious flavoring all desserts.—Adv.

SULZER, ALLAN RYAN SAYS, TRIED TO GET HIM TO CALL OFF MURPHY

Sulzer's Attempt To Make Peace With Murphy.

"I suggested to Mr. Sulzer that, now that certain charges had been preferred against him, I could not see how he could afford to put himself in a position not to answer those charges. He said that he did not want to drag his wife into the situation and put her on the stand. He told me that if the court voted that his trial was not legal he could make a statement and explain the situation satisfactorily.
"Mr. Sulzer asked me to see Mr. De Lancey Nicoll. He said that Mr. Nicoll could see certain parties, and he thought Mr. Nicoll could persuade them to do what he wished to accomplish by having me see Mr. Root and have him see Mr. Barnes.
"Mr. Sulzer wanted me to have Mr. Nicoll persuade Mr. Charles F. Murphy to endeavor to call off this inquiry by getting his following to vote that the court had no right to try, the Assembly no right to vote, this impeachment. Mr. Sulzer said that he was willing to do whatever was right.
"I did not see Mr. Nicoll and did not see Mr. Root. I told Mr. Sulzer that I would see what I could do, and I went out in the country and forgot it."—*From Allan A. Ryan's Testimony before the High Court of Impeachment.*

Asked Ryan to Urge Tammany Boss to Stop Impeachment Trial.

'I WILL DO WHAT'S RIGHT'

Financier's Son Testifies Sulzer Made Request a Week Before High Court Was to Meet.

NICOLL FOR "GO-BETWEEN"

Wanted Him to See Murphy as He Wanted Root to Intercede with Barnes.

SARECKY TAKES THE BLAME

Wholly Responsible for Campaign Fund Statement--Wrote Letter to Deceive Bank.

STOCKS AS MRS. SULZER'S

Josephthal Swears She First Broached Request to Take Up Wall Street Account.

LEHMAN'S A FREE GIFT

$5,000 Contribution Was Unrestricted — Sulzer's Refusal of $25,000 Donation Ruled Out.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, Oct. 7.—One week before the High Court of Impeachment met to try William Sulzer for "high crimes and misdemeanors," Mr. Sulzer, according to testimony given before that tribunal today, tried secretly to make his peace with Charles F. Murphy and to have the Tammany boss call off the pending impeachment proceedings. In return Mr. Sulzer, as Governor, promised to do "what was right."
This testimony was given by Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, the traction magnate and financier. It came as a complete surprise and created a tremendous sensation. The lawyers for the defense apparently were caught unawares, and made few protests as Mr. Ryan, led on by John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the Impeachment Managers, told his story, unwillingly, it seemed, but with circumstantial detail. They did not cross-examine the witness.

Nicoll As a "Go-between."

Mr. Ryan quoted Mr. Sulzer as saying that if the impeachment trial will be stopped he could "come out with a statement and explain everything satisfactorily." Mr. Ryan urged Mr. Sulzer to answer the charges, but Mr. Sulzer said he could not do so without dragging his wife into the situation and forcing her to take the stand.
A remarkable feature of the testimony was Mr. Ryan's assertion that after his refusal to see Senator Root, who once was his father's counsel in Mr. Sulzer's behalf, Mr. Sulzer urged him to see De Lancey Nicoll, also one of his father's legal advisers, who is a Democrat, whereas Senator Root is a Republican. Mr. Sulzer, according to the testimony, wanted Mr. Nicoll to be the go-between in the proposed deal with Murphy.
Mr. Ryan was asked if he ever approached either Senator Root or Mr. Nicoll on the subject.
"No," said the witness. "I told Mr. Sulzer I would do my best, and then I went out in the country and forgot all about it."
The testimony of Allan A. Ryan was the dominant feature of a most eventful day. It overshadowed in importance that given by the first few witnesses for the defense. These included Louis A. Sarecky, Mr. Sulzer's former confidential Secretary; Lieut. Commander Louis M. Josephthal, of Mr. Sulzer's military staff, who last July took up his account with the brokerage firm of Harris and Fuller when Mr. Sulzer owed that firm approximately $27,000; Herbert H. Lehman, of the banking firm of Lehman Brothers, who testified that he had given Mr. Sulzer $5,000 as an unrestricted personal contribution and had contributed in other ways $7,000 toward the expenses of his campaign, and Samuel A. Beardsley, a lawyer who, besides being a member of the Democratic State Committee, is the legal representative of the Anthony N. Brady interests and certain water storage corporations and who was prevented by a ruling of the court from testifying that Mr. Sulzer had refused a campaign contribution of $25,000 which Mr. Beardsley had proffered on behalf of some client.

Sarecky Takes the Blame.

The testimony of Louis A. Sarecky, the boyish-looking clerk to whom Mr. Sulzer gave a $4,000 job in the State service after Sarecky had appeared before the Frawley committee and declined to answer any questions relating to the Sulzer campaign fund, attracted far more attention than the evidence brought out from any of the other witnesses for the defense.
Mr. Sarecky assumed full blame for the direction of the Sulzer campaign fund and for Mr. Sulzer's sworn statement filed with the Secretary of State that it was a "full and complete" statement of all his campaign receipts

AEROPLANE SWEEPS ROOF, KILLING A GIRL

Miss Ruth Hildreth Dead, Her Sister Badly Injured, Two Lieutenants Hurt.

AVIATOR BEACHEY FALLS

Foot Slips, Loses Control, and Goes to Earth with His Machine.

Special to The New York Times.
BATH, N. Y., Oct 7.— Lincoln Beachy returned to aviation to-day and his aeroplane swept four persons off a hangar roof near the head of Lake Keuka, killing Miss Ruth Hildreth of New York, injuring her sister Dorothy, probably fatally, and inflicting severe hurts on Lieuts. Patrick N. L. Bellinger and James O. Richardson of the navy corps. The machine then dashed to earth, hurting the aviator badly.
It was Beachey's first flight since last May, when he announced that he had quit the flying game. He had felt an indirect responsibility for the deaths of two other airmen and had become disgusted with the morbid expectation of sensational accidents, which he said was the chief factor of public interest in aviation. The trend of the sport toward utility, however, made him change his mind last month, and in September's closing week he admitted that he intended to venture into the air lanes again.
A big crowd gathered at 3 o'clock this afternoon to see the famous airman perform his difficult and dangerous aerial feats once more. The Misses Hildreth and the navy officers were among the early arrivals. To get a good view of the air show they climbed atop the hangar. There they were seated as Beachey flew back and forth across the field.
When Beachey recognized the party he dipped his machine in salute and his act of courtesy was returned. He flew to the end of the field, turned and came back. When directly over the heads of the Hildreth party Beachey's machine was seen to dip dangerously.
Immediately afterward the aeroplane hurled the girls and the Lieutenants to the ground, a distance of ten feet. The aeroplane careened wildly and plunged thirty feet to the grass. Beachey was unseated and the machine was wrecked.
Spectators hurried to the Misses Hildreth and their escorts. Miss Ruth Hildreth, the younger of the sisters, was unconscious with a deep wound in her head. Miss Dorothy Hildreth also was insensible. Lieut. Bellinger and Lieut. Richardson were able to arise when aided.
Miss Ruth Hildreth was dead when a physician reached the spot. Her head had struck a sharp corner of an automobile. The other sister was removed to the home of John Scott and it was found she had suffered fractures of an arm and a leg and that her chest was crushed. Lieuts. Bellinger and Richardson had suffered bruises and cuts. Beachey had sprained his arm and ankle, but he walked about the field soon after the accident. He said he wished it had been his life rather than a girl's that was lost.
As he reached a point directly over the building, the airman explained, he lost control of his machine because his foot slipped from a lever. The aeroplane dipped and as it did so the rear trailer caught the party on the roof.
The young woman who was killed was a daughter of W. E. Hildreth of New York. She was 20 years old.
Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth went to New York last Sunday for a stay of a few days. It was the first time in years they were separated from their daughters.
Miss Ruth Hildreth, victim of the accident, was a daughter of Walter E. Hildreth, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Breslin, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. Mr. Hildreth is President and Director of the American Wine Growers' Association, President of the Urbana Wine Company, and President and general manager of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association of New Jersey. He has a Summer home in Urbana, N. Y., where his family has been staying for the season. He was stopping in the Breslin when he received the tidings of his daughter's death. He left there at 8 o'clock last night to hasten to his surviving daughter's side.
Lincoln E. Beachy is one of the best known American aviators, and has acquired a reputation for reckless daring. On Aug. 5, 1911, he won $5,000 in the New York to Philadelphia air race in 2 hours 22 2-5 seconds. On May 14 of that year he flew from Bridgeport to New Haven with a wireless apparatus mounted on his Curtiss biplane.
Beachey in August, 1911, broke the world's record for altitude, attaining a height of 11,578 feet in a Curtiss biplane at Chicago. He risked his life twice in June of that year by skimming the Niagara River through the mist of the Horseshoe Falls and diving under the upper steel bridge. On May 12 last, in San Francisco, he announced that he would fly no more, giving as his reason the fact that he felt he had been responsible for the deaths of flyers who had attempted to imitate him in his spiral descents. The attractions of aviation, however, led Beachey again to enter the employ of the Curtiss Company in Hammondsport on Sept. 28.
Beachey telegraphed to the Aeronautical Society last night that he would not take part in its Columbus Day meet in Staten Island. He also withdrew from THE TIMES Aerial Derby.
The manager of the Curtiss factory in Hammondsport sent word that the aviator had not been hurt dangerously.

LIBELED KAISER'S SON.

Papers Prosecuted for Reports About Prince Joachim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Strassburg legal authorities have instituted proceedings against two local newspapers which published certain reports concerning the Kaiser's youngest son, Prince Joachim.
It was asserted that during the time when he was a student at Strassburg University he incurred debts amounting to $125,000, and had dealings with professional money lenders.
It is officially stated that there is no truth in the reports.

BUYS PROPERTY, FORGETS IT

Philadelphian's Lapse of Memory Costs Him $3,800.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—A lapse of memory on the part of E. R. Wood of this city, which caused him to forget that he had purchased property in 1887 for $3,800 until that fact was brought to his attention a few days ago, resulted in his losing the ownership of the property.
A jury yesterday sustained the claim of William and Mary Coyle, who purchased the house for $100 in 1903 after it had been occupied by squatters for fifteen years.

COL. GAILLARD VERY LOW.

Condition of Panama Engineering Officer Is Precarious.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—No improvement was reported to-day in the case of Col. David DuB. Gaillard, of the Engineer Corps of the army, who is a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital here. No definite statement could be obtained at the hospital concerning Col. Gaillard, but it is understood that his condition is precarious.
Col. Gaillard's illness resulted from climatic conditions in the Panama Canal Zone, where he had charge of the excavation of Culebra Cut.
PANAMA, Oct. 7.—A son of Col. David DuB. Gaillard was called to the United States to-day on account of the critical condition of his father, who is undergoing treatment in Baltimore.

RADIUM FOR THE PEOPLE.

T. C. du Pont Said to Plan to Produce It for Philanthropy.

Special to The New York Times.
DENVER, Col., Oct. 7.—H. G. C. Thofehru, noted metallurgist and radium expert of Paris, who is stopping at the Brown Palace Hotel, gave out the information to-day that T. Coleman du Pont, head of the powder manufacturing company which bears his name, has purchased the German Beliher mine, the Wood Mine, and other properties at Central City and intends to erect a plant close to his mines to produce radium.
"Mr. du Pont intends to produce radium and its by-products for philanthropic purposes only and to put the material in reach of all the people," said the visiting scientist. "He will make the United States independent of Europe in supplying the demand for radium, and Colorado will become the centre of the industry for this country."
M. Thofehru is here in charge of the experimental and development work now being carried on. He says that two big discoveries of radium-bearing ores have been made by him since coming to Colorado, but that he is not at libery to say where these are located.

SCHOOL STRIKE SPREADS.

500 Young Sympathizers with Striking Miners Refuse to Study.

CALUMET, Mich., Oct. 7.—The sympathetic strike of school children in the Keweenaw County copper strike district spread this morning and 500 refused to study. The Ahmeek, New Allouez and Mohawk schools were affected. A special meeting of the school board was called to deal with the situation. It was said that the compulsory school attendance law would be invoked and that prosecutions of parents would follow if the children were not sent back to school. This morning 400 of the striking pupils paraded at Ahmeek.
The parents of the striking children demand the removal of the truant officer who investigated stories that the children had been threatened by mine guards and who reported that he found them to be untrue. The school board, however, is determined to retain that official.

WED IN TAXI AT MIDNIGHT.

Pittsburghers in Cumberland, Md., United as They Dash for Train.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 7.—While a taxicab was carrying Frederick R. McGinnis and Edna Barry, both of Pittsburgh, to the station to take a train home, shortly after midnight this morning, the Rev. D. G. Pile performed the ceremony that made them husband and wife.
They arrived late yesterday, but could not get a license until after midnight, and the marriage was performed in the taxicab to enable them to catch the next train home.

CARL SCHOONMAKER, NOTE BROKER, 716 Tribune Bldg. Tel. Beekman 5588.—Adv.

and expenditures. He did not even flinch when his admissions on the stand under the fire of Mr. Stanchfield's cross-examination involved acts which seemed to come under the penal statutes.

Mr. Sarecky testified that he had written the "en route" letter of Oct. 22, 1912, to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, giving Sarecky authority to deposit to Sarecky's personal account with that institution campaign contributions sent to Mr. Sulzer, and that he signed Mr. Sulzer's name to it after having practiced for weeks so as to enable him to write Mr. Sulzer's signature in a hand resembling that of Mr. Sulzer himself. He declared that he deliberately dated the letter "En route" to deceive the bank officials, who, he thought, might have learned from the newspapers that Mr. Sulzer was on a speaking tour on the date the letter was written.

To all these things Sarecky testified on direct examination by Harvey D. Hinman. On cross-examination he admitted that after the Frawley Committee had begun work he visited the office at 115 Broadway which Mr. Sulzer had occupied before he became Governor and brought from there to the Executive Mansion "an old ledger and stock book and some old letters he (meaning Mr. Sulzer) asked me to bring." It was inferred here to-night that these books had some relation to the various mining ventures Mr. Sulzer is said to have promoted, in which Sarecky is said to have been used as a dummy. The Frawley Committee had not pried into Mr. Sulzer's activities as a promoter.

First Broached by Mrs. Sulzer.

Lieut. Commander Josephthal, in giving his account of the circumstances leading up to his taking up the Big Four stock and the shares of American Smelters carried on Mr. Sulzer's account with Harris & Fuller, said he was first approached on the subject by Mrs. Sulzer. This recalled the fact that Mr. Sulzer, when he gave Mr. Josephthal a written order on the firm for the delivery of the stock after the indebtedness of Mr. Sulzer had been liquidated, wrote under his signature, "For Mrs. Sulzer."

"On the second day after Mrs. Sulzer and the Governor arrived in camp at the Gettysburg celebration," Mr. Josephthal testified, "Mrs. Sulzer told me that she owned certain stocks on which her husband had borrowed money. I said I would rather discuss such business with the Governor himself. The same evening Mr. Sulzer requested me to take up the account. As I figured there was about $7,000 equity in it, I took it up. Not a cent has ever been repaid."

Mr. Stanchfield objected to this testimony and said that it could be rendered competent only if brought from the respondent or his wife. The counsel for Mr. Sulzer in meeting Mr. Stanchfield's objection said nothing which would indicate that they had any intention of having either their client or Mrs. Sulzer sworn as a witness. On cross-examination Mr. Josephthal testified that none of the stocks he received from Harris & Fuller was registered in Mrs. Sulzer's name.

Root-Barnes Incident Admitted

The story of Allan A. Ryan regarding his talks with Mr. Sulzer during the latter's secret visit to New York City in the week before the Court of Impeachment met, was told at the morning session, after the court had been in executive session for an hour. In that private consultation, as it is termed, the court reversed its action of yesterday when it sustained Presiding Judge Cullen's ruling to exclude from the record the testimony then given by Mr. Ryan regarding Mr. Sulzer's request that he see Senator Root and get the latter to have William Barnes, Republican State Chairman, swing the Republican votes in the Court of Impeachment to the support of Mr. Sulzer's contention that the trial was illegal and should not go on.

The decision to reverse this ruling, it is understood, was reached by a vote of 41 to 14, whereat the court yesterday sustained its presiding Judge by a vote of 32 to 18.

It was the lawyers representing Mr. Sulzer who gave the prosecution its opening. Louis Marshall of respondent's counsel had demanded that they bring Mr. Ryan into court again to-day for cross-examination. When court opened Mr. Ryan, accompanied by William Traverse Jerome, his counsel, was on hand. Then Mr. Marshall told Mr. Stanchfield that he was not at all certain the defense wanted Mr. Ryan any further.

At this point Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the upper house, moved that the court go into executive session to reconsider yesterday's ruling with reference to the admissibility of Mr. Ryan's testimony. The motion was seconded by Senator Blauvelt of Rockland, a Democrat, and was carried without a dissenting vote.

After the private consultation the presiding Judge announced:

"Gentlemen, the court, after further consideration, has decided that the evidence given by the witness Ryan as to what the respondent said to him about going to see Senator Root shall remain in the record instead of being stricken therefrom. Therefore, the witness Ryan will immediately resume the stand, so as to see if any further questions are to be put to him."

Didn't Want to Involve Wife.

When Mr. Ryan was recalled he resumed, under the questioning of Mr. Stanchfield, and with fewer objections from counsel for Mr. Sulzer, his narrative where it was broken off yesterday. Up to that time Mr. Ryan had told how Mr. Sulzer in the private office of his former law partner, Samuel I. Frankenstein, in New York City, the week before the impeachment court met, asked him to go to Washington and have Senator Root intercede with William Barnes, Republican State Chairman, to bring pressure upon the Republican Senators sitting as members of the court to vote to throw out the articles of impeachment as having been illegally adopted. Stanchfield asked the witness if anything more was said.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Ryan. "I suggested to Mr. Sulzer that, now that certain charges had been preferred against him, I could not see how he could afford to put himself in a position not to answer those charges. He said that he did not want to drag his wife into the situation and put her on the stand."

"Was there anything further said?":

"I told him that I would not go to Washington, but that I would try to acertain the Republican sentiment on whether the Assembly had a right to impeach him. He told me that if the court voted that his trial was not legal he could make a statement and explain the situation satisfactorily. These were not his exact words, but it was the gist of the conversation. Our talk extended over a period of about an hour."

"Did you make any effort to ascertain the Republican sentiment?"

Court Votes to Admit It.

There was an objection from Mr. Herrick. Presiding Judge Cullen declined to make a ruling and submitted the question to the court. A viva voce vote was taken and it was overwhelmingly in favor of admitting the testimony.

Mr. Ryan was enjoined to answer yes or no. He testified that he took steps to make good his promise. This led up to another interview with Mr. Sulzer later on the same day. This interview also took place in the private office of Mr. Sulzer's former law partner.

"Did you talk to him about what you had done to ascertain the Republican sentiment?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes," said the witness.

Q.—Did you have with you any memoranda relevant to that subject? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you read the contents of that paper to Gov. Sulzer? A.—I either read it or he read it. He took it with him.

Q.—Have you a copy with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Ryan, asked to produce the paper, showed considerable hesitancy. The statement was typewritten, without anything to show its origin. Mr. Herrick looked the statement over and said there was no objection to its introduction in evidence.

"Mr. Ryan, when you handed that paper to Mr. Sulzer was there any talk between you as to where it had come from or as to who was its author?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I believe there was," said the witness. "I did not tell him who wrote it."

"Had there been any talk between you as to whom you were to get in touch with, to ascertain Republican sentiment?"

Opinion from a "Friend."

"In Mr. Sulzer's presence, I called up a friend of mine and asked him to meet me at my office. I did not say what I wanted to see him about. I do not [illegible]

The friend came to my office. I asked him to dictate exactly what he had to report to me, and he dictated that in my presence. This is not the original paper."

"Now, when you saw Gov. Sulzer in the afternoon and handed him that paper, did you say to him where that paper came from or where you got the information appearing upon it?"

"Nothing further than that I had obtained this information and that I believed it to be correct," said Mr. Ryan.

The statement, supposed to have originated with De Lancey Nicoll, one of Thomas F. Ryan's legal advisers, was offered in evidence. Here it is:

The best I can get is as follows:

First—That only elected members of the Court of Appeals will sit in the High Court of Impeachment. The appointed members will be excluded.

Second—That the Judges will maintain the legal fact that the Assembly can come together at any place, at any time, and at its own option, or at any given call, even that of a citizen, if it wishes to, and, a proper quorum being present, may present articles of impeachment against any official of the State for whom it has that authority.

Third—That no process exists in the law that is operative against the High Court of Impeachment or any act thereof; in other words, no restraining order will be in any way regarded.

Fourth—The Republican organization, as such, will do nothing. It will give no advice or order. It will leave every member to act upon his own judgment. The Chairman says distinctly that he will not permit anybody, high or low, to speak to him on the subject.

"Did you have any further talk with Gov. Sulzer that afternoon?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes, Sir," said the witness.

"Will you relate what further conversation you had?"

Robert F. Wagner, the Senate leader, addressed the court.

"I suggest that the question be amended so that the answer be confined to any other talk with reference to this proceeding," he said.

"Yes," said the Presiding Judge, addressing Mr. Stanchfield. "You will follow that suggestion."

"Mr. Ryan, did you have any further talk with Gov. Sulzer that afternoon with reference to these proceedings or this Court of Impeachment?" said Mr. Stanchfield.

"Asked Me to See Mr. Nicoll."

"Yes," said Mr. Ryan, "I suggested to him the advisability of resigning and then making a statement."

What else was said?"

"He asked me to do certain things," said Mr. Ryan. Apparently he was a reluctant witness. There was almost an anguished look in his eyes.

"What did he ask you to do?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"He asked me to see Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, to see if he could carry out the same idea that he had expressed to me in the morning. He said that Mr. Nicoll could see certain parties, and he thought Mr. Nicoll could persuade them to do what he wished to accomplish by having me see Mr. Root and have him see Mr. Barnes. That covers the conversation."

Mr. Ryan leaned back with an air of relief. But a question came from the Presiding Judge: "You did not mean that?"

"No," said the witness. "Mr. Sulzer said Mr. De Lancey Nicoll might accomplish the same end, your Honor. This conversation took nearly two hours."

"What you meant was that Mr. Nicoll was to see the Senator?" asked Judge Cullen. Mr. Ryan said that was not what he intended to convey.

"Did Mr. Sulzer name any particular party or parties that he wished you to request Mr. Nicoll to see?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

There was a full minute of tense silence before the witness replied.

"Yes, sir," he said, almost hurling his answer at Mr. Stanchfield.

"Whom did he name?"

Wanted Nicoll to See Murphy.

"Mr. Murphy," said the witness, grimly.

"Which Mr. Murphy?"

"Mr. Charles Murphy," said the witness. A whisper ran through the chamber. Tammany members of the court exchanged glances. Judge Cullen rapped with his gavel.

"What did Mr. Sulzer say he wanted you to ask Mr. Nicoll to say to Mr. Murphy?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"It was on the lines he wanted to accomplish," Mr. Ryan replied.

"I don't want conclusions," said the lawyer, "I want you to tell me what was said."

"He wanted this procedure stopped," said the witness. "He wanted the court to vote that the Assembly did not have the right to impeach him and the court to try him."

"What else did he want Mr. Nicoll to say to Mr. Murphy?"

"He asked me to get Mr. Nicoll to do these things," said Mr. Ryan.

"I want the whole of the conversation as to what you were to get Mr. Nicoll to say to Mr. Murphy," Mr. Stanchfield insisted.

"I have answered that, your Honor," said the witness, turning to the Presiding Judge.

"Just a moment, Mr. Ryan," said Mr. Stanchfield. "I am asking you to tell us just what Mr. Sulzer asked you to say to Mr. Nicoll."

"He wanted me to have Mr. Nicoll persuade Mr. Murphy to endeavor to call off this inquiry by getting his following to vote that the court had no right to try, the Assembly no right to vote this impeachment."

"There was more than that said, was there not?"

"He said Mr. Nicoll could be the go-between," said Mr. Ryan.

"Won't you go right along and finish that conversation?" urged Mr. Stanchfield.

Would Do Whatever Was Right.

"Mr. Sulzer said that he was willing to do whatever was right," Mr. Ryan replied.

"What further was said upon the subject of doing what was right?"

"I don't recall anything further."

"Do you recall anything else at all that was said?"

No response.

"Are you able to recall anything more that he told you to say to Mr. Nicoll?"

"No, Sir."

"Was there anything said in that talk as to what you were to say to Mr. Nicoll as to whether or not Mr. Sulzer had any certain number of votes in this court on that question?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Ryan. "He said he had ten Democratic votes."

"Did he tell you upon what proposition he had those votes?"

"No, Sir."

"What did he tell you, if anything, to say to Mr. Nicoll that would be done if Mr. Murphy would get the Democratic members to vote on this question as he wanted?"

"I answered that question," said the witness.

"Well, answer it again, please," begged Mr. Stanchfield.

"That he would do whatever was right," said Mr. Ryan.

"Did he specify what he would do as being right?"

"No, Sir."

"Is there anything more regarding Mr. Nicoll that you recall?"

"No, Sir."

Saw Neither Nicoll Nor Root.

"Did you see Mr. Nicoll?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you have any communication with him upon the subject?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you see Senator Root?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you have any communication with him upon this subject?"

"No, Sir."

"Now, it is a fact of common knowledge, is it not, that Senator Root had been a long time your father's counsel?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes, Sir."

"And Mr. Nicoll had been one of your father's counsel, had he not?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Ryan.

"Now, what reply, if any, did you make to Gov. Sulzer?"

"I told him that I would see what I could do, and I went out in the country and forgot it," said Mr. Ryan.

That ended the examination of the witness. There was no cross-examination. Mr. Ryan left the witness chair with evident relief. He returned to New York on an afternoon train.

May Not Call Sulzer Now.

The general opinion to-night is that Mr. Ryan's story has furnished the prosecution with so much ammunition which can be used on cross-examination that the lawyers for the respondent will not put their client on the stand. It is [illegible] that Mr. Sulzer spent some hours yesterday and to-day in a vain attempt to persuade some of his lieutenants who have been employed in recent investigations to take the stand and testify regarding the fear of prosecution on the part of Mr. Sulzer's political foes in the Democratic State organization to show that this was the underlying motive of the impeachment.

Instead of testifying, it is understood to-night Mr. Sulzer hopes to have his final say in a statement already prepared which is to be given to the newspapers when the Court of Impeachment has made its decree, provided this should be adverse to Mr. Sulzer.

It was pointed out to-night by lawyers that while Mr. Sarecky on the stand made much of the fact that he himself had written the letter to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company in which he was authorized to deposit Sulzer campaign checks to his own account, Jacob H. Schiff and several other witnesses had told on the stand that Mr. Sulzer personally had told them to make their checks payable to Sarecky.

One interesting feature of Mr. Sarecky's testimony was his assertion that all except a few of the letters inclosing campaign contributions to Mr. Sulzer had been bound in fifteen volumes, and that these were in the Executive Mansion at this time. This testimony was regarded here as strangely in contrast with the assertion of Mr. Sulzer that he had had no opportunity of knowing who had contributed to his campaign fund, as he had left all such matters to Mr. Sarecky and other aids.

Stanchfield Demands Volumes.

Mr. Stanchfield made a formal demand on Mr. Sulzer's attorneys for the production of these volumes.

"As at present advised, we will not produce them," was the reply of D Cady Herrick, chief counsel for Mr. Sulzer.

The counsel for Mr. Sulzer are divulging nothing regarding the future plans of the defense. Mr. Herrick was asked to-night who his next witness would be after the cross-examination of Sarecky had been concluded.

"He will probably last a long while," said Mr. Herrick. "It will be time enough to announce who will follow him on the stand after the court is finished with him."

The crowd in the galleries to-day was larger than on any previous day of the trial.

The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, a Philadelphia minister, who last Sunday in a sermon flayed the enemies of Mr. Sulzer, was subpoenaed to-day as a witness for the Managers. He will be asked to justify his charges that the proceedings are the result of a conspiracy. He is in Albany, and to-day he appeared somewhat disturbed over being called.

QUOTES MRS. SULZER.

Said Stock Was Hers, Josephthal Testifies—Other Witnesses for Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—When Allan A. Ryan left the stand, the defense called its first witness—Samuel A. Beardsley, a lawyer, who votes in Utica and practices in New York City. Mr. Beardsley is the Democratic State Committeeman representing the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District. He is also attorney for the Anthony N. Brady gas and traction interests and for big water power concerns in this State.

William D. Peckham, the Senator from Mr. Beardsley's district, has stood with Mr. Sulzer on direct primaries and other issues. Mr. Sulzer's opponents in the Legislature have sought in vain to establish a connection between the attitude of the Senator and Mr. Sulzer's action in vetoing the hydro-electric bill, which was bitterly opposed by the power companies at the regular session of the Legislature.

Mr. Beardsley, examined by D Cady Herrick, said he had known William Sulzer twenty-five years or more.

"After his nomination for Governor, did you see him and have a conversation with him relative to a contribution?" asked Mr. Herrick.

"I do not recall whether I saw him or not," said the witness.

"But you did have a conversation with him with regard to a contribution?"

"I did," said Mr. Beardsley. Mr. Herrick asked him when this conversation occurred.

"If the court please," said the witness, "I desire to raise the question of privilege. Whatever I did I did as attorney for a client, and, if I am to testify, I would prefer to do so by order of the court."

"I do not suppose that tendering a contribution to a candidate is law business," said Mr. Herrick. "No question of privilege can arise upon that."

Presiding Judge Cullen said he was not prepared to rule, but did not see what harm could come from answering.

Talk Over the Long-Distance.

"I had a conversation with Mr. Sulzer on Oct. 22 or 23," said Mr. Beardsley. "It was over the telephone. I was in New York. Gov. Sulzer was in Albany."

"Was that conversation in relation to a contribution?"

"It was," said the witness.

"Was there an offer of a contribution made at that time?"

Mr. Stanchfield objected on the ground that it was hearsay evidence, and that no foundation had been laid for its introduction. Judge Cullen asked whether it was one of the contributions mentioned in the articles of impeachment. Mr. Stanchfield said it was not.

"This respondent has been depicted before this court as going around, with his hat in his hand almost, begging contributions for his personal benefit, showing more activity in gathering contributions than in gathering votes," said Mr. Herrick. "We propose to show that this man rejected contributions of large amounts—refused to accept them. Now, certainly, that has some bearing upon the charge that is made here—that he was soliciting contributions from people for his own personal benefit."

"My impression is that it is not competent," said the presiding Judge. "But we will have a ruling of the court. I suppose there will be other cases of the same kind."

"I want it distinctly understood just what we want to show by this witness," said Mr. Herrick. "We propose to show that Mr. Beardsley offered a contribution of $25,000, and that Mr. Sulzer refused to take it."

Judge Cullen said he would exclude the testimony, not on the ground that it involved confidential relations between counsel and client, but because he regarded it as not material on the issue before the court. Judge Cullen then announced that he would poll the court on the question of sustaining his ruling.

Cullen Sustained, 28 to 24.

Senator Argetsinger of Monroe, first on the roll, voted to sustain Judge Cullen.

"I feel a great deal of doubt as to whether this testimony is admissible," said Judge Willard Bartlett, when his name was reached, "but I desire to give this respondent the benefit of the doubt; therefore I vote No."

When Senator Anthony J. Griffin, of the Bronx was reached he made an explanation in line with the statement of Judge Bartlett. Here is the result of the vote.

To Sustain—Senators Argetsinger, Blauvelt, Boylan, Brown, Bussey, Carswell, and Coats; Judge Collin, Presiding Judge Cullen, Senators Foley, Frawley, Heacock, Healy, Hefferman and Hewitt; Judge Hiscock, Judge Hogan, Senators McClelland, Malone, Emmrol, Pollock, Sanner, Simpson, Sullivan, Torborg, Velte, Wagner, and Whitney. Total, 28.

Not to Sustain—Judge Bartlett, Judge Chase, Judge Cuddeback, Senators Duhamel, Emerson, Godfrey, Griffin, Herrick, McKnight, Murtaugh, O'Keefe, Palmer, Patten, Peckham, Seely, Stivers, Thomas, Thompson, Walters, and Wende; Judge Werner, Senators Wheelock, White and Wilson. Total, 24.

There was a division among the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as well as among the Senators, and the division did not follow party lines any more than yesterday. With few exceptions, however, the Tammany Senators followed the lead of Foley, Murphy's Senator. There were nineteen Democrats and nine Republicans voting in the affirmative, while fourteen Democrats and ten Republicans voted in the negative. The absentees were Judge Gray and Senators Carroll, Fitzgerald, Ramsperger, and Sage.

Mr. Beardsley was excused.

"We do not want to be disrespectful to the court, or considered as in contempt of its ruling," said Mr. Herrick, "but unless there is a suggestion from the Presiding Judge we will put on other witnesses to proffer the same kind of proof. We have several such witnesses, but, of course, if the Presiding Judge should think it useless, we will submit."

"If you want to put them on you can and have a ruling on them," said Judge Cullen, "but I do not see that it is of any practical benefit under the ruling of the court."

Lehman's Offer to Sulzer.

Louis Marshall then summoned Herbert H. Lehman to the stand. Mr. Lehman is a member of the banking firm of Lehman Bros., in New York. He was Treasurer of Mr. Sulzer's Direct Primaries Campaign Committee last Spring, and as such appeared as a witness before the Frawley Committee. Mr. Marshall conducted the examination of the witness.

Mr. Lehman, who said he lived at 32 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, testified that he first met Mr. Sulzer in July, 1912, when Mr. Sulzer was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

"Will you tell the circumstances under which you met him?" asked Mr. Marshall.

"I wrote Mr. Sulzer a letter about that time," said Mr. Lehman., He produced a copy. Judge Cullen after glancing the letter over said he did not see its relevancy, but he permitted it to be read for the benefit of the other members of the court, and admitted it in evidence. Here is the letter:

June 24, 1912.

Hon. William Sulzer, 115 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Sulzer: May I take the liberty of offering my aid in your possible effort to obtain the Gubernatorial nomination this Autumn? It seems to me, both by your record and your personality, that you are the logical Democratic candidate, and it would give me great pleasure to do what little I can to help you in securing the nomination.

It appears to me that while you personally are, of course, widely known throughout the State, the actual work which you have accomplished in Congress during the past many years is not as yet thoroughly appreciated. While I have followed your career closely, I frankly confess that I did not realize until very recently the large number of important movements with which you have been connected and which you have brought to successful issue. Would it not be possible and wise, before the next State Convention, to bring before the voters your full record of accomplishments?

I fear that I have neither the time nor the experience to do very much practical work, but I should be very glad if you would permit me to help defray the expenses of such a campaign of publicity. Very sincerely yours,

HERBERT H. LEHMAN.

"After writing that letter did you have an interview with Mr. Sulzer?" asked Mr. Marshall.

"Yes, shortly thereafter," said the witness.

Gave Sulzer $5,000.

"Will you state the subject of that interview?" Mr. Marshall urged. Mr. Stanchfield objected that such testimony hardly could be material. Mr. Marshall said it would become material as showing that when Mr. Sulzer made his payments for stock last Fall he was not dependent upon his campaign contributions, but had funds received prior to his nomination. The Presiding Judge said Mr. Marshall might show that the witness had given a contribution.

"If you want to show that the contribution was made for campaign publicity, as stated in the letter, we have no objection," said Mr. Stanchfield.

"No," said Mr. Marshall, "not for campaign publicity. We just want to show that Mr. Sulzer received $5,000 from this witness, and that it went into his account, which has been under discussion here by your friends."

The evidence was admitted by Presiding Judge Cullen.

"Did you give Congressman Sulzer any money in September last year?" Mr. Marshall asked.

"I gave him $5,000," said Mr. Lehman. "It was on Sept. 25."

"Have you the voucher?"

"I have not."

"What was said by you when you gave him that money?"

"I gave it to him for his personal use, without any conditions," Mr. Lehman replied.

On cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield asked the witness if his conversation with Mr. Sulzer when they first met had been on the subject matter of the letter introduced in evidence. The witness said it had.

His Gift Was in Cash.

"I told him that I thought a campaign of publicity would be of value to him and that I would be glad to help him defray the expenses thereof," said the witness.

Q.—Isn't that what you gave him the $5,000 for? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew he was the candidate for Governor? A.—The convention had not been held. I knew he was a candidate for the nomination.

Q.—When you gave him this $5,000 was it within a week of the convention at Syracuse? A.—Thereabouts.

"When you gave him the $5,000, in what form was it?" Mr. Lehman was asked.

"In cash," said the witness." I gave him bills."

"Who suggested that this $5,000 contribution of yours should be made in cash?"

"I don't know that there was any suggestion made," said the witness.

Q.—What was the denomination of the bills you gave him? A.—I do not recollect; probably either $500 or $1,000 bills.

Q.—Did you tell him before you gave it to him that you were going to make this contribution? A.—I did.

Q.—Had anything been said between you as to the form that the contribution should be in? A.—I have no recollection of any conversation regarding it.

Q.—Are you prepared to say that there was nothing said as to the form that the money should be in? A.—I am not positive.

Money Given Unconditionally.

Mr. Lehman, on cross-examination by Mr. Stanchfield, admitted that he had been in Albany on several occasions between the time he wrote his letter and the time he paid the $5,000 to Mr. Sulzer, and that since the election he had been here four or five times, seeing Mr. Sulzer on nearly every occasion.

"Have you seen his counsel?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Not about the case," replied the witness quickly.

Q.—Have you seen Mr. Marshall? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have known him a good many years? A.—I have.

Mr. Stanchfield wanted to know if the witness had familiarized himself with the provision of the law requiring a contribution for campaign purposes given before nomination to be made public the same as one given after nomination. Mr. Lehman said he had looked up the law because he was Treasurer of the Direct Primary Campaign Committee, and one of the counsel for the Managers had implied that he should have filed a statement of the expenses and receipts of that committee.

Q.—When you wrote that letter in June, you stated there in terms that you were willing to contribute for a publicity campaign. Did you change your mind as to what you wanted to contribute the money for between that and Sept. 25? A.—No.

Q.—When you gave Mr. Sulzer the $5,000 in bills, did you not mean by it to aid him in effecting publicity of his campaign for Governor? A.—Not by any means.

"What did you mean by it?"

"I gave him the $5,000 unconditionally. I knew that he was a man of straitened circumstances. It did not care what he did with his money, whether he paid his rent, or bought himself clothes, or paid for his office or any other expenses which he might incur."

Q.—That is all argument. You did not tell him any one of those things? A.—I told him nothing.

Spent $7,000 in Addition.

Mr. Stanchfield then brought out that in addition, during the Sulzer Gubernatorial campaign, the witness had paid about $5,000 out of his own pocket for publication and postage of "Sulzer's Short Speeches." He thought that part of this had been paid by him to the Trow Directory Company for postage and distribution of 50,000 copies, and 7½ cents a copy to the Ogilvey Publishing Company of New York for printing the 50,000 copies.

On redirect examination Mr. Marshall tried to bring out that some of those copies of Sulzer's speeches were sent outside the State, but the witness could not say that. Mr. Marshall also brought out that Mr. Lehman's purpose in coming to Albany on the occasions mentioned had been to attend meetings of the State Reformatory for Misdemeanors, the Commission on Revision of the Banking Laws, and meetings for the Direct Primary bill.

Mr. Lehman summarized as all he had ever spent for Mr. Sulzer $1,000 for 7,500 copies of "Sulzer's Speeches" before Mr. Sulzer's nomination, $5,000 for more copies after his nomination, and the $5,000 in currency given to Mr. Sulzer personally. It was all his own money, he said. He also testified that as Treasurer of the Direct Primary Campaign Committee he had received about $17,000, but this was not connected in the evidence with the respondent.

Josephthal Tells of Stock Deal.

Lieut. Commander Louis M. Josephthal was called—a tall, well-built man, bald, and with a strong profile. He said he was a banker and broker, senior member of Josephthal, Luckheim & Co.; that he had lived in New York City forty-five years, and now lived at 26 East Seventy-third Street.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hinman he said he had known Mr. Sulzer since four days after the latter's election as Governor, on which day Mr. Sulzer had notified him that he would be reappointed as Naval Aid on the Military Staff. He began to tell how, on the second day after the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Sulzer in camp at the Gettysburg reunion, in the first week of July, he had a conversation with Mrs. Sulzer.

Mr. Stanchfield objected that any conversation with Mrs. Sulzer was incompetent. But Mr. Hinman explained that he would connect it with the notation "For Mrs. Sulzer" which appeared on the communication in which Mr. Sulzer transferred his stock held by Harris & Fuller to Mr. Josephthal. Thereupon he led the witness to tell how he had taken up those stocks from Harris & Fuller, paying $20,000.

"Mrs. Sulzer informed me that she owned certain stocks on which her husband had borrowed money," said the witness. "I interrupted her and stated that I would rather discuss this matter with her husband. Thereupon, that same evening, Mr. Sulzer requested me to take up the account."

Mr. Stanchfield objected but the Presiding Judge ruled that the testimony could be given in so far as it related to what instructions Mr. Sulzer gave the witness.

Senator Duhamel of Brooklyn, a Sulzer champion, arose.

"We have heard a great many charges from the prosecution here," he cried, angrily. "There has been a great deal said about Mrs. Sulzer, and I am one who would like the facts in the case, I would like to ask for a liberal ruling."

"The Presiding Judge is trying to give a fairly liberal ruling, of course, to this respondent, as to any other man charged with a serious offense," said Judge Cullen." "But he must adhere somewhat to what he believes to be the rules of law. You having adopted the rules of evidence."

"But, Mr. President," insisted Senator Duhamel, "these charges have been made—testimony has been introduced, it seems only fair to have these charges heard."

Sulzer Said Stock Was Wife's.

Commander Josephthal continued: "William Sulzer requested me to take up an account at Harris & Fuller's. He said the stocks were owned by his wife, and he had borrowed money on them. I then asked him the nature of the securities. He informed me there were 500 shares of Big Four common and 200 shares of Smelters common. I asked him how much he owed on the account. He stated between $20,000 and $27,000. I figured an equity of $7,000 in the account; that was $10 a share on 700 shares of stock. And then I answered William Sulzer that I would take up the account."

"William Sulzer informed me that he would telephone to Harris & Fuller Monday morning and he gave me a card giving me power to take up the securities. When I arrived there Monday morning they refused to deliver the securities. They requested a letter from William Sulzer authorizing them to deliver the securities to me. Tuesday morning, I received the letter, I ascertained the exact amount of the indebtedness, I sent a check to Harris & Fuller and at noon, July 15, I received the securities."

"Have you from that time on, retained and had possession of the stock which you took up?"

"Yes, sir."

None of the Money Repaid.

"Has any part of that money been repaid to you?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Not one cent," exclaimed the witness.

Senator Sage of Albany, wanted to know if the stock certificates, when delivered to the witness, were transferred to his name. The witness said the 200 shares of Smelters were but that the Big Four stock was not. He did not know whose name the Big Four was in.

Mr. Stanchfield wanted to know if the witness, as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, had taken any part in the exchange's protest before Gov. Sulzer against the latter's Stock Exchange bills. He replied that he had not, although once the Governor asked his opinion about the $4 tax, and he expressed himself against the tax.

"Are you in any way related to, or connected with, the Guggenhcims?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Hinman objected that this was immaterial. The objection was sustained.

"Are the Guggenheims largely interested in the control of the Smelters stock that you took up?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. Again Mr. Hinman objected, but this time he was overruled.

The witness testified that the American Smelting and Refining Company was a so-called Guggenheim concern. Thereupon the Presiding Judge ruled that Mr. Stanchfield had brought out enough.

Senator Walters wanted to know if the court could have the Big Four shares produced before it. The Presiding Judge said they could be brought.

"I have them with me," announced the witness, drawing the stock certificates from his pocket, amid a gathering laugh. There was a buzz and a general craning of necks to catch a glimpse of the much talked of Big Four stock certificates.

Big Four in Clerk's Name.

It was found that they bore the name of Louis R. Schenck, an employe in the office of Harris & Fuller. Commander Josephthal said none of the stock ever bore the name of Mrs. Sulzer.

Senator Emerson asked if the witness had contributed to Mr. Sulzer's campaign.

"Not one cent," replied the witness.

"Who is the regular counsel for your firm?" Mr. Stanchfield asked.

"We have no regular counsel."

"Do you know Mr. Frankenstein?" purred Mr. Stanchfield, looking around for Samuel I. Frankenstein, Mr. Sulzer's former law partner.

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness.

Q.—Is he your counsel now? A.—He has done work for us at various times.

Q.—When did he begin? A.—I believe he began in December, 1912.

Q.—When were you appointed on the staff of Gov. Sulzer? A.—I was appointed four days after the Governor was elected.

"But that was to take effect after the Governor-elect became the Governor of the State?" said Senator Griffin.

"Naturally," said Mr. Josephthal. The witness was then excused.

SARECKY A STAR WITNESS.

He Assumes Responsibility for Handling Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The star witness at the afternoon session of the Court of Impeachment was Louis A. Sarecky, the confidential stenographer of Mr. Sulzer, upon whom the defense depends to clear his principal of responsibility for irregularities connected with the management and reporting of his campaign contributions.

A murmur ran through the court chamber and the galleries, crowded almost entirely with eager-eyed women folk, as the young man, with pale face and tightly compressed lips, took the witness stand at 3 o'clock and raised his right hand to swear that he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Harvey D. Hinman, of counsel for Mr. Sulzer, drew the witness out on direct examination. He asked where Sarecky lived. Sarecky replied that he had lived at 516 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, for the last three months. He said he was married in December, and that he would be 28 years old in January. He said he had been subpoenaed for the prosecution about ten days ago and had attended the sessions of the court in response ever since. Asked what was his official standing, he said he was lay member of the Board of Deportation for the State Hospital Committee, and that he had succeeded Dr. George B. Campbell. For ten or eleven years he had worked for Mr. Sulzer as secretary, performing the ordinary duties of that office, looking after Mr. Sulzer's mail, opening his letters, interviewing persons and attending to Mr. Sulzer's business interests generally at 115 Broadway. Mr. Sulzer's New York office. Mr. Hinman made him describe the office in detail, apparently laying the foundation for impeaching the testimony of witnesses for the managers in that respect.

"During his campaign for Governor," said the witness, "I was at the office continually looking after his correspondence, seeing visitors, receiving money, paying bills, answering letters, and doing whatever work was to be done. I was helped by R. K. Weller, Frank S. Cisna, Charles Horowitz, and two assistants whom I hired later, and by 'Tom' Leary, a brother-in-law of Mr. Delaney, and 'Matt' Horgan."

Horgan later became Secretary of the Frawley Investigating Committee.

Sarecky testified that his office hours during the campaign were from 9 A. M. to 2 A. M., that he received from 250 to 300 letters and telegrams a day, and that Mr. Sulzer was often away from town, once on a campaign trip up the Hudson, once on a ten-day trip up-State, again in a campaign trip on Long Island, and frequently making speeches in the city. When in the office Mr. Sulzer usually spent his time seeing callers, telephoning, and preparing his speeches.

"Who dictated most of the replies to communications received in the campaign?" asked Mr. Hinman.

"There was very little dictation," replied Sarecky. I got up a form which would answer the purpose, and I sorted out the letters, gave each one a batch of them, and he knew the form to use."

Many Answered by Form Letters.

Q.—There were introduced in evidence here some letters that went out from that office during the campaign, which in effect read as follows: "I thank you very much for all that you have done and all you say, and you can help me very much," or words to that effect. Who got up that form of letter? A.—I got the letter up; but that was not the form, though—however, something to that effect.

Q.—Did you during that period—or, were there received during that period; some letters and communications inclosing checks and money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The letters which have been introduced in evidence show that none of them mentioned any amount and did not speak of campaign contributions. Did any one say anything to you at any time during the campaign with reference to making any statement in any letter with reference to donations or moneys received? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why was this general form of letter which you say you sent out gotten up in the shape in which it was? A.—In using that form I tried to concoct it so that it would cover almost everything that might come up during the course of our business. We would send the same letter to people who were doing things and people who were sending money, and that form covered everything. We would send the same letter to a person who was attending meetings or getting up meetings.

Q.—These moneys and checks, as they were received, what was done with them? A.—I deposited them to my account in the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, which was opened before Mr. Sulzer was nominated for Governor.

After the nomination, Sarecky testified, friends of Mr. Sulzer talked of getting up a campaign committee for him. Col. Alexander S. Bacon was first suggested as Chairman, but declined because he would be busy in the national campaign; so former Gov. Spriggs of Montana, Mr. Sulzer's business associate, was selected in his stead. Sarecky became Secretary and Treasurer.

Contradicts Pinckney's Testimony.

Mr. Hinman then asked Sarecky if he knew Cornelius S. Pinckney, the witness who testified last week that he had given Mr. Sulzer $500, and that the candidate told him that he would not report the contribution because he considered it a personal matter. Sarecky said he knew Pinckney.

Q.—And when he delivered it? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear the conversation which occurred between him and William Sulzer?. A.—Every word of it.

Q.—At that time did William Sulzer say to Mr. Pinckney, in words or in substance, that Mr. Sulzer did not propose to account for that money? A.—No, Sir; he did not say anything of the kind.

Q.—To whose order was the check made? A.—It was made out to my order.

Q.—When was it delivered to you, if at all? A.—In the presence of Mr. Pinckney. He gave it to Mr. Sulzer, and Mr. Sulzer handed it to me. I deposited it to my bank account in the Mutual Alliance Bank.

Mr. Hinman asked Sarecky who made out the deposit slips accompanying the deposits made in the bank. Sarecky replied that he did and sometimes Weller, Cisner, and Horowitz, and Hor

SARECKY ON STAND, SHIELDS SULZER

Continued from Page 2.

not disclosed. Mr. Sarecky couldn't recall the nature of some of the other expenditures that were not for campaign purposes, though he thought he had paid some in postage for books that went out of the State.

Stanchfield Cross-Examines Him.

Mr. Hinman then turned Sarecky over to Mr. Stanchfield for cross-examination. A murmur of excited anticipation swept through the court room and the galleries. Sarecky settled back in his chair and tightened his closed lips.

Mr. Stanchfield spoke in a very slow, very gentle voice, not even looking at the young man on the witness chair.

"Before I take up the details of your cross-examination," he began, and the hint was as gentle as solace from an executioner for pleasure deferred, "I should like to take up this 'en route' letter."

Q.—With whom in the Mutual Alliance Trust Company office did you have any conversation in regard to indorsing Gov. Sulzer's name upon checks that you presented there payable to his order? A.—I don't think that I personally had any conversation with anybody in that bank regarding that matter. One of the clerks—

Q.—Do you mean that no employe or person connected with the Mutual Alliance Trust Company talked with you on that subject? A.—To the best of my recollection, no; nobody spoke to me about that subject.

Q.—Who is the President of the concern? A.—I know him by sight, but I do not remember his name.

Q.—Is his name Floyd? A.—I think it is Webb Floyd.

Q.—Did he not speak to you upon the subject of your depositing in the trust company checks payable to the Governor's order? A.—No, Sir, he did not.

Q.—And you tell us then, that no one conneited with the trust company ever spoke to you about the indorsement upon checks you were depositing there, payable to his order? A.—No, Sir, nobody ever spoke to me about that.

Q.—Well, you emphasize "me." Did he speak to some one who in turn spoke to you? A.—They did; one of the boys who was helping me in my work.

Q.—Which boy? A.—I do not remember whether it was Mr. Cisna, Mr. Weller or Mr. Horowitz, because all of them had made deposits. It was one of the three.

Q.—Had you been in the habit of sending one or the other of these three, Weller, Cisna or Horowitz, with the checks to the Mutual Alliance Company to deposit them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did one of them call your attention to the fact that the trust company wanted some authority for you to indorse the Governor's name? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About when did you receive that information with reference to this letter, dated Oct. 22, 1912? A.—Oh, about two days before I gave them this letter, I think.

"Now, at that time you had been signing the Governor's name to papers of one sort and another, hadn't you? Did you ever sign it 'William Sulzer, per Louis A. Sarecky,' or 'By Louis A. Sarecky'?" A.—I do not think I did.

"When you did sign it, you did sign it 'William Sulzer,' didn't you?" purred Mr. Stanchfield, "and you had tried for years to imitate the handwriting of the Governor, had you not?"

A.—I did.

"You have signed that name time and time and time again just as closely as you could imitate his original signature?"

"Yes, Sir."

If Mr. Stanchfield was building a trap, Sarecky showed no intention of evading it. Indeed, he rushed into it with strange eagerness.

"That was your purpose in signing it, was it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"So that whoever received a communication signed in that way would believe that it was signed by him in person?"

"Yes, Sir."

Q.—Now, when you received word from the Mutual Alliance Trust Company that they wanted some authority from Congressman Sulzer at that time for you to indorse his name, did you communicate with Gov. Sulzer? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you let him know in any way that the Mutual Alliance Trust Company wanted that authority? A.—I did not.

Q.—So that when you went over this exhibit marked "Oct. 22, 1912, to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company," by whom did you send it? A.—I went there myself with it.

Q.—When you got there with this exhibit, whom did you see? A.—I think I saw the paying teller.

Q.—The typewriting on the face of this paper is your typewriting? A.—The typewriting is my typewriting; yes, Sir.

Q.—The signature "William Sulzer" is your signature? A.—I signed that.

Q.—Designed to convey to them the impression that it was the signature of William Sulzer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You intended they should believe it was the signature of Gov. Sulzer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You put on the face of this paper the words "en route," so that if they noticed in the newspapers that he was out of town they would see by this letter it came from him wherever he might be? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you did all that, knowing from this bank that they wanted from the Governor authority in you to indorse these checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Stanchfield Charges Forgery.

"In other words, you presented to that bank a deliberate forgery, didn't you?"

"Well—" began Sarecky.

"Answer that question!"

Mr. Stanchfield settled back comfortably. For the first time Sarecky was squirming uneasily in his seat. Even now, though, he seemed about to answer as he had before.

"Wait a minute!" shouted D Cady Herrick, chief of counsel for Mr. Sulzer. "I submit I am entitled to an answer," insisted Mr. Stanchfield. "What is the ruling? Is the objection sustained?"

"Objection sustained," ruled Presiding Judge Cullen.

And almost immediately he added: "You can get the facts; you can ask the questions as to the facts. Did you, witness, give it to this teller with the intention of deceiving him, so that he would think that was the personal letter of the respondent here, authorizing you to do the act?"

"That was my intention when I gave it to him," said Sarecky in a loud, strong voice.

The galleries literally bulged with straining, sympathetic women folk, beaming down upon the witness. Sarecky's chest was rising and falling in deep breaths. Only his face looked calm.

In reply to questions by Mr. Stanchfield the witness admitted that he had been in court and heard the testimony of the preceding days, and that counsel for the defense had asked him to write out a statement of the story as he figured in it. Sarecky seemed to appreciate the compliment implied by the suspicion of his having been coached for his part.

Then, in a monotonous tone, Mr. Stanchfield began inquiring into Sarecky's past—from the time of his birth in Odessa to the present day.

Sarecky said that he came to this country at the age of 2 or 3 years; that his father died ten or eleven years ago.

Questions Sarecky's Citizenship.

Then Mr. Stanchfield brought out information which is thought to have a bearing upon a possible charge that Sarecky was appointed to office in violation of Sections 5 and 6 of the Public Officials law, which require such officials to be citizens of the United States.

Q.—Have you ever been naturalized as a citizen? A.—No, I was not naturalized—

Q.—Just answer my question. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever voted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At no time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At no election? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Stanchfield carried the witness through his whole school history—through Public School 75, from which he was graduated in 1898, and De Witt Clinton High School, from which he was graduated in 1902. Thereafter he said he was connected always with Mr. Sulzer's office as stenographer and secretary from his sixteenth year. Mr. Stanchfield made him tell every French book he had studied in high school. He could recall two, and said he occasionally read a French newspaper. He could not recall what German books he had studied, but said he could speak German fluently.

"What dialect?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I mean German in the fullest sense of the word—not Yiddish German," flashed back Sarecky, glaring about him as a gathering laugh swept the galleries.

"I also studied Spanish, but cannot speak it fluently. I speak German, Yiddish, and English daily. Most of the dialects there are in the Yiddish language I have occasion to use. French I use very seldom."

He said he had also studied law two years at New York University, but had made no application for admission to the bar.

"While employed in Mr. Sulzer's office, how were you paid?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

Mr. Hinman objected that this was immaterial; but Mr. Stanchfield assured him that it would be made very material, indeed, by and by. Sarecky replied that he had sometimes been paid by check and sometimes by cash; sometimes by check of Mr. Sulzer and sometimes by others. He admitted that among these others had been Cisner and Mackoff, clerks and assistant clerk, respectively, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington. In 1911, he said, he got $1,500, and in 1912 $1,600. Mr. Hinman objected that this was irrelevant.

"We propose to show," said Mr. Stanchfield, "that he got $83 3 a month from Cisner, who was himself getting a salary of only $2,500 a year by law, and $50 a month from Mackoff, whose salary was only $1,800 during the period from March, 1911, to December, 1912, for services which this witness rendered the respondent."

Presiding Judge Cullen ruled the question out, however.

Mr. Stanchfield then carried Sarecky through various posts he has held recently through Mr. Sulzer's influence—Clerk in the Adjutant's office and private stenographer to the Governor at a salary of $2,500, without having to move his home to Albany.

Letters Inclosing Checks were Kept

Mr. Stanchfield sprang a surprise by demanding of the witness whether he had not kept records of the letters that came during the campaign and contained contributions. Sarecky admitted that such letters and telegrams were kept.

"All of those letters were bound up in books, weren't they?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How many books?"

"Twelve or fifteen volumes; maybe a little more, maybe a little less."

Q.—Those books were taken to the Executive Mansion, weren't they? A.—I don't know anything about that. They were bound up, if I remember correctly, in Washington, and they were sent direct from Washington to the Executive Mansion. That is to the best of my recollection.

Q.—When last did you see these volumes in the Executive Mansion? A.—I think about a week ago.

Q.—I am perfectly right in saying that in these volumes would be all letters that contained financial contributions, am I not? A.—No, Sir. I don't think they contain all letters. That is, I would not state under oath, because two or three, maybe four, may have been lost.

Q.—Did they contain the, substantially— A.—Substantially.

Q.—(Continuing)—all of the leetters containing financial contributions to his campaign for Governor? A.—Substantially; I think they contained almost all of them.

Q.—Hasn't your attention been directed to an examination of those books within the past week or ten days, or two weeks? A.—I saw them scattered on the floor of the Executive Mansion—in one of the rooms of the Executive Mansion; that is the only attention that has been called.

Herrick Refuses to Produce Letters.

"Will counsel for the respondent—and we make the request—produce for our inspection or introduction in evidence, as we may elect, the letters from people giving contributions to the Governor, which the witness has indicated were at the Executive Mansion?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"As at present advised, we will not," said D Cady Herrick curtly.

Mr. Stanchfield then took up Sarecky's acquirements in connection with his post in the State Hospitals Commission, where he said he was superior to the two physicians on the Board of the Bureau for the Deportation of the Alien Insane. Sarecky was forced to admit that he had never visited a State hospital for the insane except once five years ago in Brooklyn. Mr. Stanchfield wanted him to say if he knew anything about the nomenclature of insanity.

Mr. Hinman objected, saying that he had been appointed by the State Civil Service Board, and not by Mr. Sulzer.

Presiding Judge Cullen sustained the objection.

"I'll ask it short," he said. "Do you know anything about insanity?"

"No, not very much," replied Sarecky.

The court was then adjourned till tomorrow morning, when Sarecky will resume the stand for further cross-examination.

RILEY PRAISES OSBORNE.

Says Prison System Must Be Reformed, Not Revolutionized.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—"I am pleased at the widespread interest taken in Mr. Osborne's self-imposed confinement," said John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, in commenting upon Thomas M. Osborne's strictures on modern prison methods.

"Some notable reforms have been effected, the most important of which have been the demonstration that the ordinary convict is actuated by the same motives and is susceptible to the same influences as the ordinary unconfined individual. The best illustration of this is the fact that 300 convicts are employed in the construction of highways, living in tents, and occupying farmhouses without guards, other than a single officer, who looks after their material wants and assists in directing their work.

"I do not expect to see the time when confinement will not have some of the aspects of slavery. I do not think any convict would ever be informed by physical torture, and it should have no place in the enforcement of discipline. The real punishment is and must be the disgrace, humiliation, and confinement.

"The prison system of this State must be reformed, not revolutionized. It will require years to make the conditions approach what they should be."

WAR IN MADISON SQ. GARDEN

Federal Troops, with Battle Camp in Military Tournament.

Plans for a military tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden from Nov. 3 to 8 were announced yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Military Athletic League. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the league and will be presented to show the public all the methods of modern warfare, both army and navy. President Wilson has been invited to formally open the tournament, and Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels will be among the guests.

The Garden, it was announced yesterday, will be laid out like a camp, and United States regulars will make the camp their home for six days of mimic warfare. Field artillery, including quick-fire guns and high power military rifles, will be used. There will be cavalry charges, advances, and retreats; exhibitions of trench digging, and blowing up of bridges with high explosives.

Searchlights will encompass the manoeuvres, and wireless instruments will keep all the army and navy contingencies in communication. Special drills will be held daily by the United States infantry, cavalry, and Marine Corps.

The Executive Committee of the Military Athletic League having charge of the plans consists of Col. W. B. Hotchkin, Twenty-second Engineers, and President of the league, Chairman; Col. Charles O. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. F. H. Hines, First Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, Coast Artillery Corps; Major Edward Dayton, Twelfth Infantry; Major R. C. Cook, Secretary of the league, and Major H. C. Wilson.

AID FOR BIDE-A-WEE HOME.

$3,000 Raised, But $2,000 More Needed to Purchase Its Premises.

The Bide-A-Wee Home for Animals, whose existence has been threatened because of financial difficulties, has a prospect of a new lease of life, so its President, Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, announced yesterday. The lease expiring on its city home, at 410 East Thirtieth Street, the association was confronted with the need of raising $5,000 at once as part payment for the premises. It has now been able by loans and subscriptions to raise $3,000, and has until Nov. 1 to raise $2,000 more. It hopes that its friends will come to its rescue.

In the meantime a friend of animals in Paris, Ill., has written that in the next three years she will give $1,000 and lend $4,000. Mrs. Kibbe now hopes that the home may be saved and, with the help of more friends of animals, placed on a sound financial footing.

BANKERS SCOFF AT DOMINATION TALK

Country Institutions Not Influenced by Relations with the City Banks, They Say.

DISCOUNT RATE CONTROL

Deputy Controller Fisher of New York at Boston Convention Defends Plan to Curb Credits.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The several sections of the American Bankers' Association held to-day their annual meetings preliminary to the business sessions of the convention, which will begin to-morrow morning, and at most of these meetings some phase of the pending Currency bill came up for discussion. The association's Currency Commission, of which A. Barton Hepburn is Chairman, also met, but did nothing beyond approving the draft of its report to the convention.

Among the leading bankers here much satisfaction was expressed over the entirely independent action of the 600 country bankers, who condemned several features of the bill yesterday, and it was predicted that when the committee appointed by the meeting gets to Washington with the resolutions adopted the authorities there cannot fail to be impressed by the criticisms made.

Both country bankers and city bankers scoffed at the intimation from Washington this morning that the country bankers who had already spoken up against the bill had been induced to do so through their relations with the city banks. A member of the Currency Commission said he hoped an effort would be made by Congress to find evidence of such domination of the country banker, and predicted that it would be found to have as little substance as the talk some time ago about a conspiracy on the part of New York banks to depress the price of Government bonds.

Currency Bill Features Defended.

The Savings Bank section heard a defense of some features of the bill from Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Controller of the City of New York. He said the plan it contained for the regulation of credit by the control of discount rates was sound and would probably result in "a healthy restriction of the present tendency to expand security prices through excessive collateral loans, a curtailment of the operations of the call money market and the establishment of an open market for commercial bills, which would prepare the way for a separate investment market for long time mortgage credits."

"As the only open market to-day," he continued, "is virtually that for securities supported by loans on call, there is too frequently a distinct invitation to inflation of security values, with its inevitable reflex, through bank deposits, on commodity prices. The worst result of this practice is that, in crisis periods, it approximates a definite discrimination against legitimate commercial loans. The banker is too apt to consider his business from the standpoint of the individual security. He knows that certain stocks and bonds are gilt edge, and that the loan upon his makes on them is safe, overlooking the broad significance of the fact that a large volume of such loans throughout the country will ultimately disturb the very business community that he is endeavoring to serve.

"The opposition was expressed at one of the recent hearings before the Senate Committee that it might be dangerous to give this control of credit to the Federal Reserve Banks and Federal Reserve Board.

"On the contrary, it would seem to be dangerous not to confer this power. Both the expansion and contraction of credit should have reasonable limits. There will be times when it should be stimulated and times when it should be restricted. Under the new plan, as in present practice, the individual banker may extend credit to the limit of his ability. He need make no distinctions between loans on fixed and fluid credit, but the new plan will, at least, develop a tendency in the right direction. He can only rediscount the fluid credit.

"No Federal Reserve Bank will go to the limit of its ability. It must preserve a safe margin while expanding needed accommodation. This it will do by advancing its rate of discount. The lessening reserves will be a guide and a warning both to itself and the business world. It should be borne in mind that the power vested in these banks and in the central board, while new, is one of helpfulness. No type of credit control, however, can be effective until a unification of the statements of all banking institutions in the country gives the essential figures for that control. When this has been accomplished it may be possible to watch the development of credit in its various forms and formulate some general method of securing a scientific relation."

Collection of Checks.

At the meeting of the Clearing House section, Raymond B. Cox, assistant cashier of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, took up the bill's provisions for the collection of checks, which the country bankers say will so reduce their profits that many of them will have to go out of business. After describing the present confused conditions under which collections are made, Mr. Cox said:

"The problem has been partly solved in some sections of the country through the operations of what is known as the country clearing house. The entire solution of the problem and its complete elimination from American Banking is now offered to the public in the proposed Federal Reserve Act. The very fact that such a paragraph has been introduced into the bill indicates that the situation has become so serious that Federal legislation seems necessary.

"If enacted and operated as at present outlined, checks will assume their proper place in the transaction of the nation's business. They will serve the purpose for which they are created by business men, and when this is done they will be immediately redeemed and disappear instead of being used in many subsidiary ways incidental to the business public, yet expensive to them and confusing to the banking system."

The provision that national banks may open savings departments and act as trustees for corporate mortgages came in for discussion by the savings bank section and the trust company section, the general opinion being that such powers wert unnecessary and calculated to interfere with other institutions. William C. Poilon, President of the trust company section, said:

"The Federal Reserve act now under consideration by Congress is not considered a satisfactory currency measure by the bankers of the country at large. The act provides that trust companies may apply for admission to the reserve bank system upon practically the same terms as other banking institutions; but it also provides that national banks may open savings departments and may apply for power to act as trustee for corporate mortgages. This is undoubtedly the first time that this peculiar function of the trust company business has been delegated to commercial banks, and, as there seems to be no real demand for this privilege by national banks it should be omitted from the act."

The savings bank section also discussed the proposal of the bank head bill to remove the limitation on the amount any individual may deposit in a postal savings bank. The bill provides that interest shall be paid on deposits up to $1,000, and that deposits in excess of $1,000 not drawing interest may be taken to any amount. The upshot of the discussion was that the savings banks would not object to the postal banks taking deposits up to $1,000 and paying interest on them, but that non-interest bearing deposits should be limited to $1,000 additional until experience showed what effect, if any, letting down the bars would have on the savings banks.

Ex-Gov. Bailey of Kansas, who was Chairman of the meeting of country bankers yesterday, announced to-day that he had appointed George W. Rogers of Arkansas, McLean Tillon of Alabama, and W. H. Harrison of Oklahoma to select the committee of one from each State represented in the meeting which will present the objections agreed on to Senator Owen. The Senator will receive them on Monday.

LOUIS HOYT LEFT $7,064,491

United States Trust Co. as Executor Files Accounting of Estate.

A judicial accounting of the estate of Louis Thurston Hoyt, a New York stock broker, who died in Berlin on Aug. 2, 1901, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by the United States Trust Company as executor.

In the schedules submitted the total estate is placed at $7,064,491. The trust company holds an unexpended balance of $3,391,513, of which $3,090.230 is a trust fund for the benefit of the decedent's wife, Mrs. Frances M. Hoyt.

Under his will Mr. Hoyt gave one thirty-second of the residuary estate to each of the following charitable institutions: St. Luke's Hospital, the Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

BENJ. ALTMAN DIES, LEAVES $45,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

their visit to the late Whitelaw Reid in January, 1912.

City May Get Collection.

J. G. Kugelman of 15 West Fifty-second Street, an intimate friend of Mr. Altman, said last night that he estimated his fortune to be between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000. His private art collection is estimated by Mr. Kugelman as worth more than $15,000,000.

"I do not know what the disposition of the collection will be," said Mr. Kugelman, "but I believe that it will go to the City of New York."

Benjamin Duveen of Duveen Brothers, art dealers, said last night regarding Mr. Altman's art collection:

"Mr. Altman possessed many wonderful and interesting things. Among them was a Rembrandt that is priceless. He had so many treasures that I cannot at this time mention them in detail. My uncle, Henry Duveen, was Mr. Altman's art adviser. He is now on the other side, and in his absence I would not venture an appraisement of the collection left by Mr. Altman made. The fame of the Altman collection was world-wide."

The Altman Foundation.

Mr. Altman obtained in February of this year the adoption by the Legislature of a bill incorporating the Altman Foundation. The purposes of the foundation, as given in the bill, were to receive and administer funds, and to promote the social, physical, and economic welfare of the employes of B. Altman & Co.

The foundation plan includes a system of profit-sharing. It provides also that the fund may be used for charitable and educational institutions. The foundation was given authority to take and to hold absolutely or in trust any property, including the stock of B. Altman & Co.

The Trustees of the Altman Foundation are Michael Friedsam, George R. Read, Bernard Sachs, Edwin J. Steiner, and Edward J. Haney. The officers and Directors of B. Altman & Co. now are: Michael Friedsam, Vice President; Milton M. Klein, Secretary; Flavius J. Perry, Treasurer; Directors—Frank A. Nugent, Milton M. Klein, Gustav A. Hammer, James H. Thompson, Alfred Boehm, Charles Hayner, and Michael Friedsam.

The funeral services over Mr. Altman's body will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Friday morning at 9:30 o'cloc. The interment will be at Salem Fields, New York.

It was announced last night that the store of B. Altman & Co. would be closed until Saturday morning.

Probable New Head of the Firm.

Flavius J. Perry of 235 West 103d Street, Treasurer of the firm of B. Altman & Co., said last night that Michael Friedsam, the Vice President of the firm, in his opinion, would be elected to the Presidency of B. Altman & Co. by the Directors, and would succeed to the active management of the business.

"Mr. Friedsam certainly will be elected President," said Mr. Perry. "When Mr. Altman returned from his vacation three or four weeks ago, his health was poor, and Mr. Friedsam took complete charge. The sentiment among the Directors, I am sure, is that he should be retained as permanent head of the firm."

HIS REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS.

Mr. Altman Owned Property on 5th Ave. Worth at Least $20,000,000.

Mr. Altman owned or controlled under long leases real estate worth, in the opinion of expert real estate brokers, fully $20,000,000. It is all the finest sort of Fifth Avenue property, and is in two compact plots. One, the largest, the best known, and the most valuable, is the entire block occupied by the Altman department store, bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. The other parcel is three blocks below, comprising the entire block front on the east side of the avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets. Mr. Altman's residence at 626 Fifth Avenue, on the northwest corner of Fiftieth Street, was leased, the property being a part of the large Columbia University holdings in that neighborhood.

The assessed valuation of the Altman store block is $10,100,000, and the city assessment on the block front between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, is about $2,800,000, making a total of nearly $13,000,000. If offered for sale these properties would bring much more than this amount, particularly the store property, as it occupies one of the choicest sites in the city—in the heart of the Thirty-fourth Street retail shopping district. One who was familiar with some of Mr. Altman's real estate dealings said that Mr. Altman probably paid more than the assessed valuation for every parcel of the big store block during the years that he spent in obtaining the plot.

It took nearly ten years for Mr. Altman to acquire this whole block. Only a few weeks ago the Madison Avenue front, of which he obtained possession three years ago, was torn down, and the foundations are now being laid for that portion of the store building. The architecture will be similar to the rest of the structure, the exterior being of limestone, but this new portion will be two or three stories higher than the Fifth Avenue side.

Soon after 1900 Mr. Altman began acquiring the property. About seven years ago he joined the uptown movement, leaving his old place of business, which was leased property, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, for his new Fifth Avenue store. At one time it is believed that Mr. Altman contemplated moving to Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, as he purchased about that time the old Broadway Tabernacle property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street for about $2,000,000. He afterward sold this property to the late William R. H. Martin of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., and the latter constructed the present Marbridge Building, while Mr. Altman went to Fifth Avenue.

Corner Balks Mr. Altman's Plans.

The only part of the Fifth Avenue front which Mr. Altman was unable to buy was the Thirty-fourth Street corner, long occupied by the art firm of Knoedler & Co. This property was an old brownstone house owned by the Griswold estate. It was under lease for several years to the Knoedler firm, and although Mr. Altman made every effort to buy the lease, the art firm declined all his offers.

The failure to acquire this little corner for a time gave Mr. Altman great annoyance, as it made it impossible to extend the harmonious front of the Fifth Avenue store over the whole block. For many years the old house surrounded by the white front of the new store presented an odd appearance.

Mr. Altman, however, arranged with the estate to lease the property, as the owners declined to sell on any terms, and when the art firm's lease expired about two years ago, Mr. Altman got possession of the coveted corner. The house at once was torn down, and the big store was finished in accordance with the original architectural design.

Soon after the store was completed Mr. Altman began negotiations to acquire the rest of the block, which included the Madison Avenue frontage. Here also he encountered some difficulty. The chief trouble was to make terms with the owners of the two large plots on the Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street corner.

It was not until October, 1910, just three years ago, that possession was finally obtained. The owner of the corner house, 188 Madison Avenue, was Mrs. Margaret A. Howard, and she owned the large stable in the rear, fronting on Thirty-fourth Street. It is said that Mr. Altman paid $800,000 for these two parcels. The deal netted Mrs. Howard a handsome profit, for twenty years before she bought the property for $190,000. The adjoining house at 190 Madison Avenue, with a stable at 15 East Thirty-fourth Street, was owned by the Union Trust Company and had been held at $500,000. For these corner parcels it is said that Mr. Altman paid slightly over $1,250,000.

The two Madison Avenue houses were in their day among the finest residences in that part of the city and, with the remaining houses on the upper part of the Madison Avenue block, originally were owned by the Astor estate. In 1840 the two lower houses were transferred to the Chanler branch of the Astor family and eventually sold. Franklin H. Delano lived for a time at 190 Madison Avenue, and at 192 the late John W. Chanler, a Sachem of Tammany Hall, lived.

The Astors retained possession of the remaining houses, and the property is now owned by William Waldorf Astor. These Mr. Altman acquired at the same time, in 1910, on a long lease. Mr. Altman owned outright more than half of the great block, and what he did not own was held on long leases from the Astor estate. The block has a frontage of 320 feet on both Fifth and Madison Avenues and about 198 feet on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets.

Mr. Altman's faith in high-class Fifth Avenue property for investment purposes led him in 1904 to lease the block front on the east side between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges which gave him virtually a ninety-nine-year leasehold. This was the block which had previously been acquired by the Chicago merchant, Marshall Field, and at the time it was reported that he was preparing to open a great store in New York. But the plan was not carried out, and early in 1911 Mr. Altman bought the property. There was much speculation regarding the price paid. It has been said that Mr. Field paid more than $2,000,000 for the block front during the years that he was engaged in accumulating it, and as Mr. Altman bought it many years later, when Fifth Avenue property had increased greatly in value for business purposes, it is believed that he paid nearly $4,000,000.

In addition to the houses on Fifth Avenue, there are included in the plot several buildings adjoining on both Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, so that the dimensions are 197.6 feet on the avenue, 164.6 feet on Thirtieth Street, and 200 feet on Thirty-first street. With one exception, all of the old brownstone houses have been altered for trade.

Some excitement was caused in realty circles a few weeks ago when plans were filed in the Building Bureau by Mr. Altman for the construction of two twenty-one-story buildings on the site. It was learned, then, however, that Mr. Altman had no intention of beginning work at once. Several of the existing leases have about two years to run. It was said that the plans had been filed in view of the agitation for limiting the height of Fifth Avenue structures to twelve stories. Should an ordinance to that effect become law, it would be possible to construct the twenty-one-story structures any time in the future, in view of the early filing of the plans. Mr. Altman was for years a member of the Fifth Avenue Association, and, it was said, was thoroughly in sympathy with every legitimate effort which sought to preserve the avenue's high reputation. The officers of the association believed that Mr. Altman considered seriously the idea of putting up a block front of twenty-one-story structures.

A FASTIDIOUS COLLECTOR.

Mr. Altman Was Satisfied with Nothing Less Than Perfection.

In an article printed five years ago a writer in The London Times, discussing the great collectors of the world, bracketed Benjamin Altman with Mr. Frick, Mr. Widener, and the late Rodolphe Kann, while, of course, the supremacy over all was given to the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Since then Mr. Altman had acquired many of the most important treasures of the wonderful collection that he amassed, but it is possible that had the English writer even in 1908 realized what the house at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street contained he would have put Mr. Altman as a collector in a class by himself.

He was probably the most fastidious collector who ever lived. He was satisfied with nothing less than perfection. He was not catholic in his tastes, as was Mr. Morgan, but within the limits that he set for them, his collections, it is no exaggeration to say, are incomparable in America or Europe.

Mr. Altman would ruthlessly sacrifice some specimen, however great its value, if he supplied it by a finer one. This process he repeated over and over again, until the three or four rooms in which the greater number of his treasures are contained—the very finest of them are all in a single apartment of moderate size—undoubtedly, for their extent, the richest Aladdin's Cave of pictures, porcelain, enamels, textiles, and rock crystal carvings in existence.

The fourteen Rembrandts and other old masters—every one a masterpiece famous among connoisseurs—are hung rather high up, above cases which contain astonishing specimens of the fictile art of the Orient. In other cases, some glazed, the majority closed, are some of the most glorious things that Leonard Limosin and his family ever executed—enamels that nothing in the Louvre or South Kensington surpasses. In yet other cases are jade and crystal carvings; in others miscellaneous objects, each of which is a masterpice of workmanship.

Besides being one of the most fastidious of collectors, Mr. Altman was also one of the most secretive. He disliked publicity in regard to his purchases. There is a typewritten catalogue of his treasures, of which, presumably, copies were made, but a printed description of the collection is yet to be produced. Few persons obtained the privilege of examining his objects, but these few in recent years included various celebrated European connoisseurs, who, one and all, expressed amazement at the richness of the collection.

It can be said safely that when the estimate of the money value of the collection is made, as, of course, it will now have to be made, the result will be surprising. It is said that Mr. Altman paid $1,000,000 for two works by Velasquez—the celebrated portraits of King Philip IV. and the Minister Olivares. It is known that he gave a similar sum for four pictures from the Kann collection. These are Rembrandt's portrait of Oscar Haring, "Man with a Magnifying Glass," a "Woman with a Red Book," and Ruysdael's "Cornfields." These four works were loaned by Mr. Altman to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. It was the first time anything from the Altman collection had ever been exhibited publicly. Mr. Altman broke another precedent at that time by permitting himself to be interviewed in regard to the purchase. He said:

"I left New York rather hurriedly, before the plans for the Hudson-Fulton celebration had been shown to me, and I had no time to do my share. I was anxious to show my appreciation of the Dutch in honor of the event. I saw those pictures at the Duveens' and decided to buy them and bring them over."

It is agreed by Rembrandt students that the Altman collection of works by that master is the most important in this country. It includes, besides the pictures already mentioned, the artist's portraits of his son, Titus, his wife, and himself, the canvas known as "A Woman Paring Her Nails," and "The Auctioneer." There is also the splendid portrait of an old woman in a white ruff that once belonged to the Duke de Morny and later to A. Sanderson of Edinburgh, and that is generally supposed to be a portrait of Rembrandt's mother.

When the Marquis of Lansdowne, after years of hesitation, consented at last to sell the famous Rembrandt, "The Mill," for $500,000, it was at first supposed that Mr. Altman was the purchaser. This proved incorrect. He did not care for the picture, and regarded the price as excessive.

Two of the finest existing pictures by Franz Hals are in the Altman collection. One of them is "The Merry Company," a small copy of which is in the Louvre. Dr. Bode regards it as one of the painter's masterpieces. An excellent specimen of that rare artist Vermeer of Delft is also among the Dutch pictures.

Mr. Altman possessed few works by the earlier masters, but those that he did buy were all superb pictures. He is said to have given $250,000 for Holbein's portrait of Margaret Wyatt, Lady Lee, one of the half dozen important paintings by Holbein that have come across the Atlantic. Eighteen months ago he purchased a charming Francia, the portrait of Federico Gonzago, which Napoleon carried from Italy. Another very interesting picture is an Albrecht Dürer, the "Anna Selfdritt."

The antique rugs belonging to Mr. Altman are famous among authorities everywhere. There was no feature in his collections in which he took more delight and on which he was more willing to lavish money. These precious specimens of Oriental art, including some that are unique, are as carefully cased as everything else in the treasure rooms.

Among the miscellaneous art objects in the collection are a marble bust by Mino da Fiesole, a marble relief by Rossellino, and a painted terra cotta bust by Donatello—the last named from the Rodolphe Kann collection. There are also some fine statuettes by Clodion, Falconer, and Houdon.

Dr. Bode declared that the Ming porcelains owned by Mr. Altman were superior even to the magnificent J. P. Morgan collection of this ware. In all the Altman Oriental porcelains there is not a piece that is unremarkable.

FLIES FROM ALBANY IN HYDROAEROPLANE

Beckwith Havens and Verplanck Land on Staten Island After Trip Down the Hudson.

LOST IN THE DARKNESS

Aviator Alights on Midland Beach After Trying in Vain to Find Oakwood Landing Place.

In the mist which hung over Staten Island shore late yesterday afternoon Beckwith Havens ended his trip from Albany to this city in his hydroaeroplane. Guiding his craft to a safe landing was a task that took all his skill, for the atmosphere was so foggy that the observers of the Aeronautical Society at Oakwood Beach could not see more than a few feet from the shore. Havens was not familiar with the topography of Staten Island, so he had to circle about several times in order to find his landing place. When darkness began to fall he gave up the attempt to find Oakwood Beach and landed at the first place that offered. This was Midland Beach. There a strip of sand a mile long gave him plenty of room in which to alight. Mr. Havens and J. P. R. Verplanck of Fishkill, N. Y., his passenger, came ashore, as a matter of fact, less than three miles from Oakwood Beach.

Mr. Havens and Mr. Verplanck started from Albany upon their trip to New York at 1:32 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Havens found the weather conditions much better than upon Monday, when he was compelled to turn back after proceeding eight miles. He carried forty-two gallons of gasoline. Aided by a stiff south wind, the hydroaeroplane made a good start. It skimmed along the surface of the river for about 1,000 feet and left the water gracefully and circled upward. At a height of some 500 feet, Mr. Havens set his flying boat out upon her course.

The hydro-aeroplane maintained a speed of about a mile a minute, though there were times when she went nearly 100 miles an hour. Hudson, thirty miles from Albany, was made in 36 minutes and the seventy-five miles to Poughkeepsie was made in eighty minutes. A brief stop was made at Fishkill to replenish the gasoline.

It was foggy as the hydroaeroplane passed down the lower Hudson and headed for Staten Island. Flying high, the aviator made out the Statue of Liberty and from there he headed toward the east, passing close to the end of Governors Island. Then he laid a straight course for the east side of Staten Island. The aviators, though not familiar with the topography of the island, knew in a general way where the aviation beach was. They circled about in the darkness, but could not find it.

The first news received by those on Staten Island that Havens and his companion were out in the darkness trying to find their way to land came from the observer at the aviation grounds. He had been on the lookout for the arrival of the hydro-aeroplane. At 7 o'clock he reported that he had heard the hum of a motor off shore. He decided that Havens was trying to find the landing place. Havens sent his craft along until he foud a landing on the sandy beach at Midland. After landing, the aviators went to a hotel in Midland Beach and obtained assistance to pull their craft high up on the beach. Today they will go on to Oakwood.

Mr. Havens in his hydroaeroplane, and carrying Mr. Verplanck, in July won the 900-mile hydroaeroplane endurance race between Chicago and Detroit over Lakes Michigan and Huron. Fog and storm hold no terrors for him. Havens encountered fog in that race when leaving Michigan City, and his hydroaeroplane was nearly wrecked in a storm on Lake Michigan. Mr. Havens intends to take part in the meet of the Aeronautical Society at Oakwood Heights S. I., on Monday, to commemorate the first flight of the late Wilbur Wright in a power-driven aeroplane.

MISS LAW WILL FLY.

Woman Aviator Will Take Part in Wright Memorial Meet.

The committee of the Aeronautical Society in charge of the aviation meet which will be held at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, next Monday, Columbus Day, to commemorate the first flight of the late Wilbur Wright in a power-driven aeroplane, announced last night that two more aviators had entered their names for the aeroplane race around Manhattan Island which will be the principal feature of the meet and for which THE NEW YORK TIMES has offered prizes of $2,250. This brings the number of contestants up to eighteen.

The committee announced also that Miss Ruth Rodman Law would take part in the meet.

M'GRAW NOT DISCOURAGED, PREDICTS A VICTORY FOR THE GIANTS IN PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY

GIANTS BEATEN; HOME RUN HELPS

Continued from Page 1.

will ever pitch perhaps. Defeat stared at him. The National League champions were fighting, and fighting hard.

The heavy clouds cast a shadow over the stadium. Bender knew that speed would carry the day, but a pitcher of his age hasn't the reserve speed of a younger man. He didn't quake, but circled his long, supple right arm around his head and hurled the ball at the batter. The strain was terrific. He turned to his outfielders and waved them back toward the fence. He felt that he was weakening. With two out, Burns on first, and Herzog at the bat, Bender put the last ounce of strength into his pitching. The ball spun from his hand with killing speed. It shot up to Herzog a mere blurr against the dark background. Herzog chopped at the shadow and an inoffensive pop fly fell into the outstretched hands of Eddie Collins. Thus faded the best chance the Giants had to win.

Once again opportunity knocked at the Giants' door in the seventh. With one man down, Shafer and Doyle jammed hits to the outfield, Shafer scampering around to third on Capt. Larry's drive. There was only one thing that would save the Athletics at this crucial moment. That was a double play. Fletcher was crouched and eager at the bat. He's a hard hitter, Fletcher is. Bender's face was sphinx-like. The Athletic infield lay back for a double play, and Bender waited until they were set.

From the gloomy recesses of the grand stands thundered the roar of thousands of fans imploring, entreating, begging Fletcher to smash out the hit which would tie the score. Men set their teeth hard and clinched their fists. All eyes were glued on the stolid, unemotional Indian. Oh, if he would only crack or show some sign that the intensity of the situation was wearing on him. A howling multitude demanded his downfall, shrieked for his collapse. He cast a sneering, squinting glance over the mob. Again he looked back and saw that great $100,000 infield set and waiting. The personification of confidence the Chippewa was and as cool as an arctic Winter.

Daring Defense Saves the Day.

Fletcher hit the ball with terrific impact and it bounded over the grass at Barry. Shafer raced down the third base path and the crowd jumped to its feet in one glad outcry, for they supposed that Shafer was carrying home the tieing run.

But wait. Barry jumped into the bounding ball. He fought it as it tried to slip from his hands. He clutched it tight, shot the ball to the waiting Collins, and Doyle was forced at second. Fletcher was tearing toward first, calling on every bit of speed at his command. Collins pivoted on one foot, swung easily and gracefully about until he faced first, and relayed the ball to McInnes. McInnes saw instantly that the throw was wide. With one toe on the cushion he spread himself out as far as his arms would reach. The white sphere came from Collins's hand like a rifle ball and sunk into the outstretched mitt of McInnes with a dull thud. The double play was completed, Shafer's run did not count, and the $100,000 infield saved the day and Bender's reputation.

It was daring, spectacular baseball, the kind that thrills and works men into a frenzy of excitement. The Athletic infield had been put to a severe test and had delivered the goods. It worked as smoothly as a well-oiled machine. Giant rooters and Athletic fans alike burst into praise of the great play. Manager McGraw, on the first-base line, threw a glove to the ground savagely, muttered a few words under his breath, and walked to the bench. It was hard to beat that kind of ball playing, and no one knew it better than this same Mr. McGraw.

Here was one of the most exciting world's series games ever played. There was plenty of action, an abundance of hard hitting, and an element of uncertainty which gave you the feeling that something big was apt to happen any time. World's series are so often battles of close pitching that the batting is kept in the background. Here was a clash where athletes belted the ball as the boys do in the back lots.

Giants Lose Merkle's Services.

The Giants didn't battle the Athletics so gamely and so courageously without paying the toll. Before the game McGraw said: "Our chances are good if the luck doesn't break too badly against us." In the case of Merkle the luck broke badly. When he struck out in the sixth inning, and Umpire Klem didn't know it until Umpire Egan passed him information, the first baseman ran to first. In turning first base too abruptly Merkle twisted his ankle, but finished the game. After the game Merkle's ankle was swollen, and he was limping badly as he went to the clubhouse. He will be out of to-day's game in Philadelphia, and may not be able to play again in the series.

Snodgrass, who would be his logical successor at the initial bag, is also unable to play, and the berth may fall to Pitcher George Wiltse, who played the position in the last few games of the season. Wiltse is considered the best fielding pitcher in the National League, and will be able to swing the job. It is also possible that McGraw may use either Larry McLean or Arthur Wilson, catchers, at first.

Both the Athletics and the Giants went over to Philadelphia last night. There was a big crowd of excited fans around the Somerset, where the Athletics are stopping, from the time they arrived after the game, until they left town. There were cheers for Baker, Connie Mack, and Bender. After the game the Giants scattered to their homes in Harlem and gathered quietly at the Pennsylvania Station without causing much commotion.

As the train pulled out, McGraw said: "We always did have luck in Philadelphia." He added: "We are going to Philadelphia with the expectation of winning."

Off to the Game.

It was a holiday for Gotham. The tall temples of business downtown were deserted. On many an office door was a small placard which informed the curious that the occupant would "return in half an hour," but they never came back. They were all at the Polo Grounds. Doctor, lawyer, banker, and clergyman were there joining in the vociferous chorus of approval or disapproval with the leather-lunged ones whose only occupation from May to October is baseball "fanning."

It wasn't good baseball weather. All day long there was a threat of rain in the low, murky clouds which hung over the city. An occasional cloud of mist would blow over the field and into the stands, and in the eighth inning, when victor and vanquished were fighting out the final moments of the struggle, rain began to fall, and there was a rush for the exits. The darkness bothered the players and spectators, too. From the back of the stand it was difficult to see the ball. When Jeff Tesreau edged into the fray and put on all the steam he had, the spectators couldn't see the ball, and even the Athletic batsmen couldn't see it, for surely they didn't hit it.

Eighth Avenue was a seething, crushing mass of baseball fans from early in the day. A hundred policemen had to push, shove and jostle everybody to keep the crowd in an orderly line in the assault on the ticket windows. These baseball fans were good natured, though, and didn't mind the wait or the discomfort. The lines hugged the fence along Eighth Avenue and 155th Street and extended far down Bradhurst Avenue. There were many women in the line, and, anxious as the men were to crowd to the gates, there was always gallantry enough to give way for the fair fans.

When the teams came on the field just before 1 o'clock, the lower stands and outfield bleachers were jammed and the upper tier was rapidly filling up. Threatening weather was laughed at. The big crowd was gay and happy and perfectly willing to get wet to see this spectacle.

It was first come, first served in the lower tier and the bleachers, and fans took what they got and were thankful. Long before play time the park was filled to capacity and everybody was content to sit and wait and hear the band play. All the turkey trot ditties and soulful ballads were ripped forth in the blare of brass and those who could not sing with the band did their share by whistling.

Flags and pennants of Athletics and Giants put a dash of color in the dismal shadowed stands. Because of the unwelcome rain clouds there was little display of fashion. Men and women wore old hats and raincoats and had umbrellas handy.

The Players Welcomed.

What's everybody standing up for? Why the noise? Oh, yes, here they come through the big gate in centre field.

From under bleachers came the Giants and Athletics. They walked solemnly across the green field. It seemed that every man in the city who owned a camera rushed out to meet them. If you had a nickel for every picture that was taken, neighbor, you could spend the Winter at Palm Beach.

The Athletics were the first to go out for batting practice. Manager McGraw went over toward the Athletics' bench and shook hands with Eddie Collins and Capt. Danny Murphy. They seemed so cordial that you'd honestly believe they loved each other. "Mac" told "Murph" that he was glad to see him, and "Murph" said, "Same to you and many of 'em."

Frank Baker and Charley Herzog, who used to play on the same bush league team in dear old Maryland, shook hands and had their pictures taken. And the band played "There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland." There were two girls in the heart of Maryland yesterday, and they were both watching the bulletins at the little telegraph office. And when Papa Frank swatted out the homer in the fifth Mamma Baker probably hurried right home and told the little Bakers.

Rube Oldring and Baker knocked the ball into the stands during the rehearsal and the crowd cheered but said, "You won't do that when the game starts." Meyers and Tesreau also sent the ball into the crowd when they practiced hitting.

Another cheer and more shouting. What's up now? Across the field came Mayor Kline, accompanied by Major Gen. Thomas F. Barry, and Col. Whalen. His Honor tarried a moment to shake with Matty, and then went to his box. In a box near him was ex-Justice Edward E. McCall, Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Before the game Manager McGraw was called to the plate, and was entirely surrounded by Garry Herrmann, Candidate McCall, Arthur Irwin of the Yanks, and others. Mr. McCall presented McGraw with a silver basket of flowers in full bloom, a little present from Frank Chance and the Yankees. The flowers looked like geraniums, but were more expensive.

Then the photographers had another revel. Pictures were taken of the Mayor and his retinue. Mrs. Rube Marquard, who was Blossom Seeley, was also discovered by the snapshotters. So was Lord Northcliffe. He put his hat on the back of his head, and smiled just like a baseball fan as the photographer faced him. He had a jolly good time.

Now that this picture-taking appetite has been satisfied let's have a little baseball. The four men who can do no wrong, the umpires, held a field day at the plate and invited Manager McGraw and Capt. Danny Murphy in to take part. After they had discovered where the foul lines and the bases were the Giants ran out and took their places in the field.

Hurrah, the Game's On.

Eddie Murphy is the first citizen up, making his debut as a world's series performer. Eddie was anxious and couldn't wait, so he whanged the first ball that Marquard pitched into right field. It fell into Murray's mitt like dropping a stone in a well. Bang! That's Rube Oldring's hit. Rube was too all-fired anxious to steal and was caught napping off first by the crafty Marquard. Rube kicked like a roped steer because he got out and stopped to tell Umpire Klem that Rube made a balk or he never would have caught him. Collins got a safe whack and all eyes were riveted on Home Run Baker. He soared a ballooner to left. But his large moment is coming later.

"Li Hung" Schang showed the Giants that they musn't get gay with him in the first inning when Fletcher tried to steal second. Schang had the ball down to Collins, who was waiting for the runner like the chairman of a reception committee.

The Giants were the first to make an impression on the score board. In the third Merkle got a free ride at Barry, who juggled a moment and fired it to McInnes, but Merkle beat the toss. Marquard, unselfish fellow, sacrificed him to second. After Tilly Shafer had rocketed to Strunk, Doyle drove a hit to right which sent Merkle over with the first run.

The next picture on the canvas, audience, is the Athletics' share of the fourth inning. It marks the blow-up of Poor Richard Marquard. Eddie Collins nonchalantly pumped a seething three-bagger to centre field, which was grabbed by Shafer on the bound just before it hopped into the hollyhock bed near the fence. Baker would do a friend a favor any time, so he tapped a hot ball between first and second which couldn't be fielded, and Collins scored. The pastime was deadlocked, and the most surprised citizen in the neighborhood was Marquard. This run was created so quickly that Rube didn't know whether he was pitching with his right or left hand. Stuffy McInnis sacrificed, Strunk's grounder was the cause of Baker's downfall at third, and Jack Barry doubled to a whisky sign in left field.

Here is Schang. He swung with precision and grace and shot a liner to centre. Tilly Shafer lost the ball against the shadows of the grand stand momentarily, and just had time to stick up his left hand and say "Howdy" as the ball whistled by his left ear. Strunk and Barry were home handily.

Mr. Baker Repeats.

In the very next inning Frank Baker showed that the rumor that a huge hit, a great big one, you know, will win a ball game when it comes at the right time and in the right place has some basis. It's the first of the fifth. The Athletics died for the cause, and Collins, patient and reasonable, waited for four balls and sauntered to first. He stole second, Meyers's throw going on the wrong side of the bag.

Gentlemen, Mr. Baker at the bat. Lock the gates.

Mr. Baker at the bat with Mr. Marquad pitching means that Mr. Marquad is somewhat uneasy. Quite natural. Baker didn't wait long. On the second ball pitched he swung around like an express train taking a sharp curve. Every Giant on the lot knew the sound. The crack of a home run can never be mistaken. It has a distinctive one of its own. The sound had been echoing in the Giants' ears for two years. And here it was again. The ball went high and far into the right field grand stand, where a hundred hands tried to grab it at once.

Collins jogged home ahead of the Home Run Hero and the face of Connie Mack, hidden away in one corner of the player's bench, wrinkled into a smile. The Athletics tossed their bats in the air and danced around like a bunch of school boys. Nobody believed that Baker could ever do it again, but, great guns, he did.

Giants Raise False Hopes.

Because it had been predicted that Chief Bender wasn't as good as he used to be, the crowd was waiting anxiously to see him slip. Sure enough he did in the fifth but he checked the slip before it ruined him. Merkle singled and Handsome Harold McCormick, pinch hitting for the Rube, also singled. They both advanced a peg when Shafer died at first. Doyle whaled a hot grounder to Barry, who hurled the ball badly at McInnis and Capt. Larry was safe. Merkle taking advantage of the situation to score. Fletcher soaked a single to the right terrace, McCormick scoring.

Look at the crowd now. And hear them. People are waving their arms like dervishes and making a noise like a Democratic convention nominating a president.

Georgie Burns of Utica forced Fletcher at second, and during the interim Doyle scored. All of which was perfectly all right. Here are the Giants within a run of the White Elephants, fighting uphill with might and main.

Can Bender check the assault? Just you wait and detect. He threw in the high speed clutch, spread the outfielders all over the meadow, and Herzog perished as a result of trying to kill a shoot which was spinning so fast that it blistered the bat. The pop fly was caught by Mr. Edward Trowbridge Collins, who got his baseball degree at dear old Columbia, up on the Heights.

"Doc" Crandall was entertaining in the box in the eighth when the Athletics resumed their arguments. Collins laid down a tantalizing bunt and galloped to third on Baker's third hit. Stuffy McInnis wouldn't let the day pass without pushing himself into the picture somewhere, so he rammed forth a gay two-bagger to left and scored Collins.

"Doc" Crandall's Medicine Fails.

Crandall was informed that he was de trop and from the warming-up pasture in right field came the lumbering frame of the Ozark giant, Tesreau. He had barrels of speed, and in the darkness and drizzle, put so much "smoke" on the ball that said ball was invisible. Baker was on third and McInnis at second. Stuffy was careless and overanxious. The Athletics wanted to pull off their famous double squeeze. Strunk was ordered to lay a bunt toward third, and on the bunt McInnis and Baker had dreams of scoring.

McInnis took too great a lead off second and Meyers whipped the ball down to Doyle and McInnis was trapped. Baker tried to score and was nailed at the plate. Very careless of Stuffy. Tesreau fanned Strunk and Barry popped out.

The exhilaration of winning and the great work of the teammates about him put new life in the great frame of Bender. He went through the last two innings like wild fire. He was young again. The encouraging words of the players worked wonders for the Chippewa. The speed came back. The ball spun from his digits as of yore.

The Giants fought right up to the last out. The strain was killing. The obstacle too great. Murray got a hit in the eighth, but it went to seed. They made no impression on Bender's pitching in the ninth.

Ten years in the big league and a winner against as scrappy a club as ever played ball. Then years' pitching and a winner before a hostile crowd on the enemy's heath. The quiet Indian was happy last night. Happy because he has a Frank Baker on the team with him.

HOW THE GIANTS LOST.

Early Lead Quickly Vanished Under Athletics' Slugging.

Lowering skies which threatened to turn loose a shower at any moment and put an end to the day's sport which the fans had been looking forward to with great eagerness for weeks and for which hundreds had endured a whole night's wait outside the Polo Grounds so they would not miss it, made the world's series crowd at the Brush Stadium more and more impatient as the time for the game drew nearer. Once the players of the two teams were on the field the fans had a chance to forget the threatening weather while they cheered every bit of fancy fielding and every solid hit that was made in the preliminary practice. On J. Franklin Baker, hero of the 1911 series, the greatest amount of attention seemed to centre, and the fans did not let a move of the great home-run hitter pass unnoticed. The chance of repeating was against him, but the New York partisans shuddered as they saw him hit a mighty drive over the top of the right field stands. It was a prodigious clout, and it dispelled any impression that Baker had lost any of the strength from his broad shoulders.

Preliminary practice by the Giants furnished almost one continuous occasion for cheering. The infield that had been penned and panned as being so far behind the speedy Athletics' four in the execution of difficult plays, put through fifteen minutes of snappy work. The appearance of Herzog at third base in place of Shafer gave the fans an inkling that Snodgrass was not in active membership in the impending battle and the fans were glad to see Herzog on duty. His great work in the series of last year has not been forgotten and the feeling was general that the eleventh hour shift, due to Snodgrass's "charley horse," was a good one for the team. The rest of the New York infield was the same as during the season just closed.

The Athletics' infield, about which so much had been written since the crafty Mack assembled it in the present form, went through its work without any such flashes as the Giants showed. But it was equally sure, and nothing that a fielder could get escaped. The outfields, of course, had little to do in the way of brilliant fielding. With the batting and fielding activities completed, the crowd settled back to await the answer to the question which had been puzzling every follower of baseball for a month. Would it be Bender or Plank for the Athletics, and would Matty or Marquard draw down the pitching assignment from McGraw? If the rival managers had reached any decision on the two important details they gave no inkling of the answer to the crowd until a minute before the game began. In front of the Athletics' bench the crafty Chippewa and the veteran Plank warmed up with Thomas and Lapp. On the other side of the field, near the New York dugout, Matty was limbering up his arm with Grover Hartley, and Marquard was showing his speed to Art Wilson.

The usual conference at the plate between the four umpires and the two field generals showed Manny Murphy looking after the interests of the visitors. Mack, as usual, was hidden on the bench. Only a few seconds were required to reach an agreement on the ground rules, and then the announcement came that the answers to the perplexing questions were Bender with the Athletics and Marquard for the Giants.

That the New York choice was not overpopular can be said without any reflection on the fans' faith in Marquard. Matty had started two series for McGraw, and had won each time, both victories being registered against the same team that was now opposing McGraw's. Tesreau drew the assignment last year and lost. Matheweson had been considered far more likely to start than any of the other New York pitchers, and Marquard's reception was far below the standard of the Matheweson ovations, first game or otherwise. On the Philadelphia side Bender had been generally predicted, and a great surprise followed the announcement that he was to start, as he did in the series of 1910 against the Cubs and 1911 against the Giants.

As the game was played on the grounds of the National League representative the chief umpiring duties fell to the lot of one of President Thomas J. Lynch's staff. Klem was the arbitrator behind the bat, and Egan looked after the bases, with Rigler in left field and Connolly in right.

With the scene all set for the third world's series between these two great ball clubs, John Brush Hempstead, son of the Giants' President and grandson of the late John T. Brush, threw out the new white ball, Umpire Klem relayed it to Marquard, for the usual preliminary throws to Meyers, and the game was on.

First Inning.

Eddie Murphy, one of the two Athletics who made their world's series début, was the first to face Marquard, and he wasted no time at the plate. The first ball that Rube served to the Athletic outfielder looked good to him, and he crashed his bat against it. But it floated out into the waiting hands of Red Murray, and the fans cheered for no apparent reason unless because the opening play of the big series had gone in the Giants' favor. It seemed a good omen. Oldring was more patient, and his patience was rewarded. He looked over the first one, which Klem called a strike, and the next he straightened into a clean hit to right field, just where Larry Doyle could not reach it. Then came a battle of Rube vs. Rube, and Marquard won. He threw to Merkle several times to get Oldring, and finally guessed that Oldring was about to steal. Rube had such intentions, got a good lead when he thought Marquard was about to throw to the plate, and Marquard's throw to Merkle caught him flat-footed. The usual alibi of the pitcher making a balk availed nothing, and Oldring returned to the bench in ill humor, while the crowd booted. Collins followed with the first of his three hits, and then all attention was diverted to the plate where Baker was swinging that home-run bat. A sigh of relief escaped the anxious thousands when Baker skied to left field and Burns camped under the ball.

The usual cheer for the lead-off man of the home team greeted Shafer's appearance at bat for New York. Bender worked slowly, but was soon in a hole with a three-and-two count on Shafer. Then the Indian shot one up as straight as a die and Shafer hit it, but Eddie Murphy grabbed it out in right field. Doyle gave Strunk an easy chance in right centre and Fletcher brought the crowd to its feet with New York's first hit. He tried to steal on the first ball pitched to Burns, and Schang, Mack's other world's series novice, got the ball to Collins in time for an out.

Second Inning.

For the Athletics McInnis, a confirmed hitter toward left field, hit direct to Herzog, the ball hugging the ground all the way, and he was an easy out at first base. Four pitches to Strunk sent Amos back to the bench charged with the first strike-out of the series, and Barry hit the first ball to Fletcher. It was a high bound and Barry was an easy out.

Bender was again in the hole with Burns, missing the plate three times on four pitches, and then he cut the plate twice for a strike-out while Burns held his bat on his shoulder. It was the same with Herzog, who forced the Indian to put one straight over or let him walk, and Bender put it over. Herzog grounded to McInnis, and Stuffy beat him on a race to the bag. Murray, the goat of the 1911 series against the Athletics, was welcomed warmly when he faced Bender, and had one chance to wipe what memories failed to produce two seasons back. It was a solid hit to left field, but Red did not get very far, as Meyers hit a short fly as he attempted to steal, and Oldring got it just behind Barry.

Third Inning.

Schang's easy fly to Burns inaugurated the third inning, the ball hitting near the handle of the bat. Bender, the recipient of another big welcome from the fans, had Rube in his first difficulty, and when Rube sent one over the Indian hit to Fletcher. The latter made a poor throw to Merkle, but the Indian refused to sprint, and was an easy out after Merkle recovered the ball. Murphy lined a sharp single over Doyle's head, but Oldring hit a high bounder to Fletcher, who touched second and forced Murphy for the third out.

First blood of the series came to the Giants in their half of the third. Barry made a great recovery on Merkle after a slight fumble, but New York first baseman beat his quick throw to first. A clever sacrifice by Marquard, who bunted to Collins, put Merkle on second. Shafer gave Strunk an easy chance without making it possible for Merkle to advance. Then Doyle ended all uncertainty by crashing into the first ball for a single to right. Merkle easily beat Murphy's return to the plate, and the stands presented the appearance of a Comanche uprising. Fletcher was easy with a fly to Murphy.

Fourth Inning.

New York's advantage was short lived. The first ball that Marquard served to Collins took a ride high and far away to the hollyhock patch in right centre field, and before it could be returned Eddie was resting on third base. If that hit did not disturb Rube he had other occasions for worry, as Baker was at the plate, looking over the situation calmly and appearing as dangerous as ever. He went after the first one, fouled it off for a strike, and bounded the next one off Larry Doyle's glove for a hit, while Collins raced home with the tying run. Signals flashed from the New York Bench and Matty began to warm up near the right field gate. McInnis sacrificed, Marquard to Merkle, on the first ball, and Baker perched on second base. Strunk hit one back at a mile-a-minute speed, but Marquard flagged it and threw to Herzog in time to get Baker as he slid into third base. Two out and a runner on first seemed to ease up the situation and Matty quit work. But a moment late he was back on the job, as Barry hit along the third base line for a double, sending Strunk to third. Here was Schang, the novice. He waved his bat defiantly, scorned a wide toss by the Rube, and then came the crash. On a line the ball sailed out to right centre field. Shafer ran for it, seemed a bit uncertain, turned, and was just able to touch it with his glove. It bounded away for a triple, while Strunk and Barry dug their spikes against the plate. It was the hit that took the heart out of Marquard. Bender, a weak hitter usually, made a strong bid at keeping the rally in operation, and went out only because Marquard could not get out of the path of a speedy bounder. Rube threw to first, and the disastrous inning was over.

Burns revived the drooping spirits of the New York rooters somewhat by grounding past third for a double on Bender's first pitch in New York's half, only to be an easy out between the bases when Herzog hit to Bender. Two fouls and a curve, which cut the plate, disposed of Murray, and Meyers ended the frame with a short fly to Oldring in left field.

Fifth Inning.

A bunt to Marquard on the first ball made Murphy a speedy victim in the fifth inning, and a great play by Marquard on Oldring's slow hopper toward third base disposed of the Philadelphia Rube. Marquard could not locate the plate, for Eddie Collins on three successive tries, finally got a called strike, and then walked the ex-Columbia student. Again the imposing figure of Frank Baker forced itself into the picture, but Rube was satisfied that Baker would cause no trouble, with three bases separating Collins from a run. Rube sent the first ball spinning over the centre of the dish as true as any ball ever made its way into the catcher's mitt and Baker scorned it, but he had a motive. Collins stole on the pitch, and on the next ball, high and on the outside, Baker hit true to form. Somebody in the regular stand, down near the bleacher barrier, got a choice souvenir, and the Athletics got a pair of runs. It was Baker's third home run against the Giants, and his second against Marquard. McInnis was easy, with a fly to Fletcher under the roof.

The three-run lead looked as big as a mountain when Merkle faced Bender, but it faded quickly. Merkle lined to centre and McCormack, hitting for Marquard, grounded sharply past second. Both advanced while Collins was losing Shafer out and Merkle scored when Doyle hit to Barry, the latter making a bad throw to McInnis. Fletcher's single to right field chased McCormack home from third and put Doyle on that base. Schang connected with Baker forcing Fletcher at second after fielding Burns's grounder, and Herzog popped to Collins on the first pitch.

Sixth Inning.

The sixth inning was very quiet for both teams. Crandall succeeded Marquard in the box and retired the side quickly on three outfield flies. Shafer had to run a short distance to right centre for Strunk's hoist and then got Barry's fly without moving from his position in left centre, where he was playing for the Athletic shortstop. Schang hit a short fly to Burns.

In the Giants' half Bender settled down. Easy grounders to Collins and Bender retired Murray and Meyers, respectively. With two strikes and three balls on Merkle the latter made a swing which Umpire Klem missed and he sent the batter to first. The Athletics protested, Klem referred the matter to Umpire Egan and on the latter's testimony ruled that Merkle had struck out.

Seventh Inning.

Crandall set the visitors down quickly in the seventh. Bender struck out, Murphy grounded straight to Doyle, and Oldring hit a low drive which Shafer got behind second.

The Giants' last chance came and vanished in this inning. Crandall was easy for Barry, but Shafer lined to centre and raced to third on Doyle's single to right. Instead of playing for Shafer and the possible tieing run at the plate the Athletic infield remained back in position for a double play, and Fletcher obliged with a grounder to Barry. A snap to Collins and quick relay to McInnis smothered the opportunity, and the Giants got no more.

Eighth Inning.

A clever bunt by Collins was the wedge for the final run of the game in the eighth inning. Here's Baker again. This time it's a line drive to left centre for one base, while Collins raced to third. A double by McInnis near the left field line sent Collins home and Baker to third. It also sent Crandall to the shower bath, Tesreau getting the call. Jeff fanned Strunk on three pitched balls, and a minute later Meyers caught McInnis loafing at second, when he threw to Doyle, Baker being forced to run home for an easy out at the plate. Barry popped to Doyle.

Baker threw Burns out at first, Collins repeated on Herzog, and after Murray beat out a drive which bounded from Baker's hands to Barry, Meyers gave Strunk a chance to make a pretty catch in right centre.

Ninth Inning.

Herzog got Schang at first after jumping for his high bounder, Bender again refused to run when he hit to Tesreau, Murphy worked Jeff for a pass, and was out trying to steal.

In the Giants' half Merkle gave Barry an easy chance on the first ball, and Larry McLean then made his world's series début as a hitter for Tesreau. His effort was a pop fly to Barry, and then Tilly Shafer ended it all by striking out.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

(AB., at bat; R., runs; H., hits, TB., total bases; SO., struck out; BB., bases on balls; SH., sacrifice hits; SB., stolen bases; LB., left on bases; TC., total chances; PO., put out; A., assists; E., errors.)

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, rf..	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Oldring, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
Collins, 2b.....	3	3	3	5	0	1	0	1	1	9	4	6	0
Baker, 3b.....	4	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0
McInnis, 1b....	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	10	10	0	0
Strunk, cf.....	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Barry, ss.....	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	1
Schang, c.....	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	1	0
Bender, p.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Total 34	6	11	20	3	2	1	1	4	43	27	15	1	

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Shafer, cf.....	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b.....	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	0
Fletcher, ss....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0
Burns, lf.....	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0
Herzog, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	0
Murray, rf.....	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Meyers, c.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	0
Merkle, 1b.....	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0
Marquard, p...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	6	0
Crandall, p....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
*McCormick ...	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†McLean	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 36	4	11	12	4	0	1	0	6	42	27	15	0	

*Batted for Marquard in fifth inning.
†Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.

Score by Innings:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	—6
New York	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Barry, McInnis, Burns. Three-base hits—Collins, Schang. Home run—Baker. Hits—Off Marquard, 8 in 5 innings, (at bat, 21;) off Crandall, 3 in 2 innings, none out in eighth, (at bat, 9;) off Tesreau, 0 in 2 innings, (at bat, 4.) Double play—Barry, Collins, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Tesreau, 1. Struck out—By Bender, 4; by Marquard, 1; by Crandall, 1; by Tesreau, 1. First base on error—New York.

Umpire in chief—Mr. Klem. Umpire on bases—Mr. Egan. Left field umpire—Mr. Rigler. Right field umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

Attendance—36,291. Receipts—$75,255. Players' share—$40,638. Each club owner's share—$13,546. National Commission's share—$7,525.

230 PITCHED BALLS.

Giant Boxmen Delivered 117 and Bender Hurled Over 113.

A total of 230 pitched balls was delivered by the four pitchers engaged in yesterday's game. Of this number the three boxmen who worked for the home team pitched 117 balls and Bender had to pitch 113 to the New York batsmen. The average was thirteen pitched balls an inning to retire the Athletics and a fraction under this figure for Bender.

Of the 117 balls pitched by the three New York moundmen, Marquard had to pitch 63 in his five innings, Crandall served 33 in his two full innings and part of another, while Tesreau got away with 21 pitches in finishing one inning and going through a full frame.

The figures show that Bender got better as he went along, and Marquard dropped off. Rube started off with 9 pitched balls in the opening inning and only 7 in the second, but he rose to 13 in the third, 16 in the fourth and 18 in the fifth. It was in these last two innings that the Athletics did all their scoring against Marquard. In the last four innings, the Giants went into double figures each time.

Bender's busiest inning was the second, when he had to pitch 20 balls to retire the side. In the first five innings, the Indian averaged 15 pitches per inning, but in the last four he dropped down to 10.

Hitting the first ball was a popular pastime for both teams, but the Giants had the greater success. In the fifth inning, when they scored three runs, all three hits by the Giants were on the first ball, and six of their eleven hits were made on the first ball to a batsman. The Athletics went after the first one time and again, but only twice did they hit safely.

Each team furnished one batsman who fanned on three pitched balls. Strunk had this distinction in the eighth inning, when Tesreau took up the pitching duties and Murray fanned on three straight in the fourth. Of two passes by the New York pitchers each was on five pitched balls, as a called strike was mixed up in each.

Doyle spent less time at the bat than any other player of either team. The New Yorker got two hits on the first ball pitched, flied out once on the second ball, and on his other trip to the plate he hit the third ball to Barry, the latter making a bad throw, which was the only error of the game. In all Doyle forced Bender to pitch only seven balls to him in four trips to the plate. In the seventh and ninth innings Bender retired the side on eight pitched balls.

Following is the record of pitched balls per inning.

Bender—13, 20, 12, 12, 16, 11, 8, 13, 8. Total—113.

Marquard—9, 7, 13, 16, 18. Total—63 in five innings.

Crandall—16, 12, 5, in the eighth. Total—33.

Tesreau—8 in the eighth, 13 in ninth. Total—21. New York total—117.

BIG MEN WHO TOOK A DAY OFF.

Real Fans from Many Walks of Life at the Polo Grounds.

All sections of the country were represented yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Seldom, if ever before, has the national game attracted such a representative gathering. Law, medicine, diplomacy, commerce, and finance contributed their quotas to the cosmopolitan crowd gathered at the Brush Stadium. It was one of the largest crowds that has witnessed a game for the world's series, but, in spite of its magnitude, there was no disorder, and when the game was over the immense crowd dispersed without a single untoward incident.

Lord Northcliffe was one of the most interested spectators. Ex-Justice E. E. McCall, Tammany candidate for Mayor, was another. Ex-Secretary of State Knox occupied a box seat. Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, an old-time baseball star, was there.

Mayor Rudolph Blankenburgh of Philadelphia received a pressing invitation, but was compelled to decline, but Mayor Kline sat through the game, feeling rather more at ease when it was over than if Philadelphia's Executive had accepted his invitation.

One of the spectators was Al G. Spalding, who made the trip from his home in California to see the games. Mr. Spalding compared yesterday's crowd with the much smaller one when the Chicago National League Club, of which he was President for years, battled with the St. Louis Browns. Mr. Spalding, on his way East, broke the journey at Chicago for a day at the request of President Comiskey of the White Sox, who, with Manager McGraw, is arranging the round-the-world tour of the White Sox and the all-American team. Mr. Spalding piloted a similar tour in 1888-89.

Other old-time baseball men in the crowd were John B. Bayard, Andrew Freedman, former President of the New York club; George Wright, and Al Reach, while the game of the present was represented by Ban Johnson and Thomas J. Lynch, Presidents of the major leagues, and the various club Presidents.

The theatrical profession was represented by William M. Armstrong, Vincent Serrano, George M. Cohan, Samuel Harris, James J. Corbett, J. Fred Zimmerman, Frank McKee, Robert Maxwell, Miss Catherine Calvert, Miss Louise B. Johnson, Paul Armstrong, Chris Brown, Harry Vokes, Al Jolson, Wilson Mizner, Harry Bulger, Charles J. Gebert, Eddie Foy, Charles E. Ross, De Wolf Hopper, Jake Shubert, Lee Shubert, Nat M. Wills, Edmund Breese, "Tom" Nawn, Willie Collier, Sam Bernard, Corse Payton, Frank Fogarty, George Whitney, "Billy" Jerome, "Gus" Edwards, "Gene" Schwartz, A. L. Erlanger, Marc Klaw, Henry Savage, William A. Morris, William Hammerstein, Paul Keith, and Felix Isman.

Mrs. Richard Marquard occupied a box seat and saw her husband lose the first game of the series.

Mrs. William Wilson, the Giants' mascot, was on hand with a box party.

Philadelphia was well represented in the pavilion and boxes. Prominent among the visitors from the Quaker City were Col. James E. Elverson, Jr., and Mrs. J.

CROWD NOT A RECORD ONE, BUT MANY FANS WERE LOCKED OUT OF THE GROUNDS

GIANTS OUTTHOUGHT, FULLERTON ASSERTS

New York Beaten by Athletics' Nerve and Head Work, Not Their Hitting, He Says.

SCHANG THE BRIGHT STAR

Bender's Pitching Not of the Highest Quality — Meyers the Best for Giants.

BY HUGH S. FULLERTON.
Written for The New York Times.

New York lost its greatest chance to win the world's series yesterday, and lost it because it was beaten not by the vaunted superiority of the Athletics as hitters but because the Giants were outthought and outplayed on the fine points of the game.

The Athletics won because, in the crisis of the game, they played the third baseman close to cut off a run at the plate and prevent a score, tied McInnis to first to anchor a runner, played Barry and Collins deep to make a double play, and then, with the tying run going across the plate, made the whirlwind double play that maintained their lead. Even then, with the tie staved off, the Giants were hitting the great Chief Bender so hard that they needed more runs, and Otis Crandall, called to stop the slaughter of Marquard, tripped them while they were running away. His old barrel-hoop outcurve and his twisting slow one puzzled them, and it seemed as if they might come through and win on their nerve until Eddie Collins dropped a bunt, pushing the ball to Crandall's left.

In song and story and bunk we shall read for years of the mighty home run that Frank Baker walloped. Those who do not take into account smaller things will make Baker the hero of this the opening game of a great series. But that bunt of Collins, thought out and studied, was greater than the smash that Baker lammed into the right field stands that broke the concrete of Brush Stadium and the concrete heart of New York. Collins's bunt ought to be one of the great plays of all time; one for ball players to remember after they have forgotten whether Baker hit home runs or was impeached. It was a wonderful play.

Giants Go After Bender.

Marquard and Bender had hooked up in the initial struggle before a huge crowd, and, after Tillie Shafer, the dilettente, had misjudged a fly that many a rude, rough ball player would have caught without an effort, and allowed the slugging Athletics to assume a commanding lead, the Giants went after Bender, and came within one of evening the count. Then Crandall checked the great sluggers with his slow curves, possibly because they have been watching so much pitching that a man with nothing but a back lot twist fooled them. It looked as if the Giants might land upon Bender, and grab the lead. In fact, they were bidding for it in every round while Crandall was mesmerizing them into thinking he was pitching.

Collins, who had been playing the desperate, aggressive, brilliant game that he plays in his style, solved the problem. He was leading off the eighth inning, with the score 5 to 4, and, on the second ball, he pushed a bunt down to the left of Crandall, and started for first as if to show New York's speed boys what it meant to get a back up. He outraced, slid around, and beat the ball, and, bang, bang, went Baker and McInnis, and a single and a world's series-scoring two-bagger scored a run, and put the result beyond reasonable doubt.

Those three blows finished Crandall as a world's series pitcher, and in came Tesreau. Tesreau came like a whirlwind, and he gave the second guessers the fine little alibi, for he had a world of speed, fair control, and everything a pitcher needs. Which, of course, will prove that McGraw should have started him, and won despite the fact that he showed most excellent judgment in picking Marquard.

Marquard Pitches Good Ball.

Marquard will be blamed, and charged with many things, but he pitched very fair ball, did not show any trace of weakening save in the first round, when he was saved, and he was a victim of circumstances in that game at least.

In many respects it was a queer game, oddly played, marked with overanxiety on the part of the Mackmen and clever guessing. It is hard to chose between the guessers. For once Mack, the careful and conservative, cut loose his players to make a rushing assault contrary to his usual battle system. He attacked Marquard by cutting loose his heavy sluggers against the star southpaw's first ball, and they whaled it sufficiently. Evidently the tactics did not suit Marquard. He was outguessed all the way and not given much chance to work with the batters.

The strange thing was that both managers chose their pitchers because the day was dark and dreary and drizzly, and it seemed as if a fast ball pitcher could work effectively. Bender was fast. Marquard was fast. At times Bender was wonderfully speedy, but the Giants hit him. They made him forget his curve and put his slow one in cold storage, and toward the end he simply laid back and whizzed them over as if he had not any faith in anything save speed. The darkness of the day undoubtedly had its effect upon the game.

In the fifth, when the Giants slammed Bender not only luckily but hard, the clouds had broken and it seemed light. In the sixth, the only inning until the ninth in which the Indian escaped punishment, it was dark and threatening to rain. In the seventh, when it seemed the Giants might recover their chances, it was light again. Then it grew dark and darker, and finally rain came as if it were weeping over the Giant downfall.

Bender Relies on Sheer Speed.

Some day, perhaps, you will hear the story of why Bender pitched and why he stuck there in the face of defeat. There were rumors started to damage him and which he was out there to refute, and at times the refuting seemed bad. He wasn't as great as he sometimes, and his curve was attained with an effort. Yet he stuck, to disprove the stories that crooks had circulated, and, finally, with all the power in his body back of each ball, he fell back upon sheer speed.

He pitched a brainy game, used his only asset, his speed, to great advantage, and worked beautifully to certain batters. At times he appeared uncertain in his control. He blundered twice to Doyle and almost lost his game because of it. His best pitching was to Meyers, whom he fast-balled to death, and to Herzog, to whom he served slow curves and twisters.

The game does not decide the series, but it settles the fact that the Athletics are the better team. They work together, played the game more smoothly, and certainly with greater dash and confidence. Schang, the big interrogation mark of the series, outcaught and outplayed Bender, winning the applause of the Giant fans even by his brilliant work. He stopped the Giants on the bases, held them up, and handled Bender's great bursts of speed as if they were easy. He marked himself as one of the greatest catchers of all time, and if charged with choosing the star of the game I would name Schang.

Collins's Sensational Playing.

Of course, Eddie Collins played the sensational game. It was his terrific drive to right-centre that put the Athletics up after they were one down on luck to the Giants, and the crowd had gone wild with the idea that the G[illegible] were winning. It was Collins who, in the fifth, worked and worried Marquard into administering a base on balls, then challenging New York's speed claims by a clever steal of second and rode home when J. Franklin Baker, the home-run maker, laid bat to a fast one.

From the first game data it looks as if the dope will work out all right, that the Athletics are rushing the assault, determined to win before their pitching staff is exhausted, and that they are indisputably the better ball club on the field. There were lots of faults on the field. The Athletics, who have been straining at the leash, were cut loose by Mack, and they were too eager. In the first inning Oldring allowed himself to be caught off first by Marquard's balk motion, and it destroyed a well-intended attack, and made two hits worthless. Later McInnis, fretting around second, was nipped by a throw from Meyers, the best play of the Giants during the day, and Doyle, cutting him off from the bag, executed the play faultlessly, and forced Baker on to death at the plate.

Both teams seemed nervous and overeager, and were held back by the careful, slow work of the pitchers, and compelled to fret all the time. My count shows Bender pitched 116 balls, of which only 18 were curves and 7 slow ones, the others being fast straight balls.

The Plans of Battle.

It seemed as if the managers had formulated two distinct plans of battle. Mack wanted his men to slam into Marquard's fast one, and McGraw wanted to force Bender to pitch hard and tire himself.

In the start, after all the actors had been advertised and all the vaudeville features had been staged, to the intense disgust of the crowd, Eddie Murphy whanged away at the first ball Marquard shot up, and filed out. Oldring lammed a vicious single to right, and a moment later got caught off first. It was rather unfair to the American Leaguers for the umps to permit such balking, but in the National League any balk isn't a balk unless some umpire wants to think so, and, of course, they did not. The Athletics, accustomed to running bases under the stricter American League interpretation of the rules, evidently were puzzled by the motion. After Oldring had been caught, Collins lammed a line single to centre, and Baker banged a fly to Burns.

In the second and third Marquard looked good, used his speed well, and cross-fired a few beautifully, while the crowd roared, and the Giants got a moment of brief satisfaction. Merkle bumped a slow bounder down toward short, and Barry, playing it on a dead run coming forward, fumbled an instant, got it up and threw too late, letting it go as a hit. Marquard, being unable to hit, was, of course, ordered to sacrifice, which was good baseball, even in these days of modern baseball, and he laid down a beauty and went out. Shafer flied out, but Bender evidently got mixed and handed one slow one inside to Doyle, and he bumped it very exasperatingly between first and second so slowly Murphy had no real chance to throw home and stop the score.

The First Athletic Run.

Naturally it looked as if that would hearten Marquard and make him work better. But, unfortunately, it failed to dishearten the Athletics. Collins, opening the fourth against the best left-handed pitcher in the National League and batting left handed, winged the ball clear to the exit for three bases. Baker sent him home on a rather scratchy hit inside of Merkle, Doyle making a great try, but failing to come up with the ball cleanly enough. McInnis sacrificed, and Strunk slammed one viciously toward Marquard, who made a blind stab, caught the ball, and shot to Ford, nipping Baker easily. Barry cracked the ball fiercely across third for two bases, leaving Strunk at third, and a moment later came a play that New York and adjacent points will call tough luck for many years. Schang hit a terrific line drive to centre, a bit toward right. Almost any player would have taken a nap and then caught it, but unfortunately Shafer was out there, because his chum, Snodgrass, who made an equally historic muff, was damaged goods and couldn't play. Shafer ran at the ball, backed around it, jumped, hit it with his hands, and let it go on to the fence for three bases.

The official scorers, a trifle worse on form than usual, scored it a three-base blow.

That seemed to finish it, and the fifth seemed to complete the finish, for with two out Collins worked Marquard for a pass, stole second, and Mr. Baker kindly obliged with a blow. He slightly pulled his drive, and the ball bounded around among the $2 and $3 (and scalper rated) seats for a home run. The ball he hit is for sale to-night in forty-one Broadway saloons.

Philadelphians Worried.

Instead of completing the game with the exception of the making out of the box score, it merely served to help the Athletics later, for in their fifth the Giants started something. Merkle singled and McCormick, formerly of Logan Square, understudied Richard Le Marquis at bat and delivered a safe smack across second. Shafer bounded out to Collins, advancing the others, and Doyle ripped an ugly ground hugger down toward second. Barry came up with the ball and hurled wide to first, and Fletcher's safe blow made the count 5 and 4 and caused much worry among notables and others from Philadelphia, who had been cluttering up the landscape. There Bender checked and held them, mainly by use of sheer speed. In the seventh, when New York threatened to tie it, Barry and Collins performed one of their famous doubie play stunts, and after that the complications were easily handled.

The Athletics, after being stopped dead for two rounds, made their final count in the eighth. Collins got his third hit on his wonderful bunt. Baker polled a fierce line drive to left centre, which was a single only because of Shafer's fast work, and McInnis lofted a double to left, scoring Collins. That being sufficient of Mr. Crandall, Tesreau came on and held them with his great speed and his spitter and bluff to the drizzly, dreary finish.

New York should not be discouraged. The team isn't quite good enough, but Marquard pitched fairly well against a hard system of attack and Tesreau certainly looked good. But before doing too much cheering up, did you see Eddie Plank warm up? And Plank and Mathewson will be the ones to-morrow at Philadelphia.

HOW COOMBS GOT NEWS.

Hurler in Hospital Heard Returns, Play by Play, by Phone from Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Flat on his back in the University Hospital with a telephone mouthpiece on his chest and a receiver on the pillow and cushioned against his left ear, Jack Coombs, a Mack star in the 1911 world's series, learned this afternoon how the Athletics fared at the Polo Grounds. Coombs is confined to his cot with strained muscles of the back, with weights attached to his head and feet. Every move in the game at the Polo Grounds was relayed to him instantly by Mrs. Coombs from Shibe Park. Never once did he sigh because he was not in his earth-soiled suit, twisting the ball with 40,000 baseball fans watching him. He laughed and joked into the telephone mouthpiece.

"Collins up, eh," chuckled Coombs.

"Bunts. Adda boy," replied his wife.

"I bet he makes third. What did I tell you, wifey? You've lost again. I bet a dollar Baker makes a home run. Are you on? It's a go, then."

That's the way Coombs kept it up for the best part of the afternoon. He seemed to anticipate the plays.

"Strunk struck out?" he said. "Well now we are in for a squeeze play."

And a squeeze play it was.

Daubert Gets an Automobile.

Before the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday Jake Daubert, the Captain and first baseman of the Brooklyn club, received an automobile, the Chalmers Trophy, offered to the player in each of the major leagues who has proved the most valuable to his team. Daubert led the National League in batting, and is rated as the most versatile first baseman in the league. Daubert smiled his thanks for the gift as he posed, surrounded by the Giants, and had his picture taken.

15,000 SEE GAME IN TIMES SQUARE

The Times's Monster Electric Scoreboard Shows Every Play of Giant-Athletic Struggle.

CROWD ASSEMBLES EARLY

Spectators Fill Office Buildings' Windows — Improved 24-Foot Board Warmly Praised.

Fifteen thousand baseball fans who, for various reasons, were unable to be present at the Polo Grounds found satisfaction in "viewing" the game in Times Square, through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES's electric scoreboard.

From immediately under the board at the north end of the Times Building, and densely packed all the way up Broadway well past Forty-fourth Street, stood the vast crowd, hundreds of persons having pre-empted their viewing space long before the batteries were announced.

The scoreboard used this year is a big improvement over the one of last year. Measuring 18x24 feet, or one-third larger than in 1912, and the top 46 feet above the street, it enabled every one in the throng, from those who had to view it looking upward at an angle of 60 degrees to the long distance sightseers, 100 yards away, to get a clear idea of every play.

Every ball pitched, thrown or hit can be followed through the working of the electrical arrangement of the board. It can be followed in any direction and section of the playing field where it is hit or thrown, and a detailed description is set forth of the outs, number of runs scored, innnings played, and, in fact, every angle of the game.

On every side it was conceded to be the last word in automatic baseball portrayal contrivances. Electric bulbs mark the positions of the players in the field. In the centre of the diamond the letter "P" signifies the pitcher and "C" the catcher in his natural position. Then there are the bulbs marking the first, second and third basemen and shortstop. At the top of the board the fielders' positions were similarly designated. Directly in front of the catcher is an electric bulb which, when lighted, shows that the batter is at the plate.

The crowd was considerably augmented during the game by the arrival of schoolboys from public schools in the vicinity. Each boy knew the abilities of the members of both teams probably better than he knew his lessons, and the manner in which plays were anticipated by these youngsters displayed an intimate knowledge of the game.

The crowd was naturally a partisan one, with the first big outbreak in a rooting way coming when Merkle tallied the initial run for the Giants. This called for a demonstration which kept the crowd buzzing until Collins hit the first ball pitched in the fourth inning for a three bagger, and completed the circuit of the bases when Baker singled. As the next few plays were depicted the suspense increased, and the Giants' rooters were hoping against hope until "caught" at third.

Almost immediately following this, however, when Schang drove a liner past Shafer and scored Strunk and Barry, making three runs, another big demonstration occurred, showing that the Athletics were not without friends even in hostile territory.

And so the afternoon ran. Hope was revived by the Giants in the fifth with the accumulation of three runs, but after this there was little for the followers of the Giants in Times Square to gloat over.

Their last chance came in the seventh when, with Shafer on third, and but one man out, the New York team appeared to have a fighting chance to tie up the score at 5 all. But the excited shouting was stilled a moment later when Fletcher was shown to have hit into a double play, retiring the side.

Capt. John Cray of Traffic Squad C was in charge of the police handling the rooters, and despite the size of the crowd he kept traffic moving without difficulty. Not only did the spectators fill the plaza, but practically every window in hotel or office building from which a view of the scoreboard could be had was crowded.

In Herald Square and Park Row there also were crowds watching the scoreboards provided by other newspapers.

In Madison Square Garden and a dozen theatres scattered around the city 30,000 of the baseball hungry cheered themselves hoarse or moaned dismally as they watched the plays pantomimed on the diamonds of automatic devices. Fully 8,000 of the faithful were in Madison Square Garden.

BASEBALL IN THE HOUSE.

Mann Read the Bulletins, Though Out of Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Imprisoned within the House of Representatives, the doors of which were locked while deputies scoured the Capitol for absentees to form a quorum, members in attendance held a session devoted to listening to and applauding bulletins of the first ball game of the world's series.

The bulletins of the struggle between the Giants and the Athletics were as manna in the desert to the imprisoned members, for they found waiting for a quorum irksome until the news of the contest in New York began to filter in over the telegraph wires.

"A Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker," cried Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, who was responsible for the efforts to obtain a quorum.

"I wish to ask if the Chair has made arrangements to inform the House of the progress of the ball game in New York?"

"That is not a parliamentary inquiry," the Chair replied, while everybody on the floor cheered.

Several vain attempts were made to adjourn, the Democrats refusing to second the motions. In the meantime the ball game had been in progress for several innings, and some one sent the first returns to Mr. Mann.

"A parliamentray inquiry, Mr. Chairman," again said the minority leader, rising in his place.

"Sate it," said the Speaker.

"Would it be proper to announce that the score now is 4 to 1 in favor of Philadelphia in the fourth inning?"

"Out of order,' said the chair, as a messenger ran up to the minority leader with another bulletin.

"That being out of order,' said Mr. Mann, rising to another parliamentary inquiry, "I would ask if it would be in order to announce that Baker of Philadelphia has just knocked a home-run and that the score is now 5 to 1 in favor of the Athletics?"

"That is not a parliamentary inquiry,' announced the Chairman.

And so it went until the sixth inning, when Mr. Mann announced the score without addressing the chair and adjournment was taken.

A great roar went up as Mr. Mann made his announcement, and the galleries joined in, contrary to the rules of the House.

10,000 FANS UNABLE TO GET IN GROUNDS

Closing of Gates at 1 P. M. Left a Big Crowd of Disappointed Rooters Outside.

ONE MAN IN LINE 18 HOURS

Another Who Kept Long Vigil Had Pocket Picked and Couldn't Buy Ticket—Women Waited, Too.

The crowd outside of the Polo Grounds was banked ten deep for a stretch of six blocks when the gates were thrown open at 10 o'clock, two hours after those in line had expected them to open. From that time on the unlucky ones in the rear of the line simply had to grin and watch the heavens for rain, while they saw the more fortunate ones in front buy their tickets and crowd in at the rate of about 100 persons to the minute.

The main attraction outside was to watch for the rain. It was expected, and everybody talked about it, but nobody seemed to have anything to say to anybody else that was unpleasant. The result was that while 200 policemen rushed in all directions to meet expected disorder, they found little to keep them busy. The net casualty in the big throng, so far as matters calling for police action were concerned, was one pocket picked.

That pocket belonged to Duseb Berkov, Jr., an artist, living at 1,018 East 151st Street. Berkov was among the night watchers who held places in line for periods of from eight to ten hours preceding the opening of the gates. He appeared at 1 A. M. when the line had already lengthened out till the watching policemen counted 1,200 persons near the gates. He brought with him a handbag containing sandwiches. As dawn broke he was observed making a perfectly comfortable breakfast out of his valise. Whether that fact stirred some hungry neighbor to filch his pocketbook in revenge, or whether a professional pickpocket took advantage of his interest in his breakfast, the police could not decide. The one certain thing they knew was that he raised a terrific protest when he found his purse was gone, and when the police tried to find out what had upset him so they found all that he had lost was $7. They tried to comfort him with assurances that this was not as large a sum as it might have been, but Berkov insisted that the price of a coat and he did'nt care how much more. So they let him weep and lament until the gates were closed and those outside found it not worth while to remain any longer.

10,000 Unable to Enter Grounds.

When the police ordered the selling of tickets to be discontinued, at 1 P. M., an hour before the game was scheduled to begin, a crowd estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000 was still lined up hoping against hope to be able to get in.

The disorder of the day came at a moment when the police were not looking for it. It was not among the people who were forced to stay outside, but among those who had stood in line all night and most of the morning, and finally had got their tickets, and came out famished for something to eat.

These hungry men did not seek the Subway stations or the elevated or surface lines. They rushed the lunch counters near the Polo Grounds. Some of them would not be denied. They simply swarmed into the lunch places till they packed them to the doors, and then they reached for anything they could get—crullers, bread, pieces of pie, and fruit. Most of them threw down on the counters dimes to pay for what they took, so that the bewildered proprietors did not feel bad about the invasion.

Tht traffic toward the Polo Grounds from daylight on compelled the elevated railroad officials to abandon all efforts to keep a regular schedule. They ceased taking on passengers at the stations above Sixtieth Street, as the trains became packed to their capacity before reaching that point. The usual morning rush hour conditions were reversed, about as many persons seeking to go north in the morning rush hour as were trying to go downtown. After the game extra trains were made up in the 155th Street yards and carried away people from the grounds as fast as they could be filled.

Surface Cars Banked Up.

The Amsterdam Avenue cars were banked up in a string reaching for several blocks, and they carried away all the people that could crowd aboard for an hour after the game was over.

At the 157th Street station of the Subway the van of the home-going multitude jammed the downtown platform within ten minutes after the game was over. The station remained packed for twenty minutes, when the last stragglers were able to clamber aboard.

Of the work of the police the squad immediately under the command of Inspector Titus, stationed at the gates to the Polo Grounds, had the most trying task to perform. This was to hold in restraint those a little in the rear, who thought that by crowding they could get through the gates sooner.

The police made a hero of one man. He was the first to enter the Polo Grounds, and he received that honor because he had stood at the head of the line for eighteen hours, and had steadfastly refused to yield his position or sell it to any bidder.

This specially favored fan was John T. Harris of Philadelphia. When the gates were finally thrown open he was asked to step forward, while all others in the line were asked to hold back for a full minute. Harris was permitted to buy his tickets beneath the gaze of envious thousands, and to walk all alone into the Polo Grounds and take his choice of the 30,000 odd seats there to be had.

In the long hours of watching between midnight and the moment when Harris marched forward to emphasize the rewards that may follow patience, he and his companions had enjoyed mostly the comforts of soap-boxes for beds and newspapers for blankets. Singing helped to keep the crowd cheered up until the darkest hours just before the dawn and then everyone seemed to become too weary even to sing.

Sells Camp Chairs.

Of course, a second-hand furniture dealer has to put in his appearance with camp chairs for rent at 50 cents an hour about the time the standing became rather wearisome for those who had not come provided with soap boxes. He faced so many riotous bargainers between 2 and 3 A. M. that the police had to take charge and do his renting for him.

The one lone woman who insisted upon spending the night in line, regardless of pleadings from her husband that she go home, arrived at 1 o'clock, and remained, in spite of all discomforts, until the gates opened. She was Mrs. Winifred Hutchinson, as she explained, while her husband dozed at her side, and she added that she had arrived yesterday from Denver, Col.

"Oh, it's worth it," she exclaimed when her husband suggested they quit the line to get some breakfast, "to see the two best teams in the world playing their level best. What's breakfast compared to that?"

Mrs. Harold Nudenhall, who hasn't missed a world's series game for three years, arrived shortly after sun-up, although the sun was hiding at that time behind drizzly clouds.

Two English actresses, who were recognised as old friends by many in line, since they had remained up all night last year to obtain seats, received an ovation when they appeared at 8 o'clock. They were Eileen and Doris Woods. They promised the fans who greeted them that they would go to Philadelphia and stay in the line-up until they had seen every game of the series.

The first purchasers of places in line appeared at 9 A. M. They drove up in an automobile, said they were from New Rochelle, and paid $3 each for the soap boxes of three urchins who had places well up in front.

The hospitals received two patients as a result of overzeal to see the game. Arthur Howard of Glen Cove, L. I., climbed a tree at 159th Street and the Speedway. While cheering an exciting Giant play the limb broke off and Howard dropped twenty feet to the ground. He had two broken ribs and was sent to the Washington Heights Hospital.

James McGayle, of Westerly, R. I., fell under an Amsterdam Avenue surface car and had his foot crushed. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital in an automobile.

WHITMAN ON TICKET SALE.

Ready to Order Grand Jury Inquiry, but Charges Are Denied.

John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York Club, was quoted yesterday as saying that nearly all the world's series tickets which found their way into the hands of speculators had been issued originally to employes and officials of the offices of the District Attorney and Corporation Counsel. When Mr. Whitman heard this he issued a subpoena for Mr. Foster to appear before the Grand Jury, but last night in Philadelphia Mr. Foster denied having made the statement, and the case may be dropped.

Charges by John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York Baseball Club, that nearly all of the world's series tickets found in the hands of speculators had been issued originally to employes and officials of the offices of the District Attorney and the Corporation Counsel caused District Attorney Whitman to begin last evening a thorough investigation of the ticket speculation. Mr. Foster will be asked to appear before the Grand Jury some day this week and tell all he knows about the distribution of seats.

In order to discover what reserved seats were being sold at exorbitant prices the New York Baseball Club employed private detectives to go out on Monday among the ticket agencies and private speculators. The detectives reported yesterday to Mr. Foster that seats were being sold at prices often five times as great as their face value.

Mr. Foster said that reports were brought in by the detectives of only 162 reserved seat tickets found on sale.

"We kept the names of everybody we sold seats to," hewas quoted as saying, "and the numbers of the seats they got. By checking up we found that the 162 tickets found by our detectives had been sold by men in the Corporation Counsel's office and the District Attorney's office and some other employes and officials of the city. We are willing to make the names of these men public, and we think they should be made public. But that rests with the National Commission. If they ask us to give the names to the newspapers we will do so."

When Secretary Foster's statement was called to District Attorney Whitman's attention he expressed great surprise.

"If Mr. Foster is correctly quoted," he said, "he should tell the Grand Jury all he knows about the matter. As to the assertion that members of the District Attorney's staff sold to speculators reserved seat tickets that had been allotted to them because of their official position that is a serious matter."

Mr. Whitman said that he thought it possible that persons outside of his office had obtained posession of some of the stationery and had written for tickets. He was handed this idea, he thought, that the tickets would be sent by the ball club to any other address than the District Attorney's office.

"If Mr. Foster knows the names of the persons to whom the 162 tickets were issued he should make them public," the District Attorney said. "Speculation in itself is contrary to a city ordinance, but the use by public officials of their position to obtain pecuniary profit is a more serious matter.

"None of the members of my staff is unaccounted for to-day," Mr. Whitman said, "so it is certain that no person in my office got tickets for his own use. For whatever reason they were procured, if it is true, as Mr. Foster said, that employes of my office addressed the New York Baseball Club on the official stationery, I want to know it. I will issue a subpoena for Mr. Foster's appearance before the Grand Jury, and whatever information he can disclose will be appreciated."

Before the District Attorney's office could get in communication with Secretary Foster the latter had left for Philadelphia, where the second world's series game is to be played to-day. Upon his return to New York a subpoena will be served.

An interesting development yesterday was the general sale downtown of tickets for general admission. These were to have been held for sale to the general public when the gates were opened yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, but as early as Monday night they were on sale all over town at $6 a ticket. Explanation was made that the National Commission ordered the club to give $2 unreserved seats to persons who had been unable to get $3 reserved seats. Some of the speculators maintained, however, that there was a leak somewhere, and that the tickets were issued in large blocks from the offices of the New York Baseball Club. Others said that in the line were many representatives of the large ticket agencies, who bought tickets and then, eluding the special officers, came back into line again and repeated the performance.

The National Commission was much stired yesterday by the assertion of James E. Gaffney, President of the Boston National League Club, that he had paid $700 for forty-two seats, which he purchased from speculators Monday afternoon. The Commission took the numbers on the tickets and the matter will be taken up with the New York Club.

In the rooms of the National Baseball Commission in the Waldorf, Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the commission, said he had heard of many complaints regarding the distribution of tickets but that so far no information had come to him which warranted an investigation. In reference to a report that 320 seats had been obtained from one man for speculative purposes, Mr. Herrmann said that if he could obtain a direct statement from the purchaser to that effect he would order an investigation.

Never Said It, Declares Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Secretary Foster of the Giants, subpoenaed by District Attorney Whitman for an alleged statement to the effect that employes of the District Attorney's office were selling their world's series tickets to speculators, denied having made such a declaration when seen at the Hotel Majestic here to-night. He added that no one connected with the Giants, so far as he knew, had made any such statement.

"I don't know where the report could have originated," he said. "It surely is not true so far as I know. I have just left New York, and it seems I ought to know something about it if it were true. I think there is nothing to it."

GOLF LURES WILSON AWAY.

President Tires of Baseball Bulletins Before Game Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Bulletins of the progress of to-day's game were received at the White House by telegraph for the benefit of President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty. At least White House officials said that the arrangement was made for the President's benefit, but the President went away to play golf before the game was over. Secretary Tumulty left the White House shortly after the President's departure and it was reported that he had gone to mingle with the crowd in front of a newspaper bulletin board, finding the White House bulletin service less interesting.

VICTORY IS SWEET TO ATHLETIC FANS

Great Stay-at-Home Crowds Cheer as Scoreboards Record the Team's Triumph.

RUSH FOR TO-DAY'S GAME

Philadelphia Hotels Already Crowded — Enthusiasts Jostle the Big Men of Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—There was a joyous demonstration in the North Plaza of City Hall this afternoon when the lights on the electric scorboard winked the news of the Athletics victory to the fans below. Similar demonstrations occurred at every public scoreboard in the downtown district, and in the theatres, where the "returns" were received with the sort of enthusiasm that characterizes election night. The crowds in the open spaces yelled themselves hoarse, and motor cars that had drawn up near City Hall to get the final news tooted a crazy obbligato.

On Market and Chestnut Streets, wherever there was a baseball scoreboard, extra police were needed to keep crowds from blocking traffic. Any one within a hundred yards of any of the divisions of the world's series crowd might have followed the fortunes of Mack's men with his ears alone. Tense silence prevailed when the first innings proved an even trial of strength between Marquard and Bender. When Merkle scored in the third a great moan went up that instantly told the inhabitants of near-by buildings that things had broken badly for the home team.

When the team went ahead in the fourth inning, and wnen Baker knocked his home run in the fifth, the crowd that blackened almost the entire north plaza of City Hall sent out a yell of triumph that could be heard five blocks away.

Crowds of fans swarmed the streets of the downtown district to-night. Trains from New York brought home the hundreds who had gone to cheer the Athletics to victory, and with them came hundreds of men and women from New York, who, after hurrying about for hotel accommodations, made it their next business to learn the location of Shibe Park and how to get there.

By 9 o'clock there were few hotel rooms not reserved. Those failing to get rooms at the larger hotels hurried to less pretentious ones, but they naturally ebbed back to the Bellevue-Stratford and the Walton, where the "big moguls" of baseball gathered.

About the time Chief Bender fanned Shafer for the final out the line for the bleachers at Shibe Park was started. John Gallagher, 23 years old, of 2,909 Orkney Street, took his stand in front of the bleachers entrance in Somerset Street, and at midnight there were more than 1,000 men and boys behind him. Two lines were formed. The gate to the bleachers is midway between Twenty-first and Twentieth Streets. The line at midnight reached to the west beyond Twenty-first Street and to the east within 100 feet of Twentieth Street.

Ten-Year-Old New Yorker in Line.

Police pacing Somerset Street, were attracted by a boy, who did not appear to be ten years of age. The boy, "Alf" Zelmer of the Bronx, New York, told the policeman to "lay off."

"I've got me credentials," he said, pulling a paper from his pocket.

It was a letter purporting to have been written by his mother. Its contents related that she had given her permission to him to come here and see the game. "Alf" said he had saved his railroad fare and the price of a dollar seat by shining shoes.

Youths composed the majority of the waiters. They frankly admitted they intended to sell their places. The lowest price quoted was $2.50, and optimists cracked their fingers and said they would be richer by $10 when the gates were opened.

Home Run Baker, walking west from the North Philadelphia station, after the Athletics had returned from New York, nearly broke up the line of waiting fans. The mighty batsman, followed by several dozen admirers, was sighted as he approached Twentieth Street.

"Here's Baker, and he's got his bat with him," shouted a boy.

The prospective occupants of the bleachers left their places and rushed toward Baker. The player, who was carrying a traveling case, was surrounded. A dozen men grabbed his hands. The bag fell to the pavement.

McInnis, who was Baker's companion, finally made an opening and the two players fled.

Ticket agencies in the various hotels to-night are offering $3 seats for $8 and $2 seats for $4.50. They appear to be well supplied. Outside scalpers are offering sets of three seats—one for each game—for $15.

BURNED AS THEY CELEBRATE

Ridge Street Gang Push Two Stanton Street Lads Into Bonfire.

Long before arrangements for the world's series were announced, the "Stanton Street Gang," composed of youths between six and ten years, pooled their pennies and bet that the Athletics would win the first game. The Giants couldn't hit a barn door, they contended, and the "Ridge Street Gang" was only too glad to cover their stakes. Of course the Stanton Street Gang had to celebrate last night, and a good-sized bonfire was built at Stanton and Ridge Streets.

Just as the Stanton Street boys were at the height of their fun, suddenly from around the corner came the Ridge Street gang, raging mad. They pushed their enemies right and left and tried to put out the fire.

Before the skirmish was over Robert Ininger, 7 years old, and Louis Baum, 6 years old, both of Stanton Street, were in the fire. Their clothes were ablaze and water had to be poured over them before the flames could be extinguished.

SERGT. McNIERNEY BURIED.

Police Heads Honor Man Killed in Defense of Young Woman.

Police Sergt. Joseph McNierney of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who died as the result of stab wounds received in defense of a young woman who was being insulted by a rowdy in a Third Avenue Elevated Railroad train, was buried yesterday morning from St. Joseph's Church, 401 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Commissioner Waldo, with Deputy Commissioners McKay and Dillon, led the police escort of 800 officers and men. Forty patrolmen of the East Fifty-first Street Station, commanded by Capt. Alfred W. Thor, formed the escort and were the pallbearers. The police band led the funeral cortege from McNierney's home, at 505 East Eighty-eighth Street, to the church, and then to the Queensboro Bridge, where the escort was dismissed, the hearse and carriages proceeding to Calvary Cemetery.

On the way to the church the cortege passed the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. All of the men of the precinct not on duty were lined up in front of the station, and as the hearse passed all presented batons. At the church the police escort again formed line and saluted as the coffin was carried into the church. Solemn high mass was said by Father George Bender, with Father George H. Bartel as deacon and Father Austin Asfalg, as sub-deacon. The sermon and a eulogy of the dead Sergeant were given by Father Francis Sullivan, Chaplain of the Police Department.

A PARIS OPERA SCANDAL.

Advertising Agent Makes Charges of Graft Against a Director.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Serious allegations against M. Broussan, co-director of the Opéra with M. Messager, are made by an advertising agent Auguste Lusincki, who has brought suit against M. Broussan for an alleged violent assault at the Opéra on July 16.

The quarrel arose between Lusincki and Broussan because the latter refused to renew Lusincki's publicity contract with the Opéra, which expires at the end of next year. Lusincki has paid $6,000 yearly for this concession, and Broussan states that he declined to renew the monopoly because he received an offer of $9,000. Lusincki, in a letter to the police, charges that Broussan in the interview on July 16 asked $2,000 for himself.

The complainant went to M. Messager and told him his colleague had attempted to get money. An animated three-cornered interview followed, at which, says Lusincki, Broussan threatened him with a revolver. He was disarmed by Messager and then, it is said, attempted to throttle the complainant.

Lusincki also asserts that in the past he paid Broussan's debts, amounting to $4,000.

Broussan in an interview denies that he asked for money. He says Lusincki, in attempting to obtain a renewal of the concession, offered a bribe. He admits that in his anger he struck Lusincki in the presence of Messager.

News of the affair, into which the police are inquiring, only leaked out this morning. It is likely to cause a big sensation.

FACTORY OWNERS HELD.

Six Cases Involving Locked Doors and Overtime Before Magistrate.

Frederick H. Cunningham, attorney for the Bureau of Labor, had six cases of violation of the labor and factory laws before Magistrate Murphy in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Carl Lazarowitz of the firm of Pomerantz & Lazarowitz, manufacturers of women's skirts at 90 East Tenth Street, was examined on a charge of having two of the three doors in his loft locked. He was held for Special Sessions with bail fixed at $500.

A. Barsner, manufacturer of kimonos at 153 West Twenty-third Street, charged with having doors locked on the twelfth floor and with the key kept on the seventh floor, was held for Special Sessions, bail $500.

Henry Straer of the firm of Berkenfield & Straer, manufacturers of underwear, 65 Wooster Street, charged with having locked doors, was held for Special Sessions, bail $500.

Moe Wolfert, 133 West Nineteenth Street, charged with permitting a child to be at work after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will be examined on Oct. 14. Bail was fixed at $800.

Bernard Sternberg of B. Sternberg & Co., manufacturers of skirts at 100 Greene Street, charged with permitting a woman to work more than fifty-four hours a week, was held for Special Sessions, bail $25.

Denis F. Gerbereux of the firm of Ode & Gerbereux, confectioners, at 419 West Broadway, charged with permitting a woman to work more than fifty-four hours a week, was held for Special Sessions, bail $25.

35 Years Leader of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTRE — POPULAR PRICES

An Absolute Clearance
Of Real Laces and Real Lace Neckwear

$25,000 Worth of Real Laces for $7,500. $10,000 Worth of Real Lace Neckwear for $2,500.

Sale begins this morning, October 8th, and continues for three days—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 8th, 9th and 10th. This is an absolute clearance, nothing reserved. Every piece offered is strictly hand-made real lace. There are pieces which may be handed down from generation to generation, and will become family heirlooms of almost priceless worth. Main Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The PERFECT American UMBRELLA

Styles for Men and Women

Price $4.96

What the famous "Martin" Umbrellas are to England these *$4.96* Umbrellas are to America. In fact, they are practically duplicates of "Martin's," but made in America and hence selling at exactly half the price.

The "big" points of these Umbrellas are the wonderfully fine silk of which they are made and their splendid workmanship—not the fancy handles in which lies the greatest cost of the average Umbrella.

The firm, lustrous, perfect taffeta of which these Umbrellas are made is especially woven for this use—as durable, beautiful and flawless as silk can be made. Of course it will wear as only this and "Martin" Umbrella silk can. The frames are strongly and perfectly made of finest steel; the rods are of wood or steel. Neat, substantial, "genteel" handles are of natural furze, pimento and boxwood—just as the "Martin" Umbrellas.

These Umbrellas will withstand storm, wear and weather as few Umbrellas can, because of the perfect workmanship and flawless materials.

Genuine "Martin" Umbrellas From London in Regular Stock

—Including the $12.00 kind at *$9.89*, the $15.00 kind at *$12.89*, and the $30.00 kind at *$23.89*.

Choice of wood or steel rods. **Main Floor, B'way.**

If some banker should announce that he had a special lot of gold dollars, made for him, that he could sell at 50 cents, you wouldn't believe it: you know it can't be done: but a lot of you accept a similar statement from some clothing dealer, and cheerfully pay $14.97 for a suit, on the theory that "clothes is clothes," we suppose.

In our $25 suits there's $25 worth of value: you'll get more than double the service and satisfaction that a cheap suit would give: you'll have the consciousness that your clothes are of standard style and quality.

The real argument in favor of our $25 suits is that they're worth it.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

We say that these clothes are worth just a bit *more* than their prices warrant.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway cor. 29th St.
246-248 W. 125th St.
Third Ave. cor. 122d St.

DON'T LOSE ANY TIME
seeing our great variety of slightly used *Pianos* of best makes. All guaranteed. Prices from

$100 UPWARDS

There are Steinway Baby Grands and uprights, Knabe upright, Christman uprights and Grands, Sohmer and many other reliable makes.

Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered
32 WEST 14TH ST., BET. 5TH & 6TH AVS.

TO URGE MONEY BILL AS A PARTY MEASURE

Bi-Partisan Combination to Defeat the Currency Measure Is Improbable.

PROGRESS SUITS WILSON

Content with Senate Committee's Plan to End Hearings—Bill Expected to Pass Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—After President Wilson had consulted with five of his supporters in the Senate this morning it became known that yesterday's decision of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to end hearings on the Owen-Glass bill by Oct. 18 or Oct. 25, would be construed by the President as an almost satisfactory response to his demand for quick action. The demand has never been made directly to the three Democratic members of the committee responsible for the delay, and it is now believed that unless the committee's study of the bill is unduly prolonged after the hearings are closed no personal pressure will be put upon them. It was also decided that the bill should be a party measure.

The President talked to-day with Senators Clarke, Kern, Owen, Lewis, and Ollie James, all warm supporters of the Administration's policies, on the currency situation.

When they left the White House, though they would not quote the President, practically all of them mentioned the possibility of a party caucus to whip the committee into line if a report could not otherwise be obtained. But none of them believed that a caucus or any other form of pressure would be required.

Meanwhile the supporters of the Administration will sound the sentiment of the Democratic side of the Senate in an effort to ascertain exactly what can be expected should it prove necessary to call a caucus and compel the committee to report. These plans of the President are known to the opposition Democrats of the committee only through the newspapers, and they are at a loss to know why they have not been personally informed of the President's wishes. Such of them as have discussed the currency with the President earlier in the session found him reluctant to assume the appearance of persuasion, much less of coercion, and the repeated reports recently from the White House that the President might even take the stump to emphasize his demand for quick action found them at first more incredulous than alarmed.

The Senators who talked with the President this morning expressed confidence that the bill would be passed well before the beginning of the regular session on Dec. 1. But the plan by which the hearings will be continued for another two weeks will leave only a short time for debate in the Senate.

The earliest date on which the committee can begin executive study of the bill is Oct. 20, and it may well be a week later before anything of the sort is done. Either of these dates makes it practically certain that the bill will not be reported to the Senate before Nov. 1. The opposition to-day said emphatically that there would be no report until the sponsors for the bill yielded to material amendments in such a way as to indicate that the amendments would remain in the bill.

What the Senators opposed to the bill fear is that concessions will be made in committee to cajole the opposition into signing the report, and that the bill will then be promptly reamended back to its present form on the floor of the Senate.

To prevent this they want to hold back on the report until an understanding can be reached with the rank and file of the Senate as to the amendments. This understanding they now hope will meet the approval of the President. One of the opposition Senators said this afternoon that until President Wilson was made a party to the understanding there would be no report.

Whether it be possible to draw any of the Republicans of the committee into any agreement is doubtful. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts is understood to be holding out for a single bank of issue, and for notes on the credit of the bank and not on the credit of the Government. While some of the Democratic members lean to the central bank idea, most of them realize the political impossibility of such a proposal, and are seeking to amend the bill in other ways.

The talk from Senators who have conferred at the White House of the necessity of making the Democratic Party alone responsible for the measure further weakens the likelihood of bi-partisan co-operation. The fact that the President is quoted to-day as blaming the Republicans for the delay encountered by the bill is tending further to estrange the Republican Senators, as they feel that the three Democratic critics of the bill have had more to do with the prolonged hearings than all the Republicans combined.

"I shall insist as strongly as I know how," said Mr. Owen on leaving the White House, "on the earliest possible action on this bill, and I do not mind saying that I think it should be a party affair. This attempt of Republicans to hamstring the measure will not be accepted by the Democratic Party. I think the Currency bill should be a party bill to the extent that the party is to be responsible for it to the country, whether it is good or bad. I do not think the bill should be a partisan one, and it is not. It is fair to all alike, but to the extent that the Democratic Party is responsible for it it should be a party bill."

Practically admitting that the hearings could not be shortened by executive pressure, Senator Kern said that in his opinion the time which is being spent in hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee would result in a saving of time when the bill is debated in the Senate.

"I feel sure," said Senator Kern, "that once things begin to move a little in the currency matter the legislative wheels will move more and more swiftly until the bill is disposed of. The resolution passed by the committee last night that hearings shall stop on or before Oct. 25 is indefinite, to say the least. My belief is that the hearings will close within a few days."

Senator Kern said that he did not at this time expect that the Democrats would hold a caucus on the Currency bill.

"However, the Democratic majority of the Senate is charged with responsibility for legislation, and if it becomes apparent that nothing can be done toward passing a currency bill in a reasonable time, a caucus may be resorted to," said Senator Kern.

Former Representative Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, the principal witness before the committee to-day, assailed the basic principles of the pending bill in advocating his own theory of a currency issued on bank credits, without security of commercial paper or bonds, as now obtains in Canada.

McCALL KIND TO TAMMANY.

Fusion Committee Analyzes His Use of His Judicial Patronage.

In order to show that if Chairman McCall were elected Mayor Tammany and its followers would obtain a considerable share of the city patronage, the Fusion Committee in their organ The Voters' Weekly will publish to-day a list of those who have received receiverships and refereeships from him while he was still on the bench.

In the first place, it is alleged that Mr. McCall has every reason to be grateful to Tammany, because while he was still in private practice as a lawyer he was himself very fortunate in the plums handed to him. Thus it is declared that in 1898 he made $3,952 in fees from street opening commissionerships, and in the following year $2,726. Between 1896 and 1902 he was appointed referee no less than 113 times.

The first two names on The Voters' Weekly list of those whom he himself favored are John J. Mackin, who was appointed receiver, it is alleged, sixty-five times, and Charles A. Hickey, the Judge's secretary and a lawyer, who was made receiver in twenty-two cases in six years.

Special mention is then made of the appointment by Mr. McCall of George F. Roesch as a referee on May 17, 1910, and of the eight refereeships given to William A. Sweetzer. Roesch, it is declared, was counsel for the managers of disreputable houses, and was denounced by the Bar Association in October, 1909, as unfit for nomination to the City Court bench, and the appointment of Sweetzer to the Magistracy aroused, it is asserted, a storm of disapproval.

Among the other men mentioned as being on the list of Mr. McCall's appointments are J. Sidney Bernstein, ex-Commissioner of Corrections Coggey, Daniel J. Cohalan, now a Supreme Court Justice; Dennis O'Leary Cohalan, Asa Bird Gardiner, Thomas F. Donnelly, now on the City Court bench; the late Senator Thomas F. Grady, ex-Senator Henry J. Goldsmith, Emanuel Blumenstahl, Leopold W. Harburger, Senator R. F. Wagner, Thomas E. Rush, and Alderman Max S. Levine.

PROGRESSIVES FOR McCALL.

Bolt in 23d District as a Protest Against Their Leaders.

A number of Progressives in the Twenty-third Assembly District, which takes in Washington Heights, have broken away from the regular county organization as a protest against County Chairman Francis W. Bird and other Progressive leaders and have organized to work for the election of Edward E. McCall, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate. The organization is known as the Twenty-third Assembly District McCall-Whitman Independent Progressive Association, with headquarters at 157th Street and Broadway.

The principal leader of the insurrectionist movement is Michael J. Fenton, a close friend of Col. Roosevelt and a member of the Progressive Congressional Committee. Mr. Fenton yesterday sent letters to all the Progressive voters in the district in which he says:

> We believe that the present clique of political misfits in control of the local organization should be ousted from their dictatorship over the Progressive Party, and though the means to this end may be considered radical, nevertheless it is, in our opinion the only method by which discredit can be cast upon their assinine and destructive policy. The inability of a party polling over 104,000 votes to nominate one of that party as a possible candidate for Fusion; the attempted coercion by the dictation of instructions to accept a Democrat and not a Republican; the attempt to secure permanent control of the organization by making it practically impossible to exercise the right of recall, together with many other discreditable political tricks should make every sincere Progressive stop and think.
>
> While personally the Fusion candidate for Mayor may be of unimpeachable character, nevertheless his nomination was dictated by the clique, whose policy destroyed every chance for true fusion; who by their petty and spiteful animosity widened the breach between the old organization and ourselves, driving many good Progressives back to the parties from which they came and keeping many who desire to be true Progressives from joining our ranks.
>
> Therefore, after mature deliberation and as a protest against existing bossism in Progressive circles, we have decided to support the candidacy for Mayor of Edward E. McCall and for the District Attorneyship that of Charles S. Whitman.

Other Progressives in the district besides Mr. Fenton, who are working for Mr. McCall's election, are Charles L. Brownell, Fred H. Wilson, L. Donald McEvoy, Joseph E. Harris, George Haywood, William L. Livingston, Edgar N. Atkin, and William D. Spear.

MITCHEL SAYS HE'S FOR ECONOMY, TOO

Tells Meeting the Tammany Brand Means Saving at the Expense of the People.

FOUR BLOWS AT MURPHY

At as Many Places—Two Women Students of Journalism Accompany the Candidate.

John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, was accompanied in his own car by two women students of the New York University School of Journalism—one a suffragette and the other "on the fence"—on his whirlwind campaign tour last night during which he addressed four meetings in different parts of the city. The two women who were assigned to study Mr. Mitchel as a man by observing him on a campaign trip, were Miss Irene D. Wright and Mrs. D. B. Fallon. They said that their professional city editor had told them they probably wouldn't be able to get into Mr. Michel's machine, "but we did it, anyway," they exclaimed, triumphantly.

The Mayoralty candidate was received with enthusiasm, especially when he said that the motive behind Mr. Murphy's attempt to remove Gov. Sulzer from office was "not what the Governor had done, but what he had refused to do at the behest of the Tammany boss," whom he termed a wet nurse to the city government.

In his first address to members of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican Club at 817 Sixth Avenue, Mr. Mitchel laid stress on the questionable methods by which he said Tammany had rolled up its majorities in the past and urged the voters to register and vote early on Election Day so that nobody else could vote for them.

"Mr. McCall says the issue is not Tammany Hall, but economy and efficiency in the city government," said Mr. Mitchel. "I, too, am for economy and efficiency, but not the Tammany brand, which means a saving at the expense of the people so that the contractors and political jobbers can get all they want. There is no excuse for the present delay in the construction of the Jerome Avenue subway. Mr. McCall says he will study subway efficiency after his election, but it would be better if he devoted his efforts to that question now rather than to wait for defeat at the polls."

Mr. Mitchel went on to say that he considered the subway contracts just as binding upon the city as if he had voted for them, and that he would insist upon the immediate digging of the subways if elected. He was especially insistent that he did not stand for economy if it meant the wholesale reduction of city employes' salaries, as he said the agents of Tammany were falsely disseminating reports.

"The city ought to be a model employer," said Mr. Mitchel, "and I stand for salaries based not on pull, but on service. I believe in giving the broadest opportunity through the service records to efficient and capable city employes, not only to retain their places but to advance. I propose to give a square deal to all."

The second meeting was at 2,228 Broadway, where Mr. Mitchel spoke to members of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican organization. He said the City Government was not a cold, bloodless machine, but a great cooperative enterprise for social service.

"My friends in Tammany Hall call me a Socialist. If a desire to give the people genuine service is Socialism, then I am a Socialist, but I have no sympathy with the 'isms' I have, generally understood Socialism to be."

It was at this meeting that Mr. Mitchel said that the people didn't need Mr. Murphy as a wet nurse to the City Government, as they were able to govern themselves.

The enthusiasm at the third meeting at 1,664 Madison Avenue in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, caused the candidate to remark that Fusion would win by a very material majority.

"McCall is as much Murphy's candidate as Van Wyck was Croker's," said Mr. Mitchel. "It is up to the voters to decide if the one thousand million dollars to be spent in the next four years shall be spent for subways, parks, hospitals, schools, and playgrounds, or, as it has heretofore been spent by every Tammany organization, in the interests of a small Tammany directorate."

Mr. Mitchel said that it was only because a State tax of $4,000,000 had been placed on the city that the pay of the low grade policemen had not been raised from $800 to $1,000, the former of which he did not consider a living wage, and likely to cause grafting. His last address was delivered at 2,060 Lexington Avenue.

TO LEAD MITCHEL'S FIGHT.

Rivalry Keen for Job of Managing His Personal Campaign.

The selection of a man to conduct the personal campaign of John Purroy Mitchel, the candidate for Mayor, is arousing a good deal of interest at the Fusion headquarters. A large committee was formed during the Summer to bring about Mr. Mitchel's election as Mayor. Henry de Forest Baldwin was the head of this committee, which now is to be supplemented by a small committee, which will undertake the active work of campaign management.

The Chairman of this committee has not been selected as yet, and there is a good deal of quiet rivalry among the Fusion supporters to obtain the appointment. A few weeks ago there was not the same interest in the matter. Mr. Mitchel's chances were not regarded as being any too bright, and no one was anxious to donate several weeks of hard work unless victory was in sight.

The prospect has changed. The strong feeling against Tammany and the enthusiasm displayed in many unexpected quarters for the Fusion cause have convinced the Fusion workers that victory is likely, and a good many of them would be glad to take a prominent part in the fight.

As it is understood that Mr. Baldwin will not take the job, either a Republican or an Independent Democrat is likely to be selected. At present it seems probable that a Republican will be named. The Republicans have had to put up with the shelving of their own Mayoralty candidate, District Attorney Whitman, and otherwise have been disappointed. They think that they deserve some recognition.

They feel, moreover, that Mitchel was put into the field largely through the desire of Independent Democrats to build up a Democratic organization separate from Tammany, and they have had to assist the men who may be their opponents in future contests.

Taking all these things into consideration, it is quite probable that to show the Republicans that their own share in the campaign is not being forgotten at Mr. Mitchel's headquarters one of their number will be asked to manage his personal campaign.

If Mr. Mitchel is successful such a move would insu proper recognition by the next Administration of the part played by Republicans in the Fusion victory, and a fair share of the appointments would fall to the lot of that party.

SHOT AS AN INFORMER.

Painter Attacked While Walking Through a Harlem Street.

Alphonso Greco, a painter of 2159 First Avenue was walking through 114th St. near First Avenue early last night when, according to the story he told the police, several men jumped from a hallway and accused him of being a police informer who had given information leading to the arrest of one of their number. He denied this and then one of the men drew a revolver and fired two shots at him, saying:

"This is what we give informers."

Greco, who was wounded, jumped into a hallway and ran to the top floor and into a vacant apartment where he was found later by Policeman Kelly and Detectives Caputo and Cruise of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who had heard the pistol shots. Greco was suffering from a pistol wound in the right side of the neck and one under the left arm. An ambulance surgeon said he was not wounded seriously. The police were unable to find any clue to the person who shot him.

HOPE TO GET LAMAR THROUGH AN ERROR

Government Counsel Asks Forfeiture of His Bond and Says Habeas Corpus Won't Carry.

UP BEFORE JUDGE HUNT

If U. S. Attorney Gets Decision Lamar Can Be Arrested and Brought On from Washington.

The Federal authorities here hope that after all they may get in the next day or two the presence here of David Lamar. They believe that his counsel in Washington have made a technical error, and that through it the Government will be saved the long fight on which it had reckoned before he could be brought here in removal proceedings.

Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper appeared yesterday before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court and applied for the forfeiture of the original $3,000 bond which Lamar put up in Washington for his appearance here yesterday. The court reserved decision until this morning, but the Federal authorities hope that, if he decides to forfeit the bond, the writ of habeas corpus on which Lamar has relied to put off his removal to this city will be of no avail.

The contention of the Government is that once Lamar had given a bond of $3,000 to Commissioner Taylor in Washington as security for his appearance here yesterday and it had been accepted, it was impossible for the Commissioner to reopen the case. But last Saturday Lamar's counsel came before Commissioner Taylor and informed him that their client had decided after all to fight the removal proceedings. Consequently, the Commissioner cancelled the original bond and committed Lamar to the custody of the Federal Marshal in Washington, pending the winning of habeas corpus proceedings. Then he received a new bond of $3,000 from Lamar to fit the new state of the case.

It is the validity of this mode of procedure on which Judge Hunt has now been called upon to pass. He is asked to declare that Commissioner Taylor had no power to cancel the original bond, and that the time for an application of Lamar for a writ of habeas corpus had expired when he signed the first bond. If Judge Hunt upholds the Government's view Lamar can be arrested and brought here at once.

Senate Delays Hetch Hetchy Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Action by the Senate on the bill to permit San Francisco to draw a water supply from the Hetch Hetchy Valley was postponed to-day until Dec. 1, with an agreement to dispose of the measure by Dec. 6. Some Senators objected to consideration during the absence of Senator Works. The bill has passed the House.

Walpole Bros.
Irish Linen Manufacturers

Table Damasks

The handsome silver, fine china and carefully selected decorations of the well-spread table need as a foundation the rich texture of our hand-loom double damask table linen.

These damasks are woven by cottage weavers in County Down, Ireland, on the old hand looms, where hand weaving is an hereditary art. They are whitened by sun and moisture on the bleaching greens, without the use of chemicals. For beauty and long wear they are unsurpassed by any linens in the world.

The patterns are artistic and exclusive, in harmony with various styles of decoration. Cloths and napkins in all the regular sizes.

Our prices will be found most moderate because we retail direct from the looms to the consumer. Please send for illustrated list.

PURE FLAX TRADE MARK

373 Fifth Avenue, New York
Also of
LONDON DUBLIN BELFAST MELBOURNE
Factories:—Belfast and Waringstown, Ireland
Established 1766

Celebrating a Literary Anniversary

THE eighteenth anniversary of The New York Times Review of Books will be celebrated next Sunday, October 12, by the publication of a Special Autumn Book Number. A notable feature of the latter will be the sketch which it will contain of the career of The Book Review, while the influence it has exerted on contemporary literature during the last seventeen years will be indicated in a series of signed communications from leading publishers, editors and authors. Among these contributors are Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and Mr. Richard Le Gallienne.

OF special importance in this Autumn Number of The Times Review of Books will be the classified list of the season's books. Ever since the first appearance of The Times Review of Books this list has been regarded by book buyers as a feature of exceptional importance in determining them in the selection of their reading for the coming Winter. The list is alphabetically arranged and contains over 500 books, selected from the different departments of literature, and with brief descriptive notices of each book.

Read Next Sunday's New York Times Review of Books

Arnold Constable & Co.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED

Announce for Today, (Wednesday) and Thursday Only

A REMARKABLE PRESENTATION Of a $50,000 Stock of This Season's Fashionable Silks and Satins At Most Unusual Reductions in Prices

Included in the Sale are Brocades, Matelasses, Chiffon Velvets and Velours, the productions of famous manufacturers of highest grade novelty materials for Dresses, Suits, Coats and Mantles—*the prices quoted on these new and most fashionable materials at the height of the season offer an exceptional opportunity to intending purchasers.*

COLORED MATELASSE—40 inch, rich corded broche designs; white, black, taupe, wistaria, terra cotta, Burgundy, mahogany, brown, myrtle, Copenhagen, navy, cerise, tan, wine. *Regular price $6.00 yard* **3.75**

COLORED MATELASSE—40 inch, choice designs, fashionable shadings of white, black, wistaria, tan, Burgundy, myrtle, mahogany, taupe, leather, Copenhagen. *Regular price $4.50 yard* **3.25**

SATIN CREPE METEORE—40 inch, soft draping material, high brilliant lustre. Ivory and black only. *Regular price $2.50 yard* **1.95**

BROCADED CHARMEUSE—40 inch, choice designs, soft finish, high lustre; white, light blue, pink, mais, lilac, leather, cerise, brown, taupe, navy, Burgundy, wine and cardinal. *Regular price $2.50 yard* **1.65**

BLACK BROCADED MOIRE—32 inch, in a variety of choice designs. *Regular price $2.50 yard* **1.50**

SILK SUITING—24 inch, a large variety of cloth designs, all silk; very desirable for tailor made suits. *Regular price $1.50 yard* **1.00**

COLORED TAFFETA SILK—26 inch (the new finish). Large assortment of fashionable colorings; ivory, ciel, pink, lilac, Nile, salmon, tan, beige, Alice, Copenhagen, Sahara, old rose, reseda, Russian green, ashes of roses, heliotrope, wistaria, leather, stone grey, myrtle, chocolate, raspberry, cardinal, garnet, wine and brown. *Regular price $1.00* **58c**

BLACK CHIFFON VELVET—40 inch; very desirable for suits, dresses and wraps. *Regular price $3.75 yard* **2.95**

BLACK VELVET—24 inch. This quality also very desirable for millinery. *Regular price $3.00 yard* **2.25**

BLACK VELVET—24 inch. This quality is also very desirable for millinery. *Regular price $2.50 yard* **1.75**

BLACK VELOUR DU NORD—Embossed; 30 inch; variety of designs. Very fashionable for coats and mantles. *Regular price $3.00 yard* **2.00**

Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces

High-grade Furs of the fashionable kinds—entirely new models—at special prices.

CARACUL COATS	*Regularly $85.00*	72.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS	*Regularly $90.00*	72.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS	*Regularly $190.00*	142.00
CIVET CAT SCARFS	*Regularly $22.00*	16.00
CIVET CAT MUFFS	*Regularly $35.00*	27.50
BLACK LYNX SCARFS	*Regularly $27.00*	20.00
BLACK LYNX MUFFS	*Regularly $63.00*	50.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS	*Regularly $27.00*	21.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS	*Regularly $45.00*	32.00

New Model Blouses

Perfect copies of most popular French styles at Decided Reductions in prices.

SHADOW LACE BLOUSE—Chiffon, crepe de chine and fancy trimmings. *Regularly $21.75* **18.50**

SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—With net over lace; corded model with frill, and fancy model with vest. *Regularly $15.00* **12.50**

CREAM NET BLOUSES—Hemstitched and tucked; smart black tie. *Regularly $12.75* **10.50**

SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Accordion plaited; silk and lace trimming. *Regularly $10.00* **8.50**

CREAM NET BLOUSES—Entire blouse tucked with frills of black and white maline. *Regularly $8.50* **6.75**

CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Also net, lace and chiffon trimmed. *Regularly $6.75* **4.85**

Women's Tailor Suits

New rough weave effects. High-class "dressy" model coat, with velvet collar, draped skirt. Black, navy, taupe brown.

Value $35.00

29.50

Women's Coats

For motor or steamer, of the best English fabrics in the new gray tones. Most practical, smart model, perfectly tailored.

Value $39.00

30.00

Women's Boudoir Robes

Imported hand-embroidered Albatross or French Flannel; three distinct models; white or contrasting embroidery.

Value $12.50

7.50

Misses' Dresses

Of Charmeuse, new plaited model. Tunic skirt. Best work; superior quality materials. Colors: Black, blue, taupe saxe.

Value $25.00

18.00

Silk Petticoats

FOR WOMEN

Milanese, Jersey top, cutaway front, plaid silk side plaiting on bottom. Fashionable colors and black.

Value $7.50

5.50

Misses' Coats

Also suitable for small women. Of the new Cheviots or Boucle Cloths and Mohair Plush, satin lined. Colors: Black, brown, navy.

Value $25.00

19.50

Broadway & 19th Street

Weber and Heilbroner

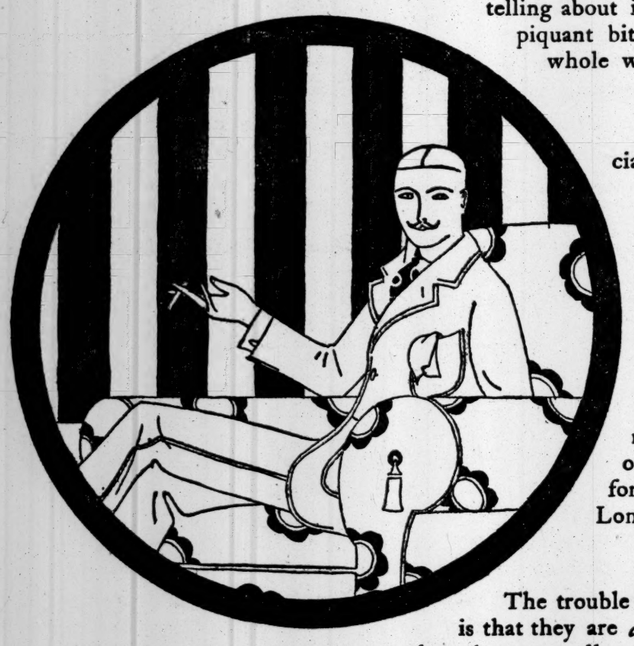
Interpreters of the New York Idea

FIRST call for Fall Fashions for Men—now being served in the Eleven Weber and Heilbroner Stores!

It's time for final leave-taking of Summer frills and flannels.

New York is changing her clothes—and the papers out West are telling about it. It is the snappiest, most piquant bit of boudoir news in the whole world.

★ ★ ★



For New York is the official interpreter of styles.

She sees everything from Paris to the tango plantations of Hawaii, and chooses what she wants. French gownmakers have already crossed the ocean to find how the women of this city are receiving their hooped and crinolined minarets. Tailors from all the out-lying cities are watching for New York's interpretation of London's latest offerings for men.

★ ★ ★

The trouble with most ready-made styles is that they are *caught too young*—before they have been actually adopted and given a name by the bachelors of fashion who live in the temples of Fifth Avenue.

Many styles, six months ahead of time, start off blithe and graceful as woodland nymphs—only to be disfigured, dwarfed and twisted by the awkward hands of an over-zealous inland "designer," who wants the product of *his* shears to be *totally unlike everything.*

How admirably he succeeds! And as a result how empty of meaning has become the hackneyed claim, "*clothes that are different.*"

★ ★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner clothes are *not different*—they are *exactly like* the clothes a score of the foremost custom tailors of this city are making. And therein lies the particular charm which has made them the accepted standard of ready-to-wear apparel in New York.

In three short years this has made of them the greatest success ever achieved in that period—a statement *not made boastfully,* but a fact which you should know and in which we take pardonable pride.

★ ★ ★

It has been a consolation to New Yorkers to find clothes *at very reasonable prices* and ready to wear which have the appearance and the soft, thoroughly tailored character of the best type of custom-made clothes.

Their newness of style this Autumn is composed of almost indefinable changes. They are clothes of downright modesty of purpose, meant to conceal their fashionable intent—clothes so intimately molded to your form that in the eye of your neighbor they are part and parcel of yourself.

They are what fashionable clothes for men must *always* be—a graceful exterior of a comfortable interior makeup.

★ ★ ★

Life is full enough of annoyance—of wrinkles and unrest—of untoward events which are melancholy misfits—without subjecting oneself to the embarrassment of provincially designed clothes.

To follow exactly the models, materials and methods of the best tailors, and at the same time to keep the cost within reason, is the whole secret of the success of Weber and Heilbroner clothes. They are made exclusively for the New York market. Our buyer of woolens formerly *sold woolens* to the best tailors of this city. He is in as close touch with exclusive fabrics as they are.

New York custom workmanship is not an idle phrase in the tailoring world. It means the pliable, careful hand-work that goes into your $70 suit and makes it hang almost as well when it is threadbare as when it is new.

This is the character of workmanship which goes into every garment sold by Weber and Heilbroner. It is expensive—but it enables these clothes *to be an exact interpretation of New York style.*

That this more expensive workmanship keeps them out of the "reduced price" and "special sale" class is distinctly in their favor. It is impossible to produce this standard of workmanship at reduced prices.

Before you enter a Weber and Heilbroner store you know the prices of suits range from $20 to $45, and the prices of overcoats from $25 to $60.

They are not one price one day and another price another day.

In a Weber and Heilbroner store there is no more trouble about getting what you want than there would be at the most fashionable tailor's in the city.

★ ★ ★

And this epitomizes the whole purpose of the Weber and Heilbroner clothing business. It means to occupy the same place in the New York ready-made field that the $70 tailor does in the custom-made field.

You, as a new friend, will find personality at every point of contact—and a regard for you as an individual which demands that your personal comfort shall be conserved quite as much as if we had your measure in inches.

Whatever is wrong is rectified. If the quality which we believed to be in a suit or overcoat or cravat proves not to be there, we ask the prompt return of the defective article as a matter of justice to ourselves.

If you want a $20 or $25 suit that will wear as well as any $20 or $25 suit ever made, and that *in addition* embodies what New Yorkers demand in the way of style, you can get it here.

If you want a $35 or $40 suit which embodies refinements not to be found in any other ready-to-wear clothes—that also is here.

Our evening clothes and dinner suits at $35 and upwards so closely resemble the original custom-made suits from which they are modelled that they serve the same purposes with New York men who are quick to criticise shortcomings.

Weber and Heilbroner Hats

have the same individuality as Weber and Heilbroner clothes. They are always an accurate New York interpretation of the accepted style tendencies of this country and Europe.

They have struck a new note in hats. Keen-eyed men have been quick to appreciate them. Our own fall blocks in both imported and domestic hats, at $3, $4 and $5—including the new conical shape soft hat with a pocketed top, which has made an instantaneous success.

The new French-block Weber and Heilbroner silk hat, with a knife-edge brim, at $6 and $8, is a cosmopolitan dress hat which is engaging favorable attention because of its conspicuous good taste.

Weber and Heilbroner Haberdashery

continues to be a history-maker, because of this being the largest retail haberdashery business in America. The intent of these stores is to give, at unexpectedly reasonable prices, a correct interpretation of the most exclusive neckwear fashions, in silks of splendid quality, tailored correctly to meet fashionable New York requirements.

The success of the house of Weber and Heilbroner was founded on its haberdashery business. Beginning at 50 cents and ranging up to $5, there is the largest and, we believe, the best assortment of neckwear on the continent.

As the largest distributors of Manhattan Shirts and Underwear our assortments are necessarily very unusual.

Write Us for a Copy of the "Golden Rule"

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway — 369 Broadway — 757 Broadway — 1185 Broadway — 1363 Broadway — 44th and Broadway

27 New — 58 Nassau — 150 Nassau — 20 Cortlandt — 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

LEISHMAN-CROY WEDDING SOON

Berlin Paper Declares That the Duke Is Determined to Marry the American Girl.

FAMILY THREATEN A SUIT

Children of Such a Marriage, It Is Asserted, Could Not Inherit the Duke's Ancestral Estates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 8.—Roland von Berlin, the well-known society weekly, announces to-day that the marriage of Miss Nancy Leishman and the Duke of Croy will soon take place notwithstanding the "dynastic" objections of the Duke's German relatives.

The Duke is said to have snapped his fingers at the threats of other members of the House of Croy to contest the validity of his marriage to an American girl, who can never, in Germany at any rate, legally call herself Duchess of Croy or enjoy any rights at a German Court.

The Duke not only possesses the German title of Herzog von Croy, with entailed estates at Dülmen, Westphalia, but is also the French Duc de Croy and a Dutch and Spanish Prince.

It is asserted that no children of such a marriage could inherit the Duke's ancestral possession. The Duke is said to enjoy an annual income of $90,000 from his German estates, and it is reported that ex-Ambassador Leishman will settle an additional $10,000 a year on the couple, making their revenue $100,000.

Roland von Berlin states that the Duke's family are determined to take legal measures to prevent Miss Leishman from "usurping" the title of Duchess of Croy.

The engagement of Miss Leishman to the Duke of Croy has been several times affirmed and denied. As often as it has come up it has brought with it the question whether the daughter of an American could claim the rank and title of Duchess after she was married.

The house of Croy, as sovereign over the duchy of Dulmen, Westphala, is not subject to any ordinary jurisdiction, but has its own family laws, being therefore indisputably the equal of reigning dynasties. This was recognized in the marriage in 1912 of the Duke of Croy's only sister, Princess Isabella, on full terms of royal equality with Prince Franz of Bavaria.

Authorities on noble and genealogical matters have held that the Duke will not be able to confer his rank on the daughter of an American not of noble origin. Another view is that his title can be considered of French origin, and therefore not under the restriction of equality of birth in marriage which the German law would entail. Under the German law Miss Leishman, as a morganatic wife, could never, in Germany at least, take the title of Duchess.

The engagement, which had been rumored for some time, was announced by Mrs. Leishman last April, but a few weeks ago rumors that it had been broken off were again circulated. It is said that not only is the young Duke meeting with bitter opposition from within his family, but that an unfavorable attitude to the match has been displayed by both the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria.

KIEFF TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

"Black Hundred" Already Threatening—A Newspaper Suppressed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIEFF, Oct. 7.—The trial of Beiliss on a charge of ritual murder will open here to-morrow. It will, it is expected, last nearly a month. The majority of the jury are peasants or small farmers or shopkeepers.

The representatives of the Holy Synod and the Ministries of Justice and the Interior have arrived, as well as the witnesses for the prosecution and defense, among them the Roman Catholic priest, Pranaits, who is the mainstay of the prosecution.

Concerning the alleged practice of ritual murder, it is significant that the only Orthodox priest subpoenaed rejects the "blood accusation" against the Jews.

A Kieff newspaper has been confiscated for publishing a copy of a prayer of sanguinary calumny, invoking the protection of the Almighty, and appealing to Him to enlighten the judges.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Minister of Justice has gone to Livadia to report to the Czar on the trial.

According to a telegram from Odessa, the "Black Hundred" held a meeting in connection with the trial and passed a resolution to repress any revolutionary symptoms, even should the result be another St. Bartholomew massacre.

A body of 150 rural guards has been drafted into Kieff as a precautionary measure.

CURB ON SPENDING PRINCESS

Creditors and Family of Leopold's Daughter Want Estate Controlled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The creditors of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, have applied to the Court at Baden, near Vienna, where the Princess is living, for an order placing her affairs under a legal "curator" in order to restrain her from spending money inherited from her father until their claims have been satisfied.

They state that their action is taken in the interests of the Princess herself, and that her family intends to join them in their application.

BELGIUM-CONGO WIRELESS.

Messages Regularly Transmitted Over a Distance of 4,200 Miles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—Belgium will in future be able to communicate by wireless telegraphy with the Congo.

As a result of a number of experiments between Laeken, near Brussels, and Boma, it was found that messages from Laeken were regularly recorded by the instruments at Boma, a distance of about 4,200 miles.

GAEKWAR INVITES ARTIST.

G. H. Flemmell, an American, Will Paint Scenery in Himalayas.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Oct. 7.—George H. Flemmell, an American artist, originally of Los Angeles, but resident in Europe for the past twenty years, who has been holding an exhibition of paintings here, has completely sold out the products of his brush.

American visitors were the chief purchasers, but the Gaekwar of Baroda bought no fewer than thirty-seven paintings, which will be sent to India.

Mr. Flemmell's landscapes represent Alpine scenery, and he has been asked by the Gaekwar to visit India and do in the Himalayas what he has done in the Alps. He will accept the offer and go to India next year.

OUR TARIFF IN BRITAIN.

Firms Have Made Arrangements for New Lines of Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Times has made inquiries here with reference to statements from its Washington correspondent that surprise was beginning to be felt in Washington and New York at the alleged slowness of British manufacturers in recognizing the majority of the lower duties imposed in the Underwood bill now in force.

These inquiries do not appear to support this view. The Board of Trade has had a number of communications from merchants and manufacturers for exact information with regard to the changes made in the schedules, and no doubt is entertained from that quarter of the alertness of British traders and their wish to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities offered to them. Similarly it is clear from inquiries made at the London Chamber of Commerce that the liveliest interest is taken in the new tariff by members of that body. Ever since the introduction of the bill merchants and manufacturers have been keen to learn what duties were going to be levied on commodities in which they were particularly interested.

It is known for certain that a number of British firms made tentative arrangements some time ago for opening offices in the United States with a view to possible developments, while others sent representatives there just as Americans have been over here and settled arrangements to their mutual satisfaction.

In answer to the statement that commercial travelers from Germany, France, and other countries had been in the United States for some time "studying the new situation and even collecting orders," it was said: "We don't do business on continental methods. We don't fuss about with travelers. We keep quiet."

The explanation of the impression apparently entertained in certain commercial circles on the other side of the Atlantic, says The Times, may lie partly in the fact that not a few manufacturers here have order books already filled up, and say it is mere waste of time taking orders which cannot be executed.

Inquiries in provincial trade centres show that merchants and manufacturers are fully alive to the situation. Several large Northampton boot manufacturers sent special representatives to America with a view to the extension of business under the new tariff. Nottingham lacemakers have also had representatives there months ago, while representatives of American houses have for several weeks been busily engaged in Nottingham placing orders for lace in the expectation of the Underwood bill becoming law.

TANGO CRAZE GRIPS LONDON SOCIETY

Three Clubs Formed to Cultivate the Argentine Importation.

CARLTON MOST EXCLUSIVE

An American Woman Prominent in Organizing It—American Professionals as Instructors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The tango dancing craze promises to be the most conspicuous feature of London's Winter season. Tango teas and classes have now developed into tango clubs, of which no less than three are in process of formation. One is being founded by the energetic Chairman of Olympia, Mr. Payne, who utilized the roller-skating craze to institute a Sunday club which proved almost as great an attraction for society as the Duchess of Bedford's real ice skating club at Princes' Gallery.

Even more significant of the hold that the tango is getting upon London society is the formation of a second club with headquarters at the Carlton Hotel. Though the dances are to be held in the hotel, the club is entirely distinct from the hotel management. William Gillett and other well-known social personalities are among the organizers. The membership is limited to 250, and every candidate's social qualifications must be carefully adjudicated by the committee. The American wife of a well-known shipbuilder, who is the brother of a Baron, heads the women's committee. The subscription for the season is $25, which gives a member the right to attend twenty-six dances, two a week.

Before the general dancing begins two American professionals specially imported from Paris will give demonstrations of the Argentine tango, the Brazilian matchiche, and other modern Terpsichorean developments.

So keen is the demand for admission to the Carlton Club that the organizers are considering the advisability of increasing the subscription to $50, while possibly the charge for visitors, who as at present arranged may be introduced by a member on payment of $2.50 for one evening, may be raised to $5.

FINED FOR IMPORTING DOG.

Byron Chandler Pays $50 on Account of His Japanese Spaniel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Byron D. Chandler, an American, was to-day fined $50 and costs in the Folkestone police court for a breach of the dog importation regulations.

It was alleged by the prosecution that he was carrying a Japanese spaniel, concealed under his overcoat; but as he was passing the customs barrier at the harbor on the arrival of the boat from Boulogne, he stumbled, and the dog fell on the platform.

Mr. Chandler told a constable that the dog was valued at $500,000. He denied any intention of evading the authorities.

Byron D. Chandler, by reason of his spectacular exploits, has been styled the "Million Dollar Kid." In 1902 he married Grace Estelle Stecher, an actress, who divorced him in 1908. Just before his subsequent marriage to Grace La Rue, he was sued for $100,000 for breach of promise by Miss Joan Sawyer, also an actress, but the action was settled out of court. He was also sued at one time for $30,000 for alienating the affections of Mrs. Alice Booth Roberts of Manchester, N. H. He won the suit.

ITALY'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

Count Macchidi Cellere Named to Succeed Confalioneri.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 7.—Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere has been appointed Ambassador to the United States in succession to Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, who has been recalled at his own request.

Count Macchi was still at the Lido, Venice, when the King to-day signed the decree appointing him Ambassador at Washington, but he arrived at Rome late to-night to receive instructions from the Foreign Office concerning his new post. He is delighted wit hthe appointment. He spent several years at Buenos Aires, where he was married.

Count Macchi says he is carefully studying the problem of emigration.

Count Macchi was Minister to the Argentine Republic from 1907 until 1912. Before that, he was private secretary successively to Tommaso Tittoni, Marquis A. di San Guiliano and Count Guicciardini, when they held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the cabinet.

SAYS THE MEN SHOULD COOK

English Woman Doctor Objects to the Time They Spend in Clubs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Dr. Mary Murdoch, speaking at the National Union of Women Workers' conference at Hull to-day, declared that schools should be organized for fathers, so that they, like women, could study the problem of healthy coming races.

Men, she also said, should be the cooks, as they stood heat better than women. Mothers should not be left to do all the household drudgery while fathers took their ease in clubs and armchairs.

DEATH RATE IS LOWER.

12.12 to 1,000 Against 12.85 Same Week Last Year.

The bulletin issued yesterday by Commissioner of Health Ernst J. Lederle showed that there were twenty-six fewer deaths last week than during the corresponding week of last year. There were 1,248 deaths in this city this week as against 1,274 for the same time in 1912. The death rate last week was 12.12 per 1,000 people, against 12.85 at the same time last year.

Only two deaths were reported during the week from measles and two from scarlet fever. Diphtheria showed an increase of seven deaths, whooping cough of five deaths and typhoid fever of six deaths over the corresponding week of last year. There were 124 deaths from tuberculosis, against 155 for the same week in 1912. The greatest decrease was shown in the mortality from nephritis, seventy-seven deaths being reported as against 115 last year. There were ninety-five deaths from violence last week, against sixty-five last year. Heart disease showed an increase of twenty deaths this year, the figures being 195 last week against 175 during the same week last year.

KAISER DESIGNS MEMORIAL.

It Is a Striking Picture Card for Relatives of Zeppelin Victims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Kaiser has prepared the design for a remarkable pictorial memorial card for the relatives of the officers and men lost in the Zeppelin disasters in Heligoland.

The picture, which is well worked out in color by Prof. Bohrdt, shows a naval airship and lighthouse on a rocky coast. On the left is the figure of Germania with the imperial insignia, crown, and shield. Above the seascape is a shining cross, and in the centre the figure of Christ with a crown of thorns.

Underneath is the text: "Greater love hath no man than this—that a man lay down his life for his friends."

IMPERATOR TO BRITISH DOCK

German Owners May Have Her Overhauled at Liverpool.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Hamburg-American Line has inquired whether the necessary dry dock accommodations for the Imperator are obtainable in Liverpool in case the company should decide to send her there for her annual overhauling.

The Mersey Dock Board replied that it could provide the new Gladstone dock, which is the largest combined wet and dry dock.

CARNEGIE RETAINS VOTE.

Remains on List in Sutherland Until Some Other Elector Objects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Andrew Carnegie's right to the parliamentary vote in this country has been recognized by the Sheriff of Sutherland, who is now holding registration courts in that county.

In the course of an inquiry at Dornoch, where Mr. Carnegie's name figures on the list of parliamentary electors, the Sheriff did not ask whether Mr. Carnegie was an American citizen. He simply said that Mr. Carnegie's name was on the roll and must remain there until one of his fellow electors presented a demand for its deletion.

From this it follows that an American citizen or any other foreigner may become a parliamentary elector in Great Britain, or at least in Scotland, with the tacit consent of all the other electors of the parish in which he possesses a property qualification and wishes to vote.

The decision of the Sheriff of Sutherland is not questioned by other authorities. He is a King's Counsel, a member of the Scottish Bar, and was formerly Professor of Law at Edinburgh University.

British Trade Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The September statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase of $20,920,000 in imports, and a decrease of $3,898,000 in exports.

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After the Summers Dust

let us help you put your house in order by restoring to their original freshness all fabrics and materials both of personal wear and of household decoration Clothes cleansed and refinished properly Fine Glove Cleaning

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ORGANIZED IN 1887

EFFICIENCY is better attained by a great organization of experts devoting their entire energy to the business than by a single individual to whom the matter is a side issue. That is why we will serve you better as trustee than your friend can.

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367 Fulton St., Jamaica.
120 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

AMERICAN HOSIERY UNDERWEAR

When thinking of fall and winter underwear think of Pure White Merino Wool made by

American Hosiery Co

For 41 years the standard in quality—fit—satisfaction. In all weights for men, women and children.

Leading Stores Everywhere.

225 Fourth Ave.

(Wholesale Only)

Plant now Tulips

Hyacinths Daffodils

RAINBOW HYACINTH COLLECTION for Window Garden.

We have selected a few of the best of each color suitable for culture in pots and glasses and offer them in collections at a reduction from the regular price.

The following are the varieties selected—Pink (Lady Derby,) Red (Robert Steiger,) Pure White (L'Innocence,) Light Blue (Grand Maitre,) Dark Blue (King of the Blues,) Yellow (King of the Yellows.)

PREPAID PRICES:

6 Bulbs, one of each variety.....$0.65
12 Bulbs, two of each variety..... 1.25
24 Bulbs, four of each variety..... 2.50
48 Bulbs, eight of each variety..... 4.50

Vaughan's Seeds 43 Barclay Street

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CARPET CLEANSING

RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS. Our processes prolong the life of Rugs, Carpets, Draperies. We cleanse them thoroughly, restore their colors, render them moth-proof.

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B'way, cor. 46th St., N. Y. Phone 3896 Bryant.
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43 years' experience.

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Natural Laxative Water

Speedy Sure Gentle

Quickly Relieves CONSTIPATION

The Laurel House of Lakewood

NOW OPEN.

Famous for cuisine and home-like comforts.

Extensive improvements since last season.

Every out-door sport—Motoring, Golf, Tennis, Polo, Riding to Hounds, etc.

Representative at 389 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Ass't Manager.

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T.M. STEWART

438-440-442 WEST 51ST ST.

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

in Fire-Proof Building.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE

For Household Goods.

Founded in 1863

TELEPHONE 5567 COLUMBUS

Extraordinary Special Sale of

Brand New PIANOS

Of Reliable Make in Fancy Mahogany and Oak

built to sell from $250 to $325, will be sold (regardless of their original selling price) TO-DAY ONLY at..... $190

$5 Down, $5 Monthly

NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS

Usually selling up to $600. The mechanism is of the most modern improved type, embodying the newest devices for control of time and expression. Music Rolls free and special library privilege. TO-DAY ONLY..... $390

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

All Are Fully Guaranteed

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS

5th Ave. at 39th St.

76 Years' Experience and Reputation as Piano Specialists

Sale of Raincoats

With One Year's Guarantee

In a wide range of rubberized fabrics. Tans, Browns and Grays—plain or fancy effects—inside of plaid effects—horn buttons.

Sizes 34 to 44. Special Today $12.50

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST

4 STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

MAIN BUILDING

Beaconsfield REGISTERED Umbrellas

Sold Exclusively at The Big Store

Something new! A "different" shaped umbrella with 9 ribs instead of the usual 7 or 8, giving a larger spread and a stronger frame. Splendidly made of reliable materials. Styles for men and for women. Very big values at..... $2 and $3

GREENHUT BUILDING

Pieces of Rich Cut Glass

Values Up to $4.95, at $2.49

We illustrate as a sample value THIS RICH CUT GLASS VASE, 12 inches in diameter, brilliantly cut in a chrysanthemum pattern. We likewise show an 8-inch BERRY OR SALAD BOWL; other pieces include OVAL NUT BOWLS in twod esigns, and HANDLED WHISKY DECANTERS. Sale today.

GREENHUT BUILDING

From the Dozens of Special Values in FURNITURE

We Instance the Following for Today's Selling:

$4 Willow Bedroom or Living Room Chairs—as illusrated; made of natural willow, and an extraordinarily good value; at $2.75

Cretonne Cushions to fit above, at 75c

$17.50 Brass Bed Outfits—consisting of 2-inch post brass bedstead, in all regular sizes; bright or satin finish; 10-year guaranteed link spring and soft-top mattress; today, at..... $9.75

$9 Solid Oak Dressers—finished a rich golden oak color; 3 long drawers; good size French plate mirror; shaped top; well made and finished; good locks and casters; today, at..... $5.75

$15 Solid Oak Extension Tables—as illustrated; finished a rich golden color; top is 42 inches in diameter; heavy pedestal; claw feet; 6-ft. extension; today, at..... $9.75

$22.50 Dressers—bird's-eye maple, golden oak, tuna and dark mahogany; full swell front; large French plate mirror; handsomely designed; well constructed and finished; today, at..... $15.50

$21.50 Chiffoniers—to match above dresser, with mirror; at..... $14.50

GREENHUT BUILDING

Finest $1.75 Scrim Curtains, 98c

Today, at, a Pair . . . . .

An excellent quality, having lace insertions and edges. They form the clean-up of a prominent curtain manufacturer. Only 1,000 pairs in this sale.

GREENHUT BUILDING

60c "Pro-Lino" Linoleum

Two Yards Wide—Today, a Square Yard, 29c

The very newest product of the famous Nairn Linoleum Mills.

Here is a wide selection of choice patterns in the newest colorings, tile effects and parquetry wood flooring designs.

Some trifling defects exist in these linoleums, but it would take a remarkably keen eye to discern them—nothing whatsoever to affect the wearing quality.

MAIN BUILDING

Best Wines & Liquors

These Specials for Today and Tomorrow

Guinness's Foreign Extra Stout

"Benedict" bottling is the best and most satisfactory because it is always in perfect condition.

Barrel of 8 dozen bottles, $11.40; sold in many stores at $2 a doz. bottles; here, at $1.45

Barrel of 10 dozen splits, $9.75; sold in many stores at $1.30 a dozen splits; here, at $1

Ferrand's 3-Star Cognac Brandy

Direct importation from France; very old vintage; choice, fruity quality; regular price, $1.50 this sale, at..... $1.34

SCHIEDAM HOLLAND GIN—guaranteed strictly pure and of great medicinal value; large bottle, more than a quart, reg. price $1.50, reduced to $1.10; 90c bottle.. 79c

Daly's Fine Old Irish Pot-Still Whisky

Received direct from the distillery in Tullamore, King's County, Ireland; extra special for this sale, bottle. 98c

California Wines

By the Gallon,

PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL and TOKAY

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Reduced from $2.50 to.....		1.88
Reduced from $2.00 to.....		1.58
Reduced from $1.50 to.....		1.14
Reduced from $1.25 to.....		88c

Imported Clarets

From Armand Freres & Co., Bordeaux, France.

Case of 12 Bottles.	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Bordeaux Vieux	$5.35	$4.85
St. Emilion	5.85	5.20
St. Julien	6.35	5.49
Margaux	6.85	5.92
Pontet Canet	7.35	6.34
Chateau La Grange	8.10	6.98
Chateau Belleville	9.35	8.10

Green River Whisky

Bottled by the Green River Distillery Co., Owensboro, Ky.; sold in other stores at $1 a bottle; here, this sale, at..... 83c

Virginia Dare Wine

at unusually low prices.

Bottle..... 69c
½-bottle..... 39c
¼-bottle..... 24c

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale

Barrel of 8 dozen bottles, $12.20; sold in other stores at $2 a dozen bottles; here, this sale. $1.54

Barrel of 10 dozen splits, $10.25; sold in other stores at $1.30 a dozen splits; here, this sale $1.04

American Whiskies

Warranted Strictly Pure.

	By the Gallon.	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Hermitage rye		$5.00	$4.35
Treadmill		4.25	3.65
Golden Wedding		3.50	2.94
Club House		3.00	2.64
Monogram No. 5		2.75	2.34

By the Quart Bottle.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Hermitage rye	$1.50	$1.24
Treadmill	1.25	98c
Golden Wedding	1.00	84c
Club House	90c	74c
Monogram No. 5	75c	64c

YALE COCKTAILS — all kinds; made of the finest old liquors; full quart bottles, reg. price $1.25; at..... 98c

Old Crow Whisky

Kentucky's finest distillation; sold nearly everywhere at $3.50 a gallon and $1 a quart; special price, gallon, $2.44; full quart bottle..... 67c

The Big Store GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co. A City in Itself

Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

MANY IMPORTANT SALES, TODAY, IN WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, MISSES' SUITS, HOUSEWARES, GROCERIES, etc.

Double A&M Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Made Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Jewelers Photographers
Architects Engravers
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In short, every one who is engaged in work requiring

Light, Bright, Airy Lofts or Offices

should investigate the exceptional advantages of the beautiful, new, 17-story, steel building at 56-58 West 45th Street. This

Central Location

between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, in the very heart of New York's hotel and better-class shopping and general business district, is a feature of great advantage. Ideal location for furniture exhibit.

The building is absolutely fireproof to the smallest detail, and carefully restricted with respect to the class of concerns to whom space will be rented. Unobstructed light on three sides, including north light. Inside and outside, in convenience, light, air, location, etc., this superb new building offers features which unquestionably raise it to the highest point of desirability, especially considering the

Very Low Rents

For space or information apply on premises to

Geo. Backer Construction Co.

56-58 West 45th Street.

SLEUTH'S WIFE SUES HIM.

Mrs. Berry Attacks Legality of Husband's Divorce.

Mrs. Mary Coggins Berry of the Hotel Ansonia began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court for the annulment of her marriage to Charles S. Berry, head of a detective agency with offices in the Marbridge Building, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. She was married to Berry, she said, at Asbury Park on March 24.

In her complaint she attacked the legality of a divorce obtained against Berry by a former wife, Belle Gertrude Berry, in Illinois, on Oct. 28, 1910. Berry, she said, was served outside of Illinois in this suit, which the former wife won against him by default. Such service, she said she was informed, was illegal, and made the decree void.

Berry's first marriage took place at Hot Springs, Ark., on April 7, 1902. He had filed no answer to the suit yesterday.

Lincoln Gettysburg Speech Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—Plans for a celebration throughout the State on Nov. 19 next by exercises, especially in the public schools, of the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery by President Lincoln of his Gettysburg address were made to-day by the Illinois Centennial Commission appointed to arrange for the celebration in 1918 of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union.

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay.

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds.
Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day.

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Ordinary Personal Cleanliness

WELL groomed folks give the same thoughtful attention to the care of the breath and teeth as they do to the face and hands.

It is a social duty.

However, many cultured and highly sensitive persons are the victims of bad breath and neglected teeth.

This is a real misfortune and inexcusable.

"ODOL" used regularly will prevent decay of the teeth and keep the breath sweet and clean.

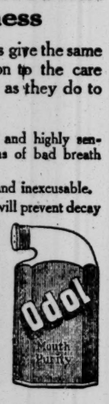
You cannot afford to be without it.

Six to eight drops in warm water Morning and Night

Pleasant to the taste and delightfully refreshing

PRICE 50 CENTS

At all Druggists and Department Stores



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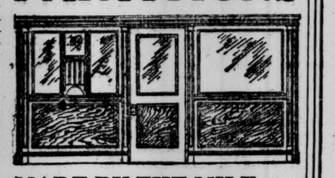

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Straight Oak. Per sq. foot.	Quartered Oak. Per sq. foot.	Solid Mahogany. Per sq. foot.
35c.	60c.	85c.
45c.	65c.	95c.
55c.	75c.	$1.05

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ADVERTISEMENT.

A TOILET SOAP, PLUS—

Resinol Soap is delightful to use, its odor is wholesome and refreshing, and its distinctive rich brown color is due entirely to the Resinol balsams which make it so effective in maintaining skin and hair health. Sold by all druggists.

MRS. BLATCH CRITIC OF 'GIRL OF TO-DAY'

Suffrage Leader Thinks She Has Not Made the Best Use of Her Freedom.

APT TO SIT UP TOO LATE

And, in General, She Does Not Take Care of Herself as Well as Her English Sisters.

Keen interest in the effort of THE NEW YORK TIMES to find the truly typical American girl of the day was expressed yesterday by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. Mrs. Blatch is President of the Women's Political Union, and in the course of her work comes in contact with many young women in all parts of the United States.

"There is no question," said Mrs. Blatch yesterday at her home, 15 West Ninety-first Street, "that a new type of girl has been evolved in this country these last few years.

"One great thing that has made for her development is that artificial checks have been taken off her. I think an illustration of my idea in this respect is a remark I heard a friend make about a young English girl who had come awkwardly into a room where there were a lot of people. After she had gone out, he said, 'When she is 21 she is going to know how to enter a room; now, will she acquire that knowledge by suppression or by freedom?' I think the English girl is under too great suppression, while the American girl has liberty of action.

"Athletics are having an influence upon the American girl, and on the greater opportunities for education which all classes of girls in this country enjoy. The girl of to-day is not being taught that she is an inferior being; she is being taught to use her mind and her body to the very best advantage.

"What do I think is the typical American girl of the day? Well, as I see her, physically she is much more lithe and slender than the girls of other nationalities. I should say her coloring is not all I would like to see it. It is not so rosy as that of the English girl. Perhaps climate is partly to blame, but not altogether. I think the tendency in this country is to overstrain young people. I believe that with liberty there has not come quite a balance of knowledge, and that boys and girls are left too much to themselves, and don't quite know how to take care of themselves.

"On the whole, I should say young American girls sit up too late. They look to me a little bit tired. Mentally, I find them very alert and well-informed. I take it that when you speak of the typical American girl, you are thinking of the girl from 18 to 22. I have found both American girls and boys of that age immensely interesting to talk to. I believe they really think, and often arrive at sounder judgments than their elders. Perhaps it is because the heavy hand of life has not laid so much upon them, and they are a little more ready at expressing their thoughts."

"Do you think the true American type of girl is produced in a big city, such as New York?"

"Now, do you know, I think the country girl is immensely like the city girl. I notice in going even into small places, where girls have never been to the big cities, that they dress much the same, and display the same freedom and alertness. Perhaps the likeness in dress is due to a judicious study of the fashion papers and the alertness of mind—a compliment to the excellent public school system, which is often better in the country than in the large city. That I cannot say. Anyhow, the type exists in both the city and the country.

"I really feel only one anxiety about the American girl. She does not know, and is not being taught, how to take care of herself. She is constantly wearing shoes that are too thin, and all over the country she sits up too late.

"The effort of THE TIMES to find the real type of the present day American girl will prove a most interesting experiment, but don't make her think she is the most wonderful girl on earth. I doubt if she is. She has not the staying power of the English girl. My advice to her would be to beware of too much steam heat, too much candy, and too little sleep.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is seeking the typical American girl of to-day in order to present her by the most artistic pictorial method. The choice will be made from recent photographs, which everybody is invited to submit before Nov. 1. The judges will be seven famous artists known as creators of types which represent phases of the American girl of to-day. With each photograph submitted must be sent the name and address of the subject and the date when the picture was taken. No photograph more than a year old will be eligible. Stamped and addressed envelope must accompany photographs which are to be returned.

From the photographs sent in, twenty-nine will be selected and reproduced in a special section of the Christmas edition of THE TIMES by the new rotogravure process. From the the twenty-nine the "Girl of To-day" will be selected, and her picture will cover the entire front page of the Christmas section.

SHOW TROPICAL FISH.

Rare Specimens Put on View in Natural History Museum.

At the American Museum of Natural History there is on exhibition this week a series of ornamental glass aquaria containing rare tropical fishes. The collection has been loaned by members of the Aquarium Society. A "live" exhibit such as this is in itself a novelty in the museum, where nothing moves but the visitors and attendants. The exhibition will be open to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturday, the last day, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

The exhibition, it was explained yesterday, was intended to show that the goldfish is not the only fish that can thrive by swimming around in a round bowl in the parlor window. One of the members of the Aquarium Society, it was said, had 250 specimens of rare tropical fish in his home collection. The present exhibition is the fourth of its kind that has been held by the Aquarium Society.

Visitors will see the ball fish, also known as the frog fish and as the "puffer," in this collection at the museum. The body and head of this fish sugest the frog, but it has teeth like a squirrel. It is a native of India. In the collection are two pairs of freshwater angel fish, scientifically known as the pterphyllum scalare. This fish comes from the neighborhood of Manaos, and has been called the "aristocrat" of the fish world. The late Carl Hagenbeck paid $250 for a pair of these fishes. This type is pure silver in color, with small black stripes which become invisible when the fish desires to hide them. Nothing is yet known of the breeding habits of the fresh-water angel fish.

The butterfly fish, a true flying type, is another interesting specimen of the collection. It comes from West Africa. It can skim over the water for twenty feet, dashing after flies and mosquitos on the surface without once touching the water. This fish is of variegated colors, and has finger-like fins which act as propellers when it flies. Then there is the fish which hatches its eggs and then carries its young around for several days in its mouth. This type is known as the mouthbreeder.

SHOT MAN, DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Deputy Sheriff's Pistol Exploded When It Dropped from His Pocket.

As George E. Donnelly, once the champion shot putter and middle distance runner of Westchester County and now a Deputy Sheriff, was running to catch a car in Getty Square, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, a revolver fell from his hip pocket and exploded, the shell passing through the neck of Benjamin Rosenthal, a grocer, 131 Bellevue Place, Yonkers.

Rosenthal fell to the pavement unconscious while Donnelly continued his pursuit of the street car, not knowing that the shot had come from his own revolver. The shouts of passers-by caused Donnelly to stop, and as soon as he learned what had happened he sent in an ambulance call and surrendered to a policeman. At St. Joseph's Hospital surgeons found the bullet lodged in Rosenthal's right cheek. It was said that the wound, while a serious one, would not prove fatal. Donnelly was arrested but was released later upon his own recognizance. He has been connected with the Sheriff's office for five years.

RICH WITH ONLY $600.

Stubenbord's Coney Island Holdings All in His Wife's Name.

Although reputed to be a millionaire, Conrad Stubenbord, a hotel proprietor of Coney Island, left only $600 in cash, according to an affidavit filed with his will in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday. This money was in his pockets when he died last July.

Stubenbord amassed a fortune in his lifetime. He was a large property owner at Coney Island and bought many acres of land at Daytona, Florida. A few of his friends, aware of his method of deeding over everything to his wife as soon as he acquired it, knew that his wealth existed, but not in his own name. But much surprise was manifested by those outside of his confidence when they learned that papers in the Surrogate's office put the value of the estate which he had in his own name at over $600.

NORTON FILES HIS REPORT.

Long Island Justice of the Peace Circumvents His Accusers.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 7.—Additional charges were filed with District Attorney Charles N. Wysong this morning against Corodon Norton, a Justice of the Peace of Hempstead, in this place. It was alleged that the Justice failed to file reports of automobile fines with the County Clerk.

Justice Norton, it was said, went to Albany last night and filed his report with the Attorney General. This, it is said, will free him from responsibility.

JEROME GETS DELAY TO HUNT PLOTTERS

Gov. Felker Again Postpones Filing of Briefs, This Time Till October 20.

THAW FEARS A NEW BLOW

Local Lawyer Intimates New York's Deputy Is on Trail of Important Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 7.—On representation of William Travers Jerome that important developments in New York made it impossible for him to get his completed case before the Grand Jury until next week Gov. Samuel D. Felker to-night announced that he would fix Monday, Oct. 20, as the day on which New York State must file briefs in the fight to extradite Harry K. Thaw.

Just what new feature of the alleged conspiracy Mr. Jerome had dug up the Governor did not know. He had received his information in a letter from Bernard Jacobs, the Lancaster lawyer who has been retained to represent New York.

"Mr. Jacobs," said the Governor, "asked for an indeterminate delay for the filing of briefs on the ground that Mr. Jerome in the course of his investigations had found it impossible to bring all the ends of his case before the Grand Jury immediately. Mr. Jacobs said that the inquiry could not be completed before next week. I want to be perfectly fair and give Mr. Jerome every opportunity to get at the bottom of his investigation."

The Governor would not say whether Mr. Jerome, through Attorney Jacobs, had hinted at any likelihood of a more serious charge than conspiracy being brought before the New York County Grand Jury in the efforts of the New York State authorities to lay their hands upon the man who made possible Thaw's escape from Matteawan. It is understood here, however, that Mr. Jerome has struck a new line of evidence, and, in fact, that he asked for the longer delay so that he might probe into it. It is known that he had hoped to get his final briefs before the Governor not later than Friday or Saturday of this week, and his latest request has opened a fertile field for speculation.

Thaw was obviously worried when he heard Jerome wanted more time, and had decided, because of the repeated charges of bad faith made in the briefs submitted by Thaw's lawyers, to place in evidence before Gov. Felker every detail of the extensive investigation he is carrying on in New York. The latest development has shattered the hope expressed by Thaw's lawyers that Jerome would rest his case without dragging into it all the details of the escape and perhaps connect with it the name of some prominent man as the chief plotter.

First a half-hearted protest was laid with Gov. Felker against a long extension of time, but when it was found that he would not be deterred from his purpose to honor any reasonable request made by New York State, the Thaw lawyers agreed to the day fixed without further remarks. They have set themselves to the task of preparing for any blow which Mr. Jerome may deal, and comfort themselves with the assertion that Jerome's real reason for asking more time was that he had been unable to get his indictment and saw that he was defeated unless he could take up something new to bolster up his charges. The Thaw lawyers were elated over the fact that the Dutchess County Grand Jury had been discharged without finding an indictment.

Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, arrived here to-night from Cresson, Penn. She went immediately to her son's room, and declined to make any statement to the newspaper men.

Will Trustee Held In Contempt.

Ralph Scheuer, an executor and trustee under the will of Simon Scheuer, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimmons, on an order issued by Surrogate Fowler, which adjudged Scheuer in contempt of court for failing to obey a Surrogate's order requiring him to pay $30,046 to Sarah Friedman, a beneficiary of a trust fund under Simon Scheuer's will. The order commits him to jail until payment is made.

REBELS IN TORREON WITHOUT A BATTLE

Laredo and Mexico City Receive Reports That Constitutionalists Have Taken the Town.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS EVACUATED

Federals Occupy Former Insurgent Capital — Civilians Flee Across the Border.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 7.—Private advices received here to-day say Torreon was captured at 3 o'clock this morning by Constitutionalist soldiers under Gen. Villano. These advices contained no details.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—There are persistent reports that Torreon has been taken by the rebels. According to these reports the town surrendered without a fight. Recent dispatches, however, reported that the rebels practically had abandoned the Torreon district, where conditions had improved greatly. At the same time, Gen. Trucy Aubert, with 1,000 Federals, marching to the relief of Torreon, was said to be making slow headway, and still was a hundred miles or more from the town.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mex., Oct. 7.—Without firing a shot, Federal soldiers took possession of Piedras Negras, formerly provisional capital of the Constitutionalists, late to-day, and ended the victorious march of the Government army under Gen. Maas through the State of Coahuila, the home of Gov. Venustiano Carranza, revolutionary Commander in Chief.

Except for four stragglers, who were cut down by Federal cavalry when they were attempting to escape across the border, all of the Constitutionalist troops in Piedras Negras marched away on the approach of the Government army. They were not pursued.

The Federals were sighted shortly after noon on a hilltop two miles south of the city. Cannon were planted, and when all was ready for battle a cavalry troop was sent over the hill and into the city. Meantime the handful of Constitutionalists had shouldered arms and marched away.

While the Constitutionalists were leaving the city, panic prevailed among the residents, who made a rush for the international bridge. The quarantine established by the City of Eagle Pass, because of the prevalence of smallpox here and in the surrounding country, was raised in part and several thousand terror-stricken persons were permitted to cross the boundary. They, however, were marched under guard of United States troops to quarantine camps outside Eagle Pass.

United States military authorities at Eagle Pass will make immediate representations to Gen. Maas urging measures to insure protection of life and property here until reorganization of the municipal government. For the present, no one is permitted to cross the international bridge from Eagle Pass into Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Dispatches from the fighting zone in northern Mexico to Constitutionalist officials here assert Pancho Villa and his large force escaped from Santa Rosalia before the Federals under Gen. Castro arrived there.

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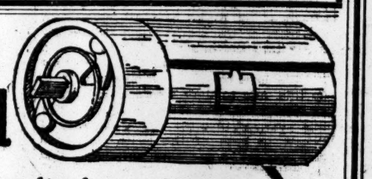

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Peas, Marcillat—Imported Medium Moyens, ½ tins	.16	.14
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Sardines, Aviator—Peeled and boneless, Imported, in pure Olive Oil, ½ tins	.30	.25
Sardines—Boneless, Aviator, Imported in Pure Olive Oil ½ tins	.25	.21
¼ tins	.16	.14
Cheese—Finest Roquefort, lb	.45	.35
Cheese—Finest Quality Swiss, lb	.35	.29
Olive Oil—Rising Sun, Finest French 1 gallon tins	3.30	3.00
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1913.

CERTAIN DELUSIONS OF THE VOTER.

In this campaign the troubles of the hesitating voter arise chiefly from his delusions. Mr. McCALL has been a Justice of the Supreme Court. He is now Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Both are offices of high trust and responsibility. Therefore some voters reason that Mr. McCALL, having been a good Justice and a good Public Service Commissioner, would beyond doubt be a good Mayor, that he will have the strength of character to resist the enticements of MURPHY.

It is at this point that delusion comes into play. Mr. McCALL is a Tammany man, an organization man. Like all other men of Tammany he holds that loyalty to the organization is a virtue. No man sufficiently in the confidence of MURPHY and of Tammany to get a nomination for Mayor could act on any other principle. The inevitable consequence is that if Mr. McCALL should be elected Mayor, he would not only be under the influence of Tammany, but he would be always considering Tammany's interest. That is the way the principle of loyalty to the organization works. Mr. McCALL would be much in contact with MURPHY, and it is no disparagement to him to say that Mr. MURPHY is the stronger man of the two. The Tammany chief would know how to persuade his Mayor without letting him even imagine that he was doing any wrong thing. From the nature of the case the Murphy influence would be dominant, the appointments would be dictated by MURPHY, and the government would be in MURPHY's control.

The danger is apparent that if McCALL be elected the Tammany nominees for Board of Estimate places would also be elected. That would be the full measure of MURPHY's triumph. He would then have unobstructed access to the funds, amounting to a billion, to be expended in public works and in appropriations during the term of the next Mayor. If the election goes MURPHY's way a great deal of this money will also go his way.

There are some delusions about Mr. MITCHEL. A great many voters are distrustful of the influences that have surrounded him in the past, of the company he has kept, of the ideals he has formed about municipal policy. The voter should rid himself of those delusions, too. It is only about the new subway contracts that Mr. MITCHEL has been conspicuously open to criticism, and upon that point he has given the most positive assurances not only that no obstacle will be placed by him in the way of carrying out the contracts, but that he will do everything in his power to hasten the conclusion of the work. If that were not sufficient, the Fusion Board of Estimate, with Mr. McANENY and Mr. PRENDERGAST among its members, would effectually check any tendency on the part of the Mayor to enter upon an obstructive policy in respect to the subways. But no such conflict will arise. Mr. MITCHEL has given his word, he will keep it.

No voter of sound mind and understanding can have the least doubt about the character of the Administration of which Mr. MITCHEL would be the head. It would be clean, honest, and efficient, for those qualities Mr. MITCHEL has abundantly demonstrated. Tammany would be kept out. Mr. MURPHY would get no Commissionerships. He would never set foot in the City Hall while Mr. MITCHEL was there. By no crooked or underground method would he get any share of the immense sum of money that is to be spent. He would have no more influence over the Administration than any other citizen—much less than most others.

There is no sense or reason in holding an election at all if the purpose is not to secure honest government. To secure honest government Tammany must be kept out. The way to do that is to elect Mr. MITCHEL and the Fusion Board of Estimate.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE SOUTH.

The Republican leaders who lament that a plan to reform representation in conventions is supposed to be mainly aimed at the South are foolish. That is the aim and the sure effect of any real reform. False representation is the evil to attack; it exists chiefly in the South; it must be abolished there if the party is to secure power either in the North or in the South.

This false representation is a source of constant weakness to the party. On the one hand it tempts the Southern politicians to keep the party in their States small, so that the outrageously swollen representation can be more easily handled. On the other hand it disgusts and angers the decent men of the party everywhere. It was the chief spring of the support for Mr. ROOSEVELT last year. It is true that his own hands were not clean, but he did suffer from a real and outstanding wrong, and that fact gave him strength that without it he would not have had. The fight in the Republican Party is against the whole rotten borough system. If it is won the party will be greatly helped in the South. Why not openly acknowledge the facts?

THE "NEW" PHILIPPINE POLICY.

The declaration, written by President WILSON and made at Manila by Governor General HARRISON, as to the general aim of the American Government in the Philippines, contains nothing new. We regarded ourselves "as trustees, acting not for "the advantage of the United States "but for the benefit of the people of "the Philippine Islands" just as much under President McKINLEY and each of his successors as now under President WILSON. "Every step" taken has been "with a view to the "ultimate independence of the islands "and as a preparation for that inde-"pendence," and we have not only "hoped" but tried "to move toward "that end as rapidly as the safety "and the permanent interests of the "islands" permitted. The suppression of the Aguinaldo faction, the dealing with the predatory tribes, the extension of local government, the Filipino Assembly, the employment of Filipinos in the public service, especially the judiciary, and the organization of the native constabulary have all been steps toward that end.

The one thing new announced by Mr. HARRISON is the appointment of a majority of Filipinos in the General Commission, which is the upper branch of the Legislature of the islands. This is done in "the hope and expectation" that it will afford proof of the "political capacity of those na-"tive citizens who have already "come forward to represent and "lead their people in affairs." Thus it is avowedly an experiment. If it does not work out well the policy will be reversed. Probably it is as safe an experiment as could be tried at present. Unquestionably it is attended by some risks. The "leaders" to whom it appeals are, some of them, restless and ambitious. The time may come, and soon, when they will have to be dealt with very firmly. It is a matter of congratulation that the action of the American Government remains tentative, and that no indication is given of independence at a fixed date.

THE BANKS AND THE BILL.

The banks can put life into the Federal reserve banking system, and they can take its life away. They can even refuse to give it any life at all by declining to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Banks. But having subscribed and paid in the capital, having put the system in operation, they will have the power, if it works to their and the public's loss and disadvantage, to destroy it altogether by withdrawing their membership. Section 3 of the bill provides that the capital of each Reserve Bank "shall be decreased as "subscribing banks reduce their cap-"ital or cease to be stockholders." It would not be necessary for the member banks to go into liquidation, they could withdraw by surrendering their national charters and carrying on business under State laws. Their subscriptions to the capital stock would then be returned and their shares would be canceled.

It will be well for the Administration and for Congress to keep this somewhat important fact in mind. It would be a futile proceeding to push the bill to enactment over all objections, disregarding the testimony and the arguments of the bankers, and their plain demonstrations of its defects, in the very teeth of the fact that the new law can be made operative only with the aid and assent of the banks.

Stubbornness, self-sufficiency, and unyielding adherence to preconceived theories are out of place in discussion of or action upon the new banking and currency plan. The bankers have yielded much, they are prepared to accept features of the bill which they do not approve, of the working of which they have grave doubts. But they have striven to be helpful, they have sought to promote, not to obstruct, legislation. If they stand firm upon foundation principles, it is because to yield there would be dangerous. They would be false to their own interests and to the interests of the country if they gave their assent to what is fundamentally unsound in the bill.

Mr. BRYAN should admit his mistake. He has said that opposition came only from big banks. The resolutions of protest adopted by the representatives of 600 country banks in Boston on Monday dispose of that baseless pretense. There is ample proof that not alone the big banks, not alone the banks of New York City, of Chicago, of St. Louis, and of Boston, but that substantially all the banks in the country withhold their approval from important provisions of the bill as unsound, unsafe, unworkable. It is the duty of the Administration and of Congress, not to dismiss these objections with the flippant remark that they represent nothing but the selfishness of the money power, but to inquire candidly into their validity. That is the present disposition of the Senate, notably in the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is said that the President will make the bill a party question. No course he could take would be more unwise. There should be no question of party or of politics raised in the discussion. Indeed, it is because Mr. BRYAN's peculiar views prevailed to a considerable extent in the making of the bill that it has taken its present objectionable form.

We have urged postponement of the measure until the regular session, but only because it has seemed improbable that proper form could be given to it in the present session. If it can be passed now, so much the better, but the way to get it passed is by amendment, not by force. A few amendments which would not take away Government control of the system, but which would make it a safe law under which the banking business of the country could be done, would silence opposition and prepare the way for speedy enactment. We believe the Senate is in a mood to listen to reason, and that there amendments which would embody the fruits of all banking experience stand some chance of acceptance. The country looks to the Senate to make these changes.

MOTOR 'BUS ACCIDENTS.

The company which has appealed to the city for the privilege of installing 2,000 motor 'buses on twenty-two routes, offering to pay a license fee of $10 a year for each omnibus, would introduce conditions such as exist in London, where 2,908 motor 'buses are licensed. The omnibus company now operating on Fifth Avenue, which charges a "long-haul" fare of 10 cents, pays the city at the rate of $496 a year on each coach. But the bad bargain the city would drive with the new company, which wishes to pay only $20,000 for a million-dollar privilege, is not the least consideration. In the report from the Select Committee on Motor Traffic in London, just printed, we find that the "record of the motor omnibus in the "matter of accidents is most unsatis-"factory."

The total accidents in London for this class of vehicle in 1912 exceed the total for every class of vehicle combined in 1905. The police returns of fatalities and accidents in the metropolitan area of London attribute to the motor omnibus 41 deaths and 637 accidents in the first quarter of 1913, and 46 deaths and 845 accidents in the second quarter. Mr. W. BEAUMONT, an expert called in consultation, says:

> I do not think it is any use experimenting with the motor omnibus with the object of showing that improvements in it, or alterations of it, will make much difference to the numbers of people killed in the streets of London.

The committee adds:

> The great life saver on the trams is the front guard, and no evidence has been presented to your committee to show that it has been possible yet to produce for the motor 'bus a front guard which is not in itself a source of danger.

The summary of fatal accidents in London streets divides the traffic into several categories, including the "very congested," "congested," and "con-siderable but not congested." Of 863 fatalities recorded for the years 1910-12, the motor omnibus had 82, or 58 per cent., in "very congested" traffic, while the next most fatal vehicle, the motor cab, had but 23, or 16 per cent.; in "congested" traffic there were 234 fatalities, of which 123, or 52 per cent., were due to the motor omnibuses; and in the "considerable but not congested" traffic the omnibus is still first with 110 out of 304, or 36 per cent.

There is no need of extending the traffic of motor omnibuses here. The great rapid transit development of this city, one of the engineering feats of the ages, will furnish facilities for getting about such as are equaled in no other city of the world. It will reduce the number of accidents in the streets, not augment them.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

President WILSON is likely to have to face a very sharp issue with the Democratic majority in the Senate on the merit system. It seems that he had been told that recent action in the Senate was quite different from what it really was, and also that it had the approval of his Civil Service Commission, which it has not.

It had apparently been reported to him that the Senate simply wished to exempt from the merit system certain employés for whom the appointing officer gives bonds. This would not have been a good thing; but the Senate went much further. It exempted practically all Deputy Collectors and Deputy Marshals, and gave to Collectors and Marshals the power to dismiss employés at will and to appoint their successors. It did much the same thing in the Internal Revenue Service. There was a lively debate in the Senate on this point, and the effect of the amendment was clearly brought out, not merely by the Republicans, but by several Democrats.

There is nothing obscure about it. The spoilsmen are on the warpath. They are neither strong nor bold enough to make an attack in front, but they are planning a series of flank movements, of which the recent proposition is the first. Naturally, they thought that the support of the Democratic members of the Civil Service Commission would be valuable to them. Perhaps they believed they had it. At any rate, the President was informed that they had. Whereupon these gentlemen called on the President and told him that not only they did not approve the change, they were opposed to it.

We have confidence that the President will meet the issue directly and completely. He will probably seek to have the amendments dropped in conference. If he does not succeed, it will be open to him to direct the appointing officers—who are to have permissive authority only—to select their appointees from the eligible lists furnished by the Commission. That is his right under the law. We have no doubt that he will regard it as his duty.

In printing the facts about the sales of grossly adulterated foods and "embalmed" and decayed meats in this city, our neighbor The Globe has done a good service. As one result of its campaign a large packing house has been haled before the court and fined $1,500 for selling meats which were unfit for human consumption. The suppression of practices that threaten the stomachs of unwitting consumers is not the least issue that is before the public. We trust that the Health Department will continue energetically the purging from this city of its sophisticators of food for gain.

THE TIMES has received from "M. L. B." and from ARNOLD WELD contributions to the campaign fund of the Fusion Committee, which have been forwarded to Mr. CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER, Treasurer of the committee, Fifth Avenue Building, Madison Square, to whom all contributions to the cause should be sent directly by the givers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wasted a Week in Prison.

Notable, and obviously most important, among the emotions which THOMAS M. OSBORNE acquired from his week in Auburn is that the prison, though none of the grosser forms of cruelty and hardship exist there, is nevertheless a place sufficiently terrible to make the thought of remaining in it as a real prisoner for any considerable length of time highly productive of repugnance and fear.

To produce those feelings, and thereby to deter from the commission of crime, is of course one object of any prison system, the punitive element in incarceration being far subordinate in the enlightened judgment of these times or perhaps entirely dismissed from it. The only conclusion to be drawn from Mr. OSBORNE's experiment, therefore, is that Auburn serves its purpose well, for the faults he finds with its management—the prohibitions of conversation, letter writing, and the like—can hardly be called serious, and any prisoner who chooses can keep out of the dark cells.

The trouble with this pleasant conclusion, however, is that it rests on an experience in every essential particular unlike that of a real prisoner and criminal. Mr. OSBORNE was as little the one as the other, and the fact that our prisons are very largely populated by men who are serving a second term, while many of their inmates have been released only to return again and again for new crimes, shows that, so far as concerns those who need deterring, the present system of punishment, either at its best or at its worst, is a lamentable failure. If Mr. OSBORNE discovered why it is a failure in that respect he has not told us, and still less has he proposed a remedy.

Others, without playing prisoner, long ago announced that the prison system is radically wrong, not properly punitive, the reverse of reformative, and but weakly deterrent, if at all. Others, too, have suggested new ways of looking at and treating the criminal. It is all set down in books, from which in a week's time Mr. OSBORNE could probably have learned much more than he did in prison—and without raising the question of by what right he took from the State a week's free lodging and board.

Few of us are yet ready to accept the theory that the criminal is the helpless and irresponsible victim of heredity and environment, but with modifications and reservations necessitated by the immediate protection of society from the direct consequences of its own imperfections, that theory is not one to be lightly dismissed, and still less to be ignored. Basketmaking and the dark cell only delay comprehension of its weakness and its strength.

How Scandal Might Be Avoided.

There is little reason for doubting that sincere efforts were made, this year as in other years, by the little group of men who, so far as lies in their power, control the business affairs of the major baseball leagues, to get most of the world-series tickets directly into the hands of the public and at the advertised prices. It is obviously for the interest of the "magnates" to do this, and to their interests they have an intelligent as well as a keen eye. But this year, as in other years, the sale of tickets in both of the cities concerned has aroused anger and suspicion, and the presumably honest efforts to foil the speculators did not cut off their supply very appreciably and seem to have had no other effect than to make them raise their prices higher than usual.

The problem created by the great series is obviously a most difficult one, and the failure to solve it to the satisfaction of the multitude eager to see the games and willing, if necessary, to pay exorbitant prices for the privilege, is not surprising. The suggestion that occurs to everybody at first thought is to place the tickets on sale long in advance and to allot the tickets to applicants by mail on the principle of first come first served. That is a simple plan, but there are several and serious objections to it, as trial long ago revealed. For one thing, it permits the speculators, through their agents, to buy up as many tickets as they please, and it places the regular supporters of baseball, many of whom are unable or unwilling to tie up for weeks or months what for them are considerable sums of money, at a disadvantage with the people who in the whole year attend only the games of the decisive series.

Possibly both of these objections, and those of minor consequence as well, could be overcome if each ticket sold through the regular season bore a detachable coupon, to be kept by the buyer, and if the buying of world-series tickets in advance were made dependent on the presentation of an announced number of these coupons—ten, twenty, or even more. That would put the advantage precisely where it ought to be, and that is with the people upon whom the prosperity of baseball really depends—the people who understand, love, and support the game, instead of those whose attention is caught only by the enormous advertising given to the culminating contests.

To Monopolize Radium Is Impossible.

Just what radium is going to do for the world is as yet undetermined, but so much is already known, and so much more is confidently expected, of its powers in the one field of medicine, that even if this most astonishing substance had no other possibilities, the thought of its control by a little group of capitalists, no matter how benevolent, is calculated to excite resentment as well as apprehension in the public.

The men who have organized, or who are organizing "European Radium, Limited," are wisely counseled, therefore, in emphasizing both the absence from their minds of any intention to monopolize the precious element and their inability to do so even if they had the desire. Chiefly reassuring, perhaps, are the enormous difficulties that would be encountered in carrying out any such plan. Though existing only in minute quantities anywhere—so far as yet known—the minerals containing radium are found in many places, and in great quantities, scattered all over the world. To buy all the deposits, now that their value has been so widely advertised, and perhaps exaggerated, would be impracticable.

In fact, all that would-be monopolists could control is a process of manufacture, in this case of extraction and purification, and unreasonable prices can never be long maintained on that basis, since they serve only as a spur to competition always successful in the end. Beyond any question, if cancer can be cured by the use of radium or one or another of its emanations, it must finally be made, in one way or another, available to the world, even though the way be the not very desperate one of recompensed expropriation. And for certain cancers radium does seem to be a cure. By an unfortunate transposition of words it was stated yesterday that in one of its forms it is "a certain cure for cancer." That, unfortunately, it is not, so far as present experience goes or promises. Science, by prolonging human life, has increased the ravages of that dread malady, and science owes us a remedy for it. When found, that remedy must be, and will be, protected from anything like ruthless exploitation in private interests.

THE REDISCOUNT PRIVILEGE.

Its Advantage to Country Banks Said to be Exaggerated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Country bankers may question the accuracy of the information obtained by the Controller of the Currency, and made public by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of commercial paper held by them that might be available for rediscount with the proposed reserve associations.

It has always been the habit of country bankers to require borrowers to make short time paper; but the borrowers also have the habit of renewing the same. If the Controller of the Currency had also asked how many of the notes due within ninety days as reported were renewals, and how many of them would be paid at maturity, there is no question but that the percentage would have been changed materially, possibly the decimal point might have had to be moved one place to the left and there would have been reported only 5.8 per cent. instead of the 58 per cent. claimed.

Next to the question of quantity follows that of quality. Country bankers are positive that they have very little, if any, paper that would be accepted for rediscount by the proposed associations, and this belief is based on actual knowledge of the class of paper heretofore accepted by reserve banks, and also on practical experience in dealing with Government officials. It is only reasonable to claim that reserve banks, with which country banks are keeping a liberal balance, would be more liberal as to rediscounts than any reserve association managed by Government officials.

Take the matter of Government deposits; absolute security is required from the banks before a cent will be placed with them; and in the case of the postal savings deposits, high-class municipals are accepted as security for only 75 per cent. of the value, so it is clearly shown that the Government would require paper with a very large margin of security, much larger than the country bankers as a rule are able to obtain from their borrowers.

The proposed measure gives an idea of the kind of paper that would be required in the provision for loans to farmers. Banks are to be permitted to lend to this class of borrowers on a basis of 50 per cent. of the value of their farms for a period of a year or less. No country banker has ever heard of such a loan being made, and no farmer, in the East at least, will ever ask for money on such terms. This provision reads like a discrimination against the farmer, and it is hard to understand why it is made at this time when every one is interested in trying to help this class of people. Noting this, should country bankers be blamed for believing that the rediscounting privilege, for which so much is claimed, will not be of any value to them.

F. E. LYFORD,
President First National Bank.
Waverly, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1913.

SUNDAY TIMES ARTICLES.

A Suggestion That They Be Published in Book Form.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have found in the magazine part of THE SUNDAY TIMES such a constant and splendid succession of noteworthy articles that I have kept adding them together until the pile has become cumbersome. I am confident that all through the country hosts of similar readers could be found.

Now, if you will pardon the possible presumption of my suggestion, could not THE TIMES select the most noteworthy of these articles and have them published in book form? I am more than confident that thousands upon thousands of your readers would hail such a publication with great joy.

Could you not, as a test, make my suggestion, couched in more appropriate language, and have it appear in one of the Sunday issues, and see what a reception it would meet with? I am very anxious that I might possess such a book and hence my, I trust, not too presumptive letter.

Dr. FRANK S. ABBOTT.
Lake Placid, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1913.

Praise for Mr. Osborne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me through your paper to express the deep admiration and gratitude of many of our citizens for the humane and self-denying act of Thomas Mott Osborne for the sake of the suffering criminal.

One of our most respected physicians, Dr. Beverley Robinson, has for many years been trying through your columns and in other ways to make those in authority realize the cruelty of their prison system. We have been severely criticised by foreigners for permitting the torture of "the cooler." God be praised, we have such a brave, wise man as Mr. Osborne among us.

M. R. G.
New York, Oct. 6, 1913.

STOLEN PANAMA.

Why Not Return Territory to Colombia, Its Lawful Owner?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of enlarging the Canal Zone and redistributing the territory of Panama in conjunction with a settlement of our diplomatic differences with Colombia has started a wide editorial discussion. The objectors, who appear to be a small minority, raise two issues:

That a change of political administration should not involve a reversal of this Government's foreign policy.

That the Panamanians have rights which the proposed rearrangement would violate.

The attitude of the Roosevelt Administration was one of defiant denial of the facts upon which Colombia's claims are based. A complete reversal of this foreign policy was made by the Taft Administration in assuming an attitude of tolerant pacification and tacitly admitting the justice of Colombia's reclamations by offering a settlement, though on terms that were incompatible with Colombia's self-respect. Restitution to Colombia of some part of her territory as the only dignified way in which the United States can recognize her sovereignty would constitute no more radical a reversal of our foreign policy than President Taft himself authorized.

It was to be expected that this proposal would encounter the opposition of that brand of jingoism which is too narrow ever to admit a national fault; but I submit that the enlightened public opinion of the United States can conceive with approbation of a national spirit honest enough and liberal enough to acknowledge the commission of a flagrant international wrong. A nation truly great could lose nothing in self-respect or in prestige by such an acknowledgment. Where its good name would suffer would be in hanging back like a culprit until dragged by public opinion before the bar of international justice.

The purpose of my World's Work article which started this discussion was to show the folly, the utter uselessness, of attempting to settle with Colombia through a mere money payment forced by a court of arbitration. Such a payment of damages would be only sop to the proud people of Colombia, and they would so regard it. It would be throwing our money away. Far better that the question be left open than that it be closed in a manner that would leave in Colombia the rancor of justice denied. It should not be our objective solely to effect a legal settlement with Colombia, but rather to remove the cause of suspicion and hatred—to effect a settlement that will really settle our differences, and thereby remove the greatest obstacle to the rehabilitation of the United States in the confidence and esteem of Latin America. Nothing short of this would be good business or sound diplomacy.

As for the alleged immorality of "robbing the Panamanian Peter to pay the Colombian Paul," when, pray, did it become immoral to restore stolen goods to their lawful owner?

Then it is asked, "Why not return all of Panama to Colombia?" The sane-thinking people of Colombia, even, recognize that this is not practicable. But it is entirely feasible to return the territory south and east of a widened Canal Zone as an evidence of our good faith and of our willingness to make a reasonable settlement for that part of Colombia's possessions which cannot be restored. It is true that our treaty with Panama does not give us authority to take territory to give to a third party, but the "good offices" of the United States could easily bring the Panamanians to see the desirability of this arrangement with Colombia, just as it arranged the Root-Cortes-Arosemena Treaty by which Panama offered to pay $2,500,000 of Colombia's foreign debt. The Panamanians have thought to protest against various acts of our suzerainty, but in the end they have submitted to any programme the United States has proposed.

When the Panamanians accepted bribes to turn traitors to Colombia and entered into the bargain for their "independence," they gave themselves hostages to exigency. They well knew, as The Cleveland Plain Dealer remarks, that their republic was not created for their convenience, but to serve the purposes of the United States and of the world. They must have been aware that their "rights" were limited by the moral obligation of the United States under the peculiar circumstances to protect them from the vengeance of the mother country.

The territory that I have suggested returning to Colombia is in no way important to Panama. Its inhabitants, the San Blas Indians, had nothing whatever to do with the "revolution," of which they were in ignorance until long after President Roosevelt had extended recognition and protection to the new republic. They are still devotedly loyal to Colombia. If our jingo friends, who are expert in conjuring up war scares, will contemplate what two or three vengeful San Blas Indians could do to our canal with the explosive they could pack on their backs through the jungle, would not they be the very ones to clamor for the restoration of the San Blas Indians to Colombia if that act will make friends of these near-neighbors to our canal?

It is not the loss of San Blas and Darien districts, but surrender of the cities of Panama and Colon to American administration against which the Panamanians would protest. The local politicians, who have fattened upon offices and contracts, would make a loud noise for a little while, but not the substantial business element, many of whom have told me in confidence that they would welcome an American administration, though they would not dare for political reasons to say so openly.

We should have to show, of course, that the conditions under which Panama and Colon were excluded originally from American jurisdiction have changed, in order to justify under the treaty our acquiring them as "necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said canal." Ten years' experience with the dual administration at the termini of the canal have furnished sufficient answer to this question. If it were left to the unhampered judgment of Col. Goethals I believe that he would advise unhesitatingly that there should be a wider field for administering the canal. Those who have observed conditions at the Isthmus or who have studied the military and commercial problems of the canal recognize that sooner or later the status of the bifurcated and anomalous republic must be changed. One need only to project his mind twenty-five or fifty years into the future to see the necessity of American administration of the terminal cities of the canal and control of the entire watershed of the lake that feeds the canal.

If the United States acquires this additional territory now, and declares in certain terms, that this amplified Canal Zone is all the territory it shall require, its act could not be reasonably regarded as aggression. If it waits twenty-five or fifty years before acquiring the facilities which it must eventually control, it may find the proceeding expensive and embarassing, and necessary to accomplish with a show of ruthlessness, for in time the Panamanians would come actually to believe that they did establish their own independence. On the other hand, if the terminal cities and watershed are acquired now under the stipulations of our treaty with Panama, and in conjunction with an equitable adjustment of international differences, it can be accomplished gracefully and to the lasting benefit of all three countries.

It would be a distinctive Democratic achievement to inaugurate successfully a comprehensive commercial policy for the development of the canal, as distinguished from the almost purely military spirit in which the wateway has been constructed. It would be rationally progressive to send a commission of municipal engineers of world experience to plan now far into the future for the creation of a commercial centre that should be a monument at the "Straits of Panama" to the administrative genius of the people who have joined the two oceans.

Such a programme will require in our own interest and in the interest of the world a territorial readjustment along lines approximating that which would make possible a cordial understanding with Colombia.

EARL HARDING.
New York, Oct. 6, 1913.

BIRD LAW IN EFFECT.

Heavy Penalties Await Those Who Hunt Forbidden Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of our various political excitements few readers have noticed that on Oct. 1 President Wilson signed the order putting into effect the migratory bird law. It is of great practical importance that this fact should be generally known, as a knowledge of its provisions may keep more than a few citizens out of jail. It is distinctly dangerous to monkey with the buzz saw of Federal law as those who have tried it may testify.

Uncle Sam's arm of justice is long and his hand of correction is not light. The man who takes chances in shooting song birds, the man who hunts "reed birds" in the New Jersey marshes, the man who goes after ducks before sunrise or after sunset is now liable to a fine of $100 or ninety days in prison, or both. The whole power of the Department of Justice will be exerted to bring lawbreakers to punishment, and those who have made a joke of local game laws may think twice before they try their jokes on the Federal Government, with its unequaled power of detection and apprehension and its inexorable justice for wanton offenders. Let all remember the manner in which counterfeiters, revenue frauds, and postal thieves are tracked, run down, and punished.

It will be necessary, doubtless, to make a few drastic applications of the law before those who have disregarded State laws can be made to understand that a new era has been entered upon. Those made to suffer in furnishing these necessary examples of the Government's ability and willingness to punish violations of a wholesome and much-needed law will, of course, think themselves badly used, but that cannot be helped. Warning of a most emphatic nature should be given to all gunners.

THOMAS M. UPP,
National Organizer, Order of Backwoodsmen.
Tompkins Corners, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1913.

NEW ERA IN AVIATION.

Aerial Derby Expected to Become an Annual Event Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is nothing the matter with aviation other than the usual ailments and setbacks incidental to any infant art or industry, and it is with considerable gratitude that those of us who are sincerely interested in aviation realize the work THE NEW YORK TIMES is doing to further the cause by generously contributing prizes, which will undoubtedly bring forth the best efforts of American aviators. In spite of the general feeling that other nations have made more progress, our aviators are just as skillful and perform just as good work without the incentive usually found abroad.

There is nothing the matter with aviation, but greater progress would undoubtedly have been made in the art if the public had given more support to those who have put their time and money into it. Such support is absolutely essential in any new line of endeavor.

It may seem to some that fatalities are responsible for what has been termed "a slump in aviation," but a reasonable analysis of any art from its inception to commercial success proves that each new mechanical art designed to benefit mankind seems to demand its toll of useful lives, and the art of aviation has not been an exception. But it is true that had it not been that the incidents leading up to aviation fatalities were perhaps more spectacular than would be possible in any other art, these fatalities would not have been so prominently enlarged upon.

There never has been and never will be any means of transportation that will not cause loss of life, even when commercially perfected, and commercial demands will oftimes obscure sacrifices made in a useful cause. Therefore, it is fair to demand that the art of aviation be placed on the same plane as all other means of transportation.

It has been very unfortunate to aviation that the wonderful progress made has not been just as widely recorded as have been the fatalities, especially in view of the fact that there is to-day no known motor-driven vehicle that can transport human beings from place to place as quickly as the aeroplane. Those of us who have enjoyed the most fascinating experience ever known to mankind, namely, being transported through the air, fully realize that in the not distant future aeroplane transportation will be common and preferred to all other means, and when the public at large has a thorough understanding of the possibilities the aeroplane will meet with a greater measure of success than the automobile.

The automobile originally was a source of ridicule, and any one interested in the automobile in its early days can remember that it was not considered possible to create a demand for it. Years of hard work on the part of enthusiasts have finally brought it to the place it now occupies.

Within a very few days Greater New York will at last have the opportunity of witnessing a thorough demonstration of the serviceability of the aeroplane, and several millions of people will see the tremendous progress made in this art. It seems that in commemorating the tenth anniversary of the first flight in a power-driven, heavier-than-air machine, there will be inaugurated a new era in aviation, and its wonderful possibilities will be manifest in the first American Aerial Derby.

Beyond all question the flight around Manhatan Island will become a yearly event, and be participated in by all the world-famous aviators, whose great ambition will be to win this blue ribbon aerial event.

CHARLES WESLEY HOWELL, Jr.,
Director, Aeronautical Society.
New York, Oct. 7, 1913.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS START CONVENTION

They Favor a "Back-Home" Movement and Will Urge It on Governing Body.

SYNOD HALL DEDICATED

Gift of Late J. P. Morgan and W. B. Cutting Accepted for To-day's Meeting.

The Missionary Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America who are confined to the field of home missions were in session all day yesterday in the old Synod Hall at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, planning to obtain support they say is needed urgently for missionary work here. The meeting was a preliminary to the formal opening of the forty-fourth General Convention of the Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock this morning in the great unfinished cathedral.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lemuel Wells, Bishop of Spokane, presided at the meeting of the Missionary Bishops. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of a "back home" movement. To that end a committee, consisting of Bishops Funston of Idaho, Spaulding of Utah, and Thomas of Wyoming, was appointed to consider a possible reorganization of the missionery work of the Church's Board of Missions. The committee will lay its report before the General Convention.

Those who attended the meeting were Bishops Atwood of Arizona, Horner of Asheville, Paddock of Eastern Oregon, Funston of Idaho, Beecher of Kearny, Robinson of Nevada, Mann of North Dakota, Temple of Northern Texas, Brooke of Oklahoma, Griswold of Salina, Biller of South Dakota, Sanford of San Joaquin, Gray of South Florida, Spaulding of Utah, Brewster of Western Colorado, and Thomas of Wyoming.

The new Synod Hall in the southwest corner of the Cathedral close, a joint gift of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and the late W. Bayard Cutting, which has been rushed to completion so as to be available for the session of the House of Deputies, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Plans for the dedicatory exercises were arranged hastily after Bishop Greer suddenly decided that the new edifice might serve its purpose at the coming convention more fittingly after it had been formally presented to and accepted by the Church.

Accordingly the gift was made formally on behalf of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cutting by Robert Fulton Cutting, brother of the latter, in the presence of members of the families of the donors. The dedicatory service was begun with the chanting of the 123rd Psalm. When the chant was concluded, Robert Fulton Cutting, addressing Bishop Greer, said:

"On behalf of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and William Bayard Cutting, long time delegates to the General Convention from this diocese, the Chairman of the Building Committee presents to you as Diocesan, this Synod House. Given for various purposes of the Christian service, this house primarily was designed by the donors to supply a fitting chamber for the session of the General Convention in this city in 1913. It expresses the recognition of the loyal churchmen of the privilege they had of serving the Church as members of this legislative assembly."

Bishop Greer, accepting the deed of gift, spoke symbolically of the uses to which the new Synod House would be put, and then read the prayers of dedication in which were mentioned the names of the two donors. The hymn, "Christ Is Made a Sure Foundation," was sung and the service was concluded.

The dignitaries of the Church and the clerical and lay delegates to the General Convention will march in a procession to the cathedral before the opening service at 10 o'clock this morning. The order of the procession will be:

Crucifer, choir, the cathedral staff, including the venerable Archdeacons H. R. Hulse and William H. Potts; Canons Francis Lister and R. E. Jones, George William Douglas and George F. Nelson; Dean Grosvenor,, representatives of the Church Board of Missions, the Rev. H. L. Burleson and the Rev. Arthur Gray, Secretaries of the convention; the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, 610 members of the House of Deputies, 115 members of the House of Bishops, Bishop Greer of New York, and Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

The House of Bishops will meet in the old Synod Hall on the south side of the cathedral choir this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock the House of Deputies will hold its first business session in the new Synod Hall. Each day both houses will hold sessions from 10 o'clock until 1 and from 2:30 until 5:30 in the afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday. To-night at 8:15 there will be a festival service at the cathedral, at which five combined choirs will sing.

CONTROL STUDENTS' CLUBS

New Body at Columbia Will Direct All Societies' Finances.

Undergraduate non-athletic organizations at Columbia University will hereafter be managed by the Central Board of "Kings Crown," according to an announcement made at the university yesterday. The new governing body will control all student interests not handled by athletic interests, and will have direct control of the financial policy of literary, dramatic, and social organizations, and also all publications.

The Board of Governors is composed of nine members, three being members of the Faculty, and four students. This board for the coming year which was appointed yesterday is composed of Victor Cutting, 3d, Chairman; William R. Porter, '06; Oscar Houston, '04; Prof. Herbert G. Lord, Prof. Hayes, A. L. Graham, '14; E. I. Williams, '14 S; J. K. Lasher, '14, and W. E. Brophy, '15 S.

FATHER'S DAY.

So Father is to have a day,
If Congress will permit.
For four-and-twenty hours he
Will be supremely It.

'AT BAY' PROVIDES SOME REAL SUSPENSE

And with Guy Standing as Its Charming Hero Is a Sure Melodramatic Success.

CHRYSTAL HERNE CHARMS

George Scarborough's New Play Promises to be Popular with Audiences Who Are Tired of Scandal.

AT BAY, a modern melodrama in four acts, by George Scarborough. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Hattie.....Phyllis Young
Gordon Graham.....George Howell
Aline Graham.....Chrystal Herne
Capt. Lawrence Holbrook.....Guy Standing
Father Shannon.....Walter Horton
Robert Dempster.....Edwin Mordant
Judson Flagg.....Mario Majeroni
Tommy Gilbert.....S. E. Hines
Albert Jones.....Freeman Barnes
Donnell.....Edward Lehay
Inspector MacIntyre.....Charles Mason
Joe Hunter.....Fred Hilton
Bernadino.....John Herne
Dr. Francis Elliott.....Harry Hadfield

To the popular mind the next best thing in the theatre to seeing a clever detective running down the clues in a murder mystery is in seeing the detective foiled by another man. And when the latter happens to be a genial Irishman, with the gift of the gab on his tongue and the love of a fair girl in his heart, it is the very best of all.

Wherefore, Mr. George Scarborough's play, "At Bay," which was first seen at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, promises to be an immediate success with that large congregation of theatre-goers who have grown weary of the social and domestic problems, with which the theatres have been reeking. And even those who want to regard the theatre as something more than a place of easy thrills, will be prepared to welcome something in which, at least, there is no offense.

In some respects "At Bay" is naive enough. And with the sort of villain who left nothing to the imagination and a story that began with a packet of important papers there was momentary suggestion that what was to be shown would be too readily apparent to interest in this day and generation. But strange to say, the packet of papers never reappeared from the pocket into which they had been placed for safe-keeping, the villain's death occurred early in the action, and the subsequent developments were of a kind to create and prolong suspense—to give one, too, that tremulous feeling along the spine which, in the theatre, represents a certain kind of pleasure. Moreover, with that very admirable actor, Mr. Guy Standing, returning to our stage, to dominate the situations in the charmingly nonchalant and easy manner which marks the hero of these plays, the occasion was not without significance of another sort.

To tell the story of such a play is, in a sense, to rob future visitors of a share of the pleasure. But it is allowable to say that Capt. Lawrence Holbrook, who is a bit of an amateur detective along with other things, finds himself very much in love with Miss Aline Graham, daughter of the District Attorney, who doesn't regard a man with a doubtful history as an eligible suitor for his daughter's hand. Moreover, though the newspapers have printed an announcement of an engagement, Miss Aline has withheld her consent, moved to this inaction by the secret knowledge that some years before she was the victim in a mock marriage.

The only other person who knows of this marriage is a rascally lawyer, who holds one of Aline's letters, entices her to his house, first blackmails and then insults her, and ultimately finds himself right against the sharp point of a spike paper file, which ends his earthly career, and, of course, puts Aline in immediate danger of scandal, if nothing worse. How Capt. Lawrence Holbrook, the "free lance," abstracts the plateholder from the blackmailer's camera—he has a pretty habit of taking flashlight photographs of all his callers—how he is ultimately under suspicion of being an accessory to the murder, how he outwits and defeats the detective in the case, jollies the police, and finally convinces the District Attorney of his own innocence, while protecting the girl at the risk of his reputation, are details of a story which is interestingly told, with some highly unexpected little twists to make excellent melodramatic entertainment.

It is gratifying to see Mr. Standing playing again in this city, and playing something other than the heavy roles to which he was so long condemned on Broadway. He is decidedly engaging, with an appealing personality, plenty of authority, and more than ordinary command of the resources of the stage. If he has one prevailing fault is a certain shiftiness of gaze, possibly acquired during his long service in villain roles. But in addition to an alluring brogue, he brought to the part of this soldier of fortune a very definite charm that will certainly make him popular. Miss Chrystal Herne, very beautiful and looking at times like a reed shaken in the wind, brought to the role of the girl a complete suggestion of extreme agitation combined with womanly grace, charm, and feeling. She was peculiarly successful in a scene of cross-examination, where one got the sense of a naturally truthful girl attempting a deception and breaking down under the strain.

Barring a momentary excess of emotionalism, George Howell played admirably as the District Attorney, and there were good figures by Walter Horton, Edwin Mordant, John Herne, and Edward Lehay.

On the whole, "At Bay" is very good entertainment. Its prosperity is certain.

Mlle. Royer to Sing Old Songs.

There will be a recital of old songs, which have been grouped under the title "Chansons D'Amour," at the Equal Franchise Society Hall at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, Friday afternoon by Mlle. Augustine Royer, soprano, who will appear in costume of the XVIII century. The programme is lead off by a rondel of Adam de la Halle, a trouvere who dates to the early thirteenth century. Besides the songs in French, Mlle. Royer will sing English, Irish and Scotch folk songs.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Daisy Harcourt, who is completing a two years' tour around the world, will arrive here on the Lusitania Friday, and will appear at Hammerstein's next week. Miss Harcourt recently headed the first vaudeville company to invade South Africa.

The cast which will support Bertha Kalich in F. C. Whitney's forthcoming production of "Rachel" includes Earl Browne, Ida Darling, George Hassell, Bertha Welby, George Graham, Ina Brooks, Albert Latscha, Madeleine King, Edna Archer Crawford, Fred W. Strong, Hugh Stange, Ben S. Mears, Lionel Hogarth, and Frank Gerbrach.

THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS

By MARGARET CAMERON

Margaret Cameron has won fame as an inventor of unique plots and humorous situations, but all the other complications are simple compared with the scrapes of the Dollivers. Trouble? No end of it. Yet even while the reader laughs much at the Dollivers he sympathizes more. The humor of the book sparkles and sings like a crystal brook through the story.

HARPER & BROTHERS—Franklin Square

"LOHENGRIN" IN ENGLISH.

Century Opera Meets with the Least Success It Has Had Since Opening.

Henry I.....Alfred Kaufman
Lohengrin.....Morgan Kingston
Telramund.....Morton Adkins
Gottfried.....Florence Coughlan
Ortrud.....Jane Herbert
Herald.....William Schuster
Elsa.....Lois Ewell
Conductor, Mr. Szendrei.

The Century Opera, in the fourth week of its season made its first attempt at German opera and set for itself the most exacting task it has yet essayed in attempting the performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin." In this it met with the least success it has had since its opening night. The work offered difficulties of many kinds, not only for the principal singers, but also for chorus, orchestra and stage manager. A fine and technically finished ensemble is one of the most important elements of success in it; and there is especially necessary a poetic spirit, a dramatic potency and coherency, an enveloping atmosphere of romance and rapture. In all these things the performance fell short; and it came nearer than anything the Century Opera has yet done to reviving memories of the bad old days of English opera, when things were grasped at that seemed hopelessly out of reach.

Certain of the principal singers provided the best that there was to enjoy in the performance: Miss Ewell as Elsa, beautiful in voice and fitting in appearance; Mr. Kingston, who sang the music of Lohengrin well, if he did not devote all the other worldliness and consecration of his mission; Mr. Adkins, who found and expressed something, at least, of the character of the unfortunate Telramund, and Mr. Kaufman, sound and substantial in the royalty of King Henry. But Miss Jayne Herbert was quite overweighted as Ortrud, one of the most difficult characters in the lyric drama; one which needs a firmer voice and a greater master of dramatic singing than she brought to it.

There was not much satisfaction to be derived from the chorus, which was sadly lacking in quality and body of tone as well as in command of the music; nor yet from the orchestra, which was also lacking in the same essentials. Many of the most significant and impressive passages of the opera went for little or nothing, because of their inefficiency. And yet Mr. Szendrei, the conductor, struggled manfully and with the skill of an experienced leader to bring out what he wanted from his forces.

The scenic setting was handsome and effective, and the costumes rich and appropriate, but there was something to be desired in the stage management. The stage directions, like the rest of the performance, were in English; on several occasions their audibility left no doubt of that. As for the English singing, it was sometimes intelligible; there were praiseworthy moments in the first act, for instance, when the singers were to be understood. But there were discouraging ones, extending to bad quarter hours, when they were not, as in the long scene between Ortrud and Telramund in the second, when much that is important to an understanding of the drama should be disclosed.

COMPLAINS OF THE CRITICS.

Bitter Attack by Arthur Hopkins on Their Reports of "Evangeline."

Arthur Hopkins, who produced "The Poor Little Rich Girl," and it is understood invested most of the proceeds of his interest in that play in the recent production of "Evangeline," sent the following signed statement to the newspapers last night:

Smothered beneath an avalanche of ridicule and abuse, the most significant theatrical production of the past decade is threatened with a brief life in New York, and for an unprejudiced hearing must take the road. Were I the only sufferer I would make no protest, but, believing the theatre of America to be more deeply injured than myself, I am urged by my regard for it to come to the aid of an institution which has so few defenders and so many assailants.

I do not say that my production of Longfellow's "Evangeline" is either good or bad. This is unimportant. I only say that the dramatic critics of New York proved themselves wholly unequal to their task when they attempted to report it.

I base this claim on the fact that my production was the first American production ever undertaken in this city which embodies the ideas of the modern theatre as they have been evolved and developed in the most advanced theatres abroad. Its entire method was a complete departure from all the old school stage methods as they have existed with monotonous persistency in the American theatre. I brought to view ideas that have completely routed all the old traditions of the theatre absolutely, and which will sooner or later accomplish the same in America.

On these grounds I reiterate that the production was the most significant of a decade. This phase entirely escaped every New York critic. No one of them was sufficiently observing or informed to realize that he was witnessing an innovation. Were a reporter in any other department of a newspaper to ignore an important story and he missed its chief point, he would be discharged, but since dramatic criticism in New York accounts to no one for either accuracy or capability, the critics may blunder to their graves, and no newspaper editor seems concerned as to the inadequacy of that one department, though he keeps a watchful eye over all others. Among newspaper proprietors surely the theatre has few friends.

Is there no element of patriotism among the critics? Did no one of them feel that there was something worthy in bringing to the stage a really American poem by a beloved American poet?

The attacks on Miss Goodrich and the cast were just as venomous and unenlightened. We spent weeks in training our cast to sink all artificiality into subdued suggestion, which seemed to us in the spirit of the poem. Some critics wanted Evangeline to be a soubrette, others a tragedienne. Surely it would have been a strange performance that had embodied their ideas.

Even Longfellow had no standing with the critics. There has been an impression throughout the world that Longfellow was something of a poet, and that "Evangeline" was not altogether a pot-boiler. This seems a mistake.

To find out just what Longfellow amounted to he needed only to be submitted to the dramatic critics of New York for a few minutes between drinks.

The tragedy of it all! When will it end—when will newspaper owners decide that the theatre is a great influence that deserves their help—when will they awaken to the fact that the American theatre is years behind the theatres of Europe? When will they realize that its greatest handicap is silly-witted, venomous, and cringing dramatic criticism?

ARTHUR HOPKINS.

THREE AMUSEMENTS FOR FIELDS THEATRE

Dancing and Cabaret All the Year on Roof Garden, and Cabaret in Rathskeller.

MUSICAL SHOWS THE POLICY

A Travesty, "The Mirth of the Moment," with 22 Actors, to be Staged in Michaud's Restaurant.

Lew Fields's Forty-fourth Street Theatre is to be turned within the next few weeks into a combination restaurant, playhouse and dance hall with three different kinds of amusement going on in the building at the same time.

In the basement a rathskeller will be operated. The main floor will be given over, as it now is, to theatrical performances, while the roof garden is to be transformed into an all-year-around dancing resort with special performances of the cabaret, variety on the stage.

The Shuberts, who control the theatre, will not conduct the new enterprises, but will lease the basement and roof sections to another company which will run the restaurant and roof garden. A cabaret performance is also to be given in the rathskeller, and with the probabilities of all-night licenses being issued again an effort will be made to run the underground resort along the same lines as the café under Weber & Fields's old music hall when those comedians were in their palmy days further down town.

Few changes will be necessary for the transforming of the building. When the theatre was built it was intended to open a rathskeller in conjunction and the basement was constructed with that plan in view. It will be necessary however, to install a kitchen outfit and put in electric fixtures, but this will take little time.

Practically no change will be made on the roof except to take up the opera seats and substitute tables and chairs and put down a dancing floor, which will be built in sections. The heating pipes already run to the roof garden, which, too, is already inclosed and practically ready for Winter.

In order, however, to make the necessary changes in the building the theatre will be closed all of next week. "When Dreams Come True," now playing there, will end its performances in the theatre next Saturady night and be sent on the road and no attraction will be opened in the theatre proper until the following week, when the new Shubert production will be staged.

It is likely that the theatre will be given over entirely to musical productions, as that sort of a show will tend to increase patronage in both the rathskeller and on the roof.

And with a theatre cutting in on the business of the cabarets, one of the restaurants is planning to make further inroads into the theatrical business by putting on a complete musical show instead of a usual cabaret performance. Next Monday night Michaud's restaurant, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, will present "The Mirth of the Moment," a travesty on current events, by Edward Paulton, one of the authors of "Adele," "Little Boy Blue" and other musical plays. There will be twenty-two persons in the company and a stage is now being built in the café for the performance. Anita Bondi, a young American girl who was with the Scala Opera of Milan last season, has been engaged as leading prima donna for the company. The travesty will be staged with scenery and a production made as though for a regular stage.

Straus-Stieglitz Wedding Oct. 22.

The marriage of H. Grant Straus, a son of Nathan Straus and nephew of Oscar S. Straus, and Miss Flora B. Stieglitz of 60 East Sixty-fifth Street will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at Portchester, N. Y.

The engagement was announced early in August. Miss Stieglitz is the daughter of Dr. Leopold Stieglitz and Mrs. Stieglitz.

The wedding, which is to be a very quiet one, will be held at the country residence of the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Irving Lehman, at Port Chester, and none but the two families have been asked to it. Neither Miss Stieglitz nor Mr. Straus will have attendants.

Miss Rosa Metzner a Bride To-day.

The wedding of Miss Rosa A. Metzner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Metzner, to Major Frank Joseph Foley, son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Foley of 316 East Eighteenth Street, is to be celebrated at 11 o'clock this morning in St. Joseph's Church at Ronkonkoma, L. I. The reception is to be held at the Petit Trianon. Major Foley is a member of the Manhattan, Army and Navy, and Anawanda Clubs. He is a former Captain of the Twelfth Regiment of infantry and is now Quartermaster of the First Brigade. He served as Major on the staff of Gov. Dix.

"Soldiers of Fortune" for Movies.

Augustus Thomas, Richard Harding Davis and an army of moving picture actors, photographers and stage directors will sail for Cuba in a few days to take pictures there of "Soldiers of Fortune," the Davis book-play, which is to be done for the movies by the motion picture company of which Mr. Thomas is the head. American battleships in Cuban waters will figure in the pictures. Mr. Davis and Mr. Thomas having obtained permission from the Navy Department to photograph the vessels.

Celebrate Hotel Opening with Dance

Howard Willets and Kenneth M. Murchison gave a dance last night to celebrate the informal opening of the new Gedney Farm Hotel, on the old Willets estate at White Plains, N. Y. The new hotel will open its doors today. It has an eighteen-hole golf course, tennis and squash courts, a swimming pool, and a stable of saddle horses. J. A. Sherrard is the proprietor. Many society people attended the dance, a number motoring from town.

COUNT SOISSONS RETURNS.

Non-Committal as to Report of His Engagement to Miss Bliss.

Count Eugene de Villa-franca Soissons, who spent part of the Summer here, has returned from Europe, where he made a short visit, and is staying at the St. Regis. There were many inquiries made of the Count yesterday as to his reported engagement to Miss Susan Dwight Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George T. Bliss of this city, but the Count would neither deny nor affirm the report When the rumor was circulated on the day of his arrival, both Mrs. Bliss and her daughter declared that there was no truth in the report.

The Count was a visitor at their country place at Seabright, N. J., before his departure for Europe, where they are staying now. They live at 9 East Sixty-eighth Street during the Winter. The Count is a grandson of the late Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan, who was ranking Admiral of the Italian Navy.

It was also reported in print yesterday that he had gone abroad to gain assurance of his bride's welcome by the royal family of Italy.

MRS. GUSTAFSON A BRIDE.

Married to W. W. Colton of Union, S. C., in Grace Church Chantry.

The wedding of Mrs. Katharine Neilson Gustafson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Hude Neilson, of Plainfield, N. J., to Walter Wadsworth Colton, of Union, S. C., was celebrated at noon yesterday in the chantry at Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Neilson officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. E. Vickers Stevenson, rector of Grace Church at Plainfield.

The bride wore a gown of white shadow lace and crepe de chine with pearl trimmings and a large hat of white velvet. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Bessie Crawford of Baltimore, Md., was maid of honor, and was in pink brocade and a black hat.

Julian S. Myrisjf of this city was best man, and the ushers were Seymour Perkins and George S. Clay, of Plainfield.

Mrs. Gustafson was the widow of Bernhard Gustafson, who invented the Gustafson press feeder for printing presses. Mr. Colton is business manager and associated editor of Progress, a paper published in Union, S. C. They will make their home at Union.

COLLINS—SCHELL.

Miss Mary F. Schell Married to Philip S. Collins of Philadelphia.

The marriage of Miss Mary F. Schell of this city to Philip Sheridan Collins of Philadelphia took place yesterday noon in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, the Rev. J. Herman Randall officiating.

The bride wore brocaded blue crepe de chine, with a hat to match, and carried a small bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley. She was unattended. Her brother, Frederic B. Schell, Jr., gave her in marriage. Edward H. Collins was best man.

Only a few relatives witnessed the ceremony, after which there was a bridal breakfast at the Plaza. Later the couple left for the South on their honeymoon, and on their return they will reside at Blanford, Mr. Collins's home, in Wyncote.

The bride is the daughter of the late Frederic B. Schell, who was well known as an art critic and painter in New York and Philadelphia, and art director of the Harper publications for a number of years. Mr. Collins is a director of the Curtis Publishing Company, and also a director in the Public Ledger Company of Philadelphia.

The guests included Mrs. Frederic B. Schell, Mrs. F. B. Schell, Jr.; Miss Emily Schell, Mrs. Edward H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Roberts, Miss Lillian Schell, Elmer Schell, Herbert Grant, James S. Collins and Alan C. Collins.

WEDDED AT BRETTON HALL.

Miss Catherine Holler the Bride of Howard Blauvelt Cleaveland.

The wedding of Miss Catherine Holler, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hopping Frost of this city, to Howard Blauvelt Cleaveland took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. William H. Morgan of the Calvary Methodist Church officiated.

The bride's gown was of white crepe meteor trimmed with duchesse and rose point lace with a court train of brocaded satin. Her veil of tulle was edged with lace and was caught up about the face with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Mrs. Walter A. Kinsella, her only attendant, wore a gown of pink satin draped with shadow lace and carried an arm bouquet of roses.

John Hilary Bouillon was Mr. Cleaveland's best man. The ushers were G. Albert Zimmerman and Matthew Francis Kiernan. The ceremony was followed by a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland will spend their honeymoon in Bermuda and upon their return will live at Mountain Lake, N. J.

MISS LOOMIS'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to J. Harry Alexandre to be Held in Detroit Nov. 29.

The wedding of J. Harry Alexandre, a son of the late J. Henry Alexandre of New York, and Miss Anne Loomis, daughter of Mrs. John W. Dyar of Grosse Point, Detroit, Mich., will take place on Saturday, Nov. 29, in Detroit.

Mr. Alexandre's brother, Frederick A. Alexandre, will be the best man. The ushers have not yet been decided upon.

Miss Loomis will have her sister, Miss Elizabeth Loomis, whose marriage to Joseph Dilworth of Pittsburgh will take place this Autumn, as her maid of honor. Mr. Alexandre's two sisters, the Misses Virginia and Mary E. Alexandre, will probably be the bridesmaids. The other details have not yet been decided upon.

The engagement was announced in August. Miss Loomis is a niece of W. H. Wallace, Jr., and of Mrs. Lamar Lafayette Fleming of Rye and New York.

Miss Warren to Make Her Debut.

Miss Margaret Warren, sister of Miss Susanne Warren, a debutante of last Winter, will be formally presented to society by her mother, Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, who will hold during the Winter an afternoon reception for her, followed by a dinner, theatre party and dance.

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WOMEN AS PLAY CENSORS.

Twenty-four from Organizations to Report Upon "The Fight."

Acting as an unofficial Board of Censorship to pass upon the ethics of "The Fight" at the Hudson Theatre, twenty-four well-known women attended the play last night as the guests of Mrs. Henry B. Harris. Their report is to be made within the next few days, but there is a suspicion that it will be entirely favorable.

Box parties were given by Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman Women's Suffrage Party, Florence Guernsey, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, and Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw. In Miss Guernsey's party were Mrs. Frank J. Shuler of Buffalo, President of the State Federation, and Mrs. Belle de Rivera. Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds was a guest of Mrs. Laidlaw.

Among others who attended were Miss Elizabeth S. Balliet, Miss Katherine Dreier, Beatrice Robertson Hale, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Mrs. John Frances Yawger, Mrs. William C. Amos, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer and Mrs. Lucille McLean.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh of Washington, D. C., who spent the Summer at Bar Harbor, Me., is at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. V. Vanderbilt Cross has returned from Europe and is at the hotel before opening her house at 24 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Harvey Williams (Miss Jennet D. Blackwell) are at 565 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sterling are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at the home of Mrs. Sterling's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hubbard, 138 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilary R. Chambers and family have returned from Lake Mahopac, N. Y., to their home at 35 West Seventy-first Street.

Mrs. Herbert Gardiner Lord is to introduce her daughter, Miss Lucy Lord, during the coming season. Miss Lord is the younger daughter of Prof. Lord of Columbia University.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, it is reported, will remain at their Paris residence, which they recently purchased, during the coming Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jenkins Lee and their small daughter, Eleanora O'Donnell Lee, have left St. David's, Devon, Penn., where they spent the Summer, and have gone to Needwood Forest, their Maryland home.

Mrs. Samuel S. Ashincloss has returned from Europe with her daughter, Miss Mary Duryee, and has opened her house at Short Hills, N. J., for the Winter.

Albert B. Kerr, who is to marry Miss Rosamund Burr, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, on Saturday at the home of her parents in Lawrence, L. I., is giving his bachelor dinner to-night at the University Club.

Gen. Sir Alfred E. Coddrington and his wife and daughter of London are expected to arrive here to-morrow. Sir Alfred comes to this country to unveil the statue of Gen. Braddock. They will be the guests of Lieut. Col. Stephen L'H. Slocum, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Slocum at Washington, D. C.

JEWISH EDUCATOR DIES.

G. Touff Was President of Talmudical Association for 30 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7.—G. Touff, one of the best known Jewish educators in the United States, died at his home in this city to-day of hemorrhage of the brain, which condition was superinduced by over-study. Mr. Touff was 74 years old and for thirty years was President of the Talmudical Association, which collects money in America for charitable purposes among the poor of Jerusalem.

He was the founder of the Kenyon synagogue of this city. Mr. Touff is survived by his wife and seven children.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTINA BATTERMAN, widow of Henry Batterman, one of the first merchants to retail mineral waters in this city, is dead at the age of 85 years at her home, 10 Hart Street, Brooklyn. She was an aunt of Henry Batterman, founder of a large department store in Brooklyn.

TOBIAS J. GIBBONS, a retired merchant, of 1,251 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, died there yesterday at the age of 55 years.

SAMUEL H. DYSON, office manager of the linen importing firm of Brown & Taylor, is dead at the age of 48 years at his home in Cranford, N. J.

CHARLES SAMUEL ANDREWS, a prominent resident of New Britain, Conn., a lawyer, and for thirty years a member of the School Board, died yesterday aged 91. He was a graduate of Yale Law School.

Mrs. AMELIA FARLEY, 89 years of age, widow of John J. Farley, and for the last forty years a resident of Northfield, died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, William E. Crosby, 241 Central Avenue, Orange, N. J. Born in Dorset, England, Mrs. Farley came to this country when a young woman.

ROBERT HENRY MALAY, 65 years old, for thirty years cashier of the Hoffman House, New York, died at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert J. Muldowney, 39 Greenwood Place, Summit, N. J., Monday night, from heart disease. He is survived by a son and daughter.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, a civil war veteran, who had held several public offices in Bayonne, N. J., is dead from pneumonia at his home, 42 East Forty-ninth Street, Bayonne, at the age of 68. Mr. Graham was a member of Sherman Post, G. A. R. He was well known as a newspaper man in New York years ago, and was once employed by Horace Greeley.

ALICIA D. CROCKER, widow of the merchant, Eben B. Crocker, died yesterday at her home, 69 East Fifty-second Street, aged 97. She was the daughter of an East India merchant, and had lived in Manhattan for sixty-five years.

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REV. DR. JACOB I. MOMBERT.

Prominent Episcopal Minister and Author Dies in His 84th Year.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Jacob Isidore Mombert, a prominent Episcopal clergyman and author, died to-day in his home, 313 Fifteenth Avenue, from the infirmities of old age. He was in his 84th year. Dr. Mombert was born in Caffel, Germany, Nov. 6, 1829, and received his education in foreign theological institutions. He was ordained in London. He went to Canada in 1857 and became curate of Trinity Church, Quebec, remaining there until 1859.

Dr. Mombert left Canada to become rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, Penn., serving there from 1859 to 1869. In 1869 he returned to Germany and served as rector of St. John's Church in Dresden for seven years. He returned to America in 1877 and became rector of Christ's Church, Jersey City, remaining there until 1879, when he accepted a call to St. John's Church, Passaic. He remained at Passaic until 1882, when he retired from the ministry.

Among Dr. Mombert's writings are "Tholuck's Psalms," translated; "The Catholic Epistles," in Lange's Commentary, "Fifth Book of Moses," edited; "Great Lives," "Faith Victorious," which was the life of Dr. Ebel; "Handbook of the English Version of the Bible"; "History of Charles the Great"; a "Short History of the Crusades," and a "Treatise of Raphael's Sistine Madonna."

Dr. Mombert was one of the contributing editors of The Churchman, the official Episcopal organ. He was very well known throughout this city through his connection with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where he often assisted in the services.

He left four daughters and two sons.

MAXWELL EVARTS DEAD.

Counsel of Southern Pacific Was Son of Late Senator Evarts.

Maxwell Evarts, son of the late Senator William M. Evarts, who was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Rutherford B. Hayes, died at his home at Windsor, Vt., yesterday afternoon at the age of 51 years. He was appointed general counsel of the Southern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line Company, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in October, 1910, when the place was made vacant by the selection of R. S. Lovett as head of the Harriman roads after the death of E. H. Harriman.

Mr. Evarts was born in Windsor, Vt., and was graduated from Yale in 1884. He entered the legal department of the Southern Pacific soon after he was admitted to the bar. Since the death of Collis P. Huntington and the passing of control of the company to the Union Pacific he had acted as attorney for the Southern Pacific and the other roads of the Harriman system, serving under Judge Lovett.

Mr. Evarts had a country home at Windsor, and spent the greater part of each Summer in the foothills of the Green Mountains. He was President of the State National Bank at Windsor, a Director of the Southern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Union Pacific Land Company, and Vice President of the Windsor Machine Company.

Henry L. Hinton.

Henry L. Hinton, who died on last Sunday at his home, 325 West Seventieth Street, was a descendant of an old New York family of English origin. At the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Hinton enlisted in the Ninth Regiment of the New York militia. In his campaign outfit he included a copy of Shakespeare's works and through all the years of his military service the dramatist was his tent companion. On his return to New York, Mr. Hinton became a member of Edwin Booth's Company at Mr. Booth's newly built theatre in West Twenty-third Street. Mr. Booth's request he undertook the preparation and publishing of the acting editions of many of the Shakespeare plays in which Booth appeared. He also published "The Library Table." Abandoning his publishing business, Mr. Hinton became the consulting engineer of the National Fire-Proofing Company. Later he organized a company of his own to carry out his inventions. He invented the "Hinton Arch," which has been adopted by many architects and builders.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

COLTON—GUSTAFSON.—In Grace Church Chantry, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Mrs. Katharine Neilson Gustafson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Hude Neilson of Plainfield, N. J., to Walter Wadsworth Colton of Union, S. C., the Rev. Dr. William Hude Neilson officiating.

LEVY—WECHSLER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Schulman, at Delmonico's, Janet Wechsler to Burnham M. Levy.

SAGE—LOVELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1913, at Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. Frederick Edwards, Helen Lovell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Lovell of Jamaica, N. Y., to Mr. Herbert H. Sage of Great Neck, L. I.

Died.

ALTMAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, Benjamin Altman, at his residence, 626 5th Av. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Friday morning, Oct. 10, at 9:30. Interment private. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BRADLEY.—On Monday, Oct. 6, 1913, Sophia P. Robinson, beloved wife of John H. Bradley. Funeral service at her late residence, 333 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 11 A. M. Chicago papers please copy.

B. Altman & Co.

announce that owing to the death of

Mr. Benjamin Altman

the store will be closed until Saturday morning.

Died.

BROWN.—George Youle, husband of Ada Anderton Brown, in his 71st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 124 West 8th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 10, at 11:15 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:45 A. M. train from Liberty St.

BRUENN.—At her home, 12 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Oct. 6, 1913, after a short illness, Antonie Bruenn, wife of the late Simon Bruenn, at the age of 78. Funeral services Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, at 8:45. Interment private. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

CAVAGNARO.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, 1913, at 7:35 P. M., at his residence, 34 King St., Francis Cavagnaro, aged 64, beloved husband of Maddelina and father of Frank, Adelina, Carrie and Harry Cavagnaro. Funeral services at St. Anthony's Church on Sullivan St. at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 8.

CHRISTIAN.—Entered into rest on Oct. 5, 1913, at Philadelphia, the Rev. George Martin Christian, D. D. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church on Wednesday morning, the 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at St. James the Less.

CHRISTIAN.—At Chestnut Hill on Sunday, Oct. 5, 1913, the Rev. Geo. M. Christian, D. D., formerly Rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City. There will be a Requiem Mass at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, coincident with the burial services which are to be held at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

COLLINS.—On Oct. 6, 1913, at 137 6th Av., Brooklyn, Philip Collins, beloved husband of the late May Ranney Collins. Funeral from his late residence Thursday, Oct. 9. Solemn requiem mass, 9:30 A. M., at St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn.

CORT.—At his late residence, 112 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1913, in the 85th year of his age, Nicholas L., son of the late Nicholas Cort of New York City. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin B. Holden, 323 Riverside Drive, on Friday morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock.

CROCKER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at her residence, 69 East 52d St., Alicia D., widow of Eben B. Crocker, in the 97th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

DAVIS.—Suddenly at Summit, N. J., on October 6, 1913, James L. Davis of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 70 years.

DEWEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1913, Carrie C. Dewey, in her 55th year. Services will be held in the Chapel of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DONOHUE.—Elizabeth F., (nee Deering,) widow of the late James F. Donohue, Sunday, Oct. 5. Funeral from her late residence, 408 West 43d St., Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 11 A. M., thence to Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., between 8th and 9th Aves., where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 11:15 A. M.

DOREMUS.—Association of Exempt Firemen, City of New York.—The members are requested to attend the funeral of Simon Doremus, Thursday, Oct. 9, from late residence, 22 Clinton Av., Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN MONKS, President.
GEO. H. GALVIN, Fin. Sec.

DU BOIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at her home, 1,076 Anderson Av., Mott Haven, New York City, Katharine Schuyler Anderson, widow of Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DWIGHT.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Oct. 5, Sophia Edwards, daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin W. Dwight and Wealthy J. Dewey. Funeral at Clinton, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

EVARTS.—On Tues

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PRACTICE---BASEBALL---GOLF---TENNIS---BOXING

CAPT. BAKER OUT WITH TIGERS AGAIN

Kicks a Field Goal in Scrimmage—Team in Good Shape Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7.—A short scrimmage in which the 'Varsity managed to push the ball over for one touchdown against the scrubs, and to which Capt. Baker added a field goal, marked the Tiger football work this afternoon. Capt. Baker was on the field for only the one play during the scrimmage, which he made use of by sending the ball over the bars for a neat field goal. Later, when the coaches sent the team through some stiff signal work, Baker joined the eleven, making the team appear more like the original combination than it has been for the past ten days.

Shea replaced Sammond at end again, while E. Trenkman took a turn at the centre position. Merritt at left half, Streit at full back, and J. S. Baker at quarter made up the back field.

The weather man seemed determined to give the Tigers plenty of experience in playing on a sloppy field with a slippery ball, and while it is objectionable to the coaches from the standpoint of working out new and fast plays, they value it for the training it gives in working in the rain.

YALE DRIVEN AT TOP SPEED.

Coaches Put Eleven Through Severe Test—Tad Jones at Helm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—Continuing their policy of driving the Yale team at high speed to improve its attack because of its failure in the Maine game Saturday, the coaches ordered thirty minutes' scrimmaging to-day, and two touchdowns were rushed over the line, Cornell and Cornish, whose end runs featured the practice, carrying the ball for the final dashes.

Wilson has a cold, and Cornish again ran the eleven, showing improvement under the tutelage of Tad Jones, the Exeter coach. Another shift was made in the tackles, Talbott being transferred to right tackle and Loughridge, freshman tackle last season, being placed at left tackle. Burr Chamberlin gave special attention to the tackles, Oakes of the scrubs showing promising form. Avery rested, and Left End Gile, the baseball pitcher, was substituted. Chatfield Taylor reported after three weeks' absence because of a wrenched knee. Cooney's knee was wrenched and Way replaced him at right guard. The lineup: Left end, Gile; left tackle, Loughridge; left guard, Ketcham; centre, Marting; right guard, Cooney and Way; right tackle, Talbott; right end, Carter; quarter back, Cornish; left half back, Cornell; right half back, Knowles; full back, Guernsey and Wiser.

PENN LOSES AVERY.

Half Back's Injury Will Keep Him Out of Football This Season.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Bad news was brought to the University of Pennsylvania football squad to-day, when it was learned that Avery, the 'Varsity half back, probably would be out of the game for the rest of the season as a result of the injury to his shoulder received in the Lafayette game last Saturday. The X-ray photograph of the shoulder showed Avery to have several ligaments torn besides a broken collar bone. Avery's misfortune, Head Coach Brooke declares, robs him of one of the most promising backfield men on the squad.

The feature of the practice on Franklin field this afternoon was the excellent form shown by Capt. Young in the scrimmage against the freshmen and the scrubs. It was Young's first hard workout since the Gettysburg game, and the way he plowed through the opposing line brought joy to the coaches.

Sam Gordon, star oarsman of the Vesper Boat Club, who entered the university this Fall, joined the freshman football squad to-day.

Lafayette in Signal Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 7.—Coach McCaa spared the 'Varsity a scrimmage to-night, but ran them through a long signal practice. He made one change in the line-up. Oberlin, a freshman, who comes from the Central High School of Wasmington and who has played half back on the scrub team all season, was put in that position on the 'Varsity. Although not tried out in scrimmage he fitted into the place very well. Jack Diamond did not report for the practice and Schoenfeld called the signals. He may continue to do this in the games. The scrubs and the third team had a lively scrimmage. The third team again showed their superiority over the second selection. Lane, the prospective quarter back, was put on the scrub team and special attention was paid to his work. His individual work was quite good, but he did not get into the team work right.

Cornell Preparing for Indians.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—In the first hard workout of the week designed to prepare the eleven for the game with the Carlisle Indians, the Cornell 'Varsity to-day showed satisfactory improvement. The scrubs were given carte blanche, no downs being counted, but it was only after a long and hard struggle that Clark, a promising sub backfield man, whose kicking may win him a place, scored a touch-down.

The most important development to-day was the reporting for practice of Arthur Gilman, one of the crack tackles who has been on probation and ineligible. Gilman, who weighs 190 pounds and played on the freshman team last Fall, has made up his university work, and is able to play. He will become a candidate for right tackle, and unless Mallory shows improvement over his present status, Gilman is likely to win out. Coach Sharpe taught the 'Varsity team a number of new plays to be used against the Indians.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Los Angeles, 8; Oakland, 2.

At Sacramento—Sacramento, 3; San Francisco, 2.

At Los Angeles—Venice, 14; Portland, 0.

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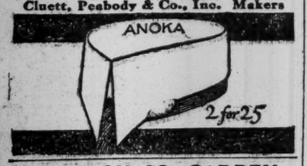

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FAST TENINS AT WEST SIDE.

Metropolitan Doubles Championship Reaches the Fourth Round.

Lively tennis was witnessed in the women's metropolitan championship in singles and doubles yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts. Principal interest was centred in the match between Mrs. William H. Pouch, a former champion, and Miss E. B. Handy and Mrs. G. M. Chapman and Mrs. Raymond, which was won by the former by the score of 1—6, 7—5, 6—2. The latter pair captured the first set, but were unable to maintain their pace and dropped the next two sets after a hard struggle. The hard service and drives of Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy proved too much for their opponents.

The mixed doubles were advanced to the fourth round, with Miss Buda Stephens and Dr. William Rosenbaum as the survivors. The pair defeated Miss Louise Trevor and L. G. Morris in the second round and Miss Teresa R. Kuser of Trenton and Ralph L. Bagg in the third. Mrs. Pouch and R. R. Perkins defaulted to Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Walter M. Hall, while Mrs. Marshall McLean and Halstead Little met with little opposition from Miss Curry and H. F. Mellick.

Mrs. Marie Wagner, the national indoor champion, and Miss Clare Cassell defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, after a hard struggle by the score of 6—4, 10—8. The summary:

Metropolitan Championship, Women's Doubles. Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassell defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6—4, 10—8; Mrs. R. W. Pouch and Miss Edith M. Handy defeated Mrs. G. M. Chapman and Mrs. Raymond, 1—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles. First Round.—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Halstead Little defeated Mrs. Mills and C. H. Hall, 6—0, 6—4.

Second Round.—Miss Buda Stephens and Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated Miss Louise Trevor and L. G. Morris, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Walter M. Hall defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and R. R. Perkins, by default; Mrs. Marshall McLean and H. Little defeated Miss Curry and H. F. Mellick, 6—3, 8—6.

Third Round.—Miss Buda Stephens and Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated Miss Teresa R. Kuser and R. L. Bagg, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1.

Consolation Singles. Second Round.—Miss Lehman defeated Miss Sidenberg on default; Miss Adele Cragin defeated Miss G. Cohen on default.

Third Round.—Miss H. Bernhard defeated Miss Lehman on default; Miss F. A. Ballin defeated Miss Cragin, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Louise Trevor defeated Miss M. Content, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

ETAWAH'S FUTURITY.

Memphis Trotter Wins $14,000 Kentucky Stake at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—The Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters, the $14,000 feature of to-day's Grand Circuit racing, was won by Etawah, owned by Frank G. Jones of Memphis, and driven by Ed F. ("Pop") Geers. The son of Al Stanley and Alicia Arlon finished second in the opening heat, which Don Chenault won easily, and sixth in second, which Peter Johnson, driven by Cox, won. The third heat resulted in a nose finish between Peter Johnson and Etawah, the latter winning, and taking the next two heats in easy fashion, the last by six lengths. The gold cup offered by the Phoenix Hotel was presented to Geers by George W. Bain, and the veteran driver and Mr. Jones were given an ovation. The time in the first heat, 2:05¾, is the fastest time ever made in the Kentucky Futurity, and the second fastest heat ever trotted by a three-year-old.

The 2:18 class trot went to six heats, Redlac, Jr., winning. County Tramp won the fifth heat, but was unable to do better than fourth in the next. Ernest Axtell won the opening heat. Bismya took the second.

After Hal B., Jr., had won two heats of the 2:05 pace, the race went over to to-morrow's programme. An accident in the race resulted in an injury to Thomas W. Murphy, driver of Strathstorm, when the horse fell at the quarter. Murphy was stunned and bruised, but not seriously hurt. The summaries:

2:13 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000. Best three in five heats.

Redlac, Jr., blk. h., by Redlac, (Cox)	8	7	1	1	4	1
Bismya, b. m., (Proctor)	5	1	2	2	2	2
Country Tramp, ch. g., (Horine)	2	3	3	3	1	4
Ernest Axtell, b. h., (Kimlin)	1	2	4	7	8	3
Louise, b. m., (Geers)	8	4	5	5	ro	
Mason Matthews, br. h., (Murphy)	4	5	6	4	ro	
Victor Star, b. g., (Kane)	6	6	7	6	ro	
Moke Dillard, b. g., (Patterson)	7	dis				

Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:09; 2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:11¼.

The Kentucky Futurity.—For trotters three years old. Value, $14,000.

Etawah, b. c., by Al Stanley, (Geers)	2	6	1	1	1	
Peter Johnson, b. c., (Cox)	4	1	2	2	2	
Benington, ch. c., (Dickerson)	3	2	5	3	3	
Barbara Overton, b. f., (Jamison)	8	4	3	4	dr	
Sweet Alice, b. f., (Andrews)	5	5	4	ro		
George Rex, blk. c., (Murphy)	6	3	6	ro		
Peter the Gay, b. g., (R. Macy)	7	8	7	ro		
Don Chenault, ch. c., (Stinson)	1	7	dis			

Time—2:05¾; 2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:10; 2:12.

2:05 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000. Best three in five heats. (Unfinished.)

Hal B., Jr., br. h., by Hal B., (McEwen)	1	1				
Branham Baugham, br. h., (Cox)	2	2				
Zombrewer, wh. m., (Snow)	3	4				
Jones Gentry, b. g., (Murray)	4	3				
Strathstorm, b. h., (Murphy)	Dis.					

Time—2:02¾; 2:05¾.

Cripples in Amherst Team.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 7.—As the result of the game against Colgate on Saturday, the Amherst football squad has been lessened by the crippling of some of her star players. Capt. McGay, who has outpunted most of the men against him, sustained a strained muscle in his leg and will be out of the game for a few days, while Ashley, the plunging and husky half back, tore the ligaments of a leg and will be incapacitated for some time. Shaw, who was a fast substitute back, also received torn ligaments and will not play again this season. The sick list has an additional member in Lowell Shumway, the husky guard, who with his brother Conrad was the backbone of the line.

Coach Hobbs gave the men light practice to-day, and will develop some trick plays for the game Saturday against the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, which is expected to furnish a good test of the strength of the Amherst team.

Peterson Wins Billiard Match.

Charles Peterson, the St. Louis billiardist, who has gained the reputation of being the champion fancy shot cueist in the country, displayed his adeptness at the three-cushion carrom style of billiards last night at Doyle's Academy, when he defeated Albert G. Cutler of Boston in the last block of their match by the score of 50 to 26. Peterson tallied his thirty points in sixty-six innings, and made a high run of four. Cutler's highest single tally was six points. The result of this game brings Peterson's total for the two nights of play up to 60 points to 53 for his opponent. After the final point had been tallied the St. Louis billiardist treated the spectators to an exhibition of fancy shot making, at which he is remarkably adept. The final block of the match was refereed by Joseph Carney, the Denver billiard player, whose challenge to play Alfredo De Oro for the three-cushion billiard championship has been accepted. The latter match will be decided this month.

Mrs. Vanderbeck Wins Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck won the Mary Thayer Farnum memorial cup in the golf tournament on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club to-day, when she completed the second round in 86 strokes, making her total score for the thirty-six holes 182. Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, who made the first round in 89 yesterday, took 98 to-day, and finished in second place with a total of 187. Miss M. Caverly was third with a total of 189. This is the second time Mrs. Vanderbeck has won possession of the cup, having been a victor in the tournament in 1907, when she was Miss Condon.

Vardon and Ray Win at Golf.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, British golfers, defeated B. Warren Corkran, local amateur champion, and George Sargent, professional of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, in a thirty-six-hole, best ball foursome by the score of 6 up and 5 to play at the Baltimore Country Club to-day. The Britons clinched the match at the thirteenth hole of the afternoon play. The morning round resulted 5 up for Vardon and Ray, whose play throughout the day was phenomenal, over a course with which neither was acquainted. Vardon equaled the course record in the morning round.

NOTABLE ENTRY LIST FOR WOMEN'S GOLF

Best Players in England, America, and Canada in National Tourney.

The list of entries for the women's national golf championship was announced last night and shows a total of seventy-four, twelve more than last year. There are nineteen from the metropolitan district, six from New England, twenty-nine from Pennsylvania and Delaware, seven from the Middle West, and two from the South. One comes from California in the person of Miss Violet Pooley of Victoria, near Redlands.

Ten entries from foreign countries were received, six coming from Canada, three from England, and one from Ireland. In view of the fact that Miss Muriel Dodd, the British champion, and Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, former title holder, will be seen in action, the women's tournament will be nearly as attractive as the amateur at Garden City or the open at Brookline. Miss Mabel Harrison, champion of Ireland, and Miss J. S. Sponce of Moreton, England, are the other entrants from over seas.

The tournament begins at 10 A. M. next Monday morning at Wilmington, Del. The entries and pairings follow:

Miss A. C. Sumner, Nassau, and Miss Harriet S. Curtis, Essex County; Miss Caroline Painter, Midlothian, and Miss Louise Lacey, Chevy Chase; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, and Miss Violet Pooley, Victoria; Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Jr., Merion Cricket, and Mrs. C. W. Rendigs, Midland; Miss Bertha A. Stratton, Cranford, and Miss Margaret Scott, Hamilton, Canada; Miss Myra A. Helmer, Midlothian, and Miss Louise E. Elkins, Oakmont; Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View, and Mrs. Frank H. Elder, Overbrook; Mrs. George O. Suddards, Overbrook, and Mrs. Robert Pennington, Wilmington; Mrs. Arthur G. Cahn, Century, and Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood; Mrs. M. D. Rae, Montclair, and Mrs. Charles L. Fralley, Chevy Chase; Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, and Miss Ethel Campbell, Overbrook; Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket, and Mrs. William Speakman, Wilmington; Mrs. John P. Nields, Wilmington, and Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; Mrs. W. J. Peck, Merion Cricket, and Miss Leslie Swabacker, Ravisloe; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, and Miss Catharine Davis, Philadelphia Cricket; Miss Gladys Rosenthal, Ravisloe, and Miss Mabel Harrison, Island Golf Club, Ireland; Miss Ellen G. Hood, Philadelphia Cricket, and Miss Muriel Dodd, Moreton, England; Mrs. W. C. Janney, Merion Cricket, and Miss Moss Chrysler, Niagara, Canada; Miss Eleanor H. Hilles, Merion Cricket, and Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood; Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore Field Club, and Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket; Miss J. S. Sponce, Moreton, England, and Miss Isabelle Bridge, Merion Cricket; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, and Mrs. Florence McNeeley, Merion Cricket; Mrs. Fred Stereshoff, Midland, and Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford; Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, Bromborough, England, and Miss Prudence Jamieson, Spring Lake; Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Ravisloe, and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket; Mrs. W. H. Notbilt, Wilmington, and Miss K. C. Harley, Fall River; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, and Miss Alice Barker, Hamilton, Canada; Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, and Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Oakley; Mrs. G. L. Greenhall, Hollywood, and Mrs. C. D. Barrows, Portland; Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Brookline, and and Miss Doryl Wood, Hamilton, Canada; Miss H. M. Billstein, Bala, and Miss Edith Noblit, Wilmington; Miss Florence L. Harvey Hamilton, Canada, and Mrs. W. S. Hilles, Wilmington; Miss Frances D. Scott, Hamilton, Canada, and Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau; Mrs. John F. Neary, Wilmington, and Mrs. Thurston Wright, Allegheny; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, and Mrs. Hilton Herold, Philmont; Mrs. Henry Dixon, Springhaven, and Mrs. William Hirsh, Philmont; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, and Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley.

MRS. SWIFT GOLF VICTOR.

Captures Gross-Score Prize in One-Day Tournament on Jersey Links.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association held a one-day tournament over the links of the North Jersey Country Club yesterday, in which there were more than forty contestants. Mrs. Lawrence Swift of Englewood won the gross prize with 97, while Mrs. J. L. Griggs of the home organization captured the net with a card of 107, 15—92. There was a second net prize which was tied for by Mrs. Irving Brown of Haworth and Mrs. H. W. Ely of Scarsdale, each with a 96 net. Mrs. Ely won the play-off. The scores:

Mrs. J. L. Griggs, North Jersey, 107, 15—92; Mrs. Laurence Swift, Englewood, 97, 3—94; Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, 103, 7—96; Mrs. H. W. Ely, Scarsdale, 116, 20—96; Mrs. W. D. Moffatt, Arcola, 112, 15—97; Mrs. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 106, 8—98; Mrs. N. M. Busey, Englewood, 110, 12—98; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, 108, 10—98; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 105, 7—98; Mrs. C. F. Belacker, Hackensack, 106, 7—99; Miss E. Scott, North Jersey, 110, 11—99; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 105, 6—99; Mrs. D. J. O'Connell, Hackensack, 124, 25—99; Mrs. Williams, Dunwoodie, 112, 12—100; Miss G. F. Wood, Hackensack, 117, 15—102; Mrs. R. C. Gardner, Hackensack, 114, 11—103; Mrs. L. Kane, Hackensack, 124, 20—104; Mrs. Wilson, Hackensack, 116, 12—104; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 131, 25—106; Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, 121, 15—106; Mrs. M. D. Rae, Montclair, 114, 7—107; Mrs. Brewster, Scarsdale, 132, 22—110; Miss Cowperthwaite, North Jersey, 129, 18—111; Mrs. Allaire, Fox Hills, 141, 25—116.

Kelley Wins Consolidated Golf.

John E. Kelley, who is a prominent member of the Deal Golf and Country Club, won the golf championship of the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday over the Sailsbury links, at Garden City. There was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap for a special prize, and, coincident with this, was the championship in which only gross scores counted. Kelley led the field in both affairs with a card of 88, 10—78. Archie Graham of North Jersey, former champion of his State, and the title holder of the Exchange golfers last year, was two strokes behind Kelley. The scores:

John E. Kelley, 88, 10—78; George Curtin, 97, 18—79; A. E. Deitz, 95, 15—80; William S. Silkworth, 97, 10—87; T. D. Scoble, 95, 8—87; A. R. Allen, 92, 5—87; Charles T. Small, 92, 5—87; A. C. Sumner, 96, 8—88; Archie Graham, 90, 0—90; Charles Leibeskind, 110, 18—92; A. M. Sheldon, 106, 12—94; W. L. Weston, 113, 15—98; W. D. Wood, 120, 20—100.

University Club Golf.

The twenty-fifth semi-annual thirty-six-hole medal play golf handicap, open only to members of the University Club Golf Association, will be held on the course of the Apawamis Club, at Rye, N. Y., Oct. 16. All handicaps will be based on the Metropolitan golf schedule as far as possible. Prizes will be given for the three best net scores and a medal for the low gross score for the thirty-six holes. A prize will also be given for the low net score and one for the low gross score on the afternoon round. Winners of any of the net score prizes for thirty-six holes will be barred from the competition for the prizes in the afternoon round. The winner of the medal for the thirty-six hole score will likewise be barred from winning the medal for the afternoon round. Entries should be made in writing to A. H. Lockett, 30 Pine Street, New York City, on or before Oct. 15.

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75c Merino at 49c

White or Gray Union Suits, 98c

Ribbed Balbriggan At 85c Medium Weight Wool (Worth $1.00) Australian Wool, 98c (Worth $1.50)

Ribbed Egyptian Balbriggan, 79c (Worth $1)

WOOL UNION SUITS, $2.00

$1.50 Walking Gloves, 98c

Made of Imported Skins. Tan, Capeskin, Gray Suede and Chamois.

Sweater Coats, $2.98 to $6.98

Reds, Grays, Browns, Blues, Greens, &c. Shawl Collars and V Necks.

CROSS BEATS YOUNG BROWN

Scores a Knockout in Six Rounds at Atlantic Garden.

Leach Cross added Young Brown to the long list of men he has beaten by the knockout route last night at the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club when he defeated the young east sider in most decisive fashion in six rounds, finally putting him in dreamland with the aid of a right to the point of the jaw from which Brown failed to recuperate in time to avoid being counted out.

A banner crowd witnessed the contest, and on all sides Cross's hurricane work was conceded to be the most finished he has yet shown. He hit cleanly, jabbed convincingly, and made every punch he delivered throughout count. In the third round, toward the end of which he appeared to have his man on the verge of a knockout, he dropped his hands, and refrained from administering more punishment, Brown in the meanwhile hanging on.

Both of the men scaled in at 136 pounds, and each was seen to be in the very best of fettle. Very little time was wasted in preliminaries, and from Cross's manner he was desirous of making a short job of his undertaking. He immediately began jabbing his man to head and body, Brown responding with like punches. The latter was inclined to bore in even at this early stage in an endeavor to get inside his opponent's far-reaching left, which found him from nearly every position he assumed.

Cross jabbed and swung his right to Brown's head in a manner which appeared bewildering to the latter. Cross led in strong style and endeavored to straighten his man up for right swings, which, however, he failed to make effective. Brown uppercut in ripping fashion, but the blows had no apparent effect on Leach.

Brown was the first to start in the second round, this being a jab to which Cross responded with right and left swings. He rocked Brown with a right cross, and each parted with an exchange of jabs which resulted in a general mixup. Cross continued his onslaught after this with a series of punches with both hands delivered to every part of Brown's upper body which could barely be counted, and at the bell was going at top speed. Brown stood up splendidly under the punishment, and was in but little seeming distress when he took his corner.

Cross waded in with his left beginning the third and was met with a series of uppercuts and jabs which checked his rush. Brown missed an uppercut which had plenty of power behind it, but got in swings with left and right which appeared to anger Cross. The latter went after his man with both hands and gave a demonstration of speed and hitting that made it a miracle as to how Brown stood up under it. With many in the crowd yelling to have the go stopped, Cross dropped his hands and pulled away out of the corner he had been pinned in.

During the fourth Cross seemed to slow up a bit and was said to have returned to his favorite stunt of stalling. Brown showed every inclination to land on, and it proved the tamest round of the half dozen, although just at the bell Cross swung his left, which caused his man to reel into the ropes.

Cross let up a bit in his pace in the fifth, and while he took many a jab he got over similar pnuches which rocked his opponent. Each missed swings time and again, and the round was the closest of the night. In what proved to be the concluding session, Cross got in with his left to the body in the shape of a hook, which he followed up with a right which just grazed Brown's paw. This was supplemented by a light left lead, which was topped off with a right swing to the jaw which put Brown down and out.

Cross aided in carrying Brown to his corner and in the meanwhile tried to tell him how sorry he was for having to put him away." Brown responded quickly and was soon out of the ring. Young Rose beat Jimmy Curtiss in six rounds, and although Young Leroy defeated Jimmy Carroll in a bout at a like distance, the victor was badly used up at the end.

BASEBALL IN FINLAND.

National Game "One of Chief Elements of Physical Education."

James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has received a letter from Mauri Pihkala of the Helsingfors University, a member of the staff of the athletic journal Soumon Urheilihte and a delegate to the International Athletic Congress at Berlin last August, in relation to the inception of the game of baseball in Finland. According to the letter, the Finns are keenly interested in our national game and consider it as one of the chief elements of physical education.

In making a comparison with the game of cricket, from which game some claim baseball originated, Mr. Pihkala says:

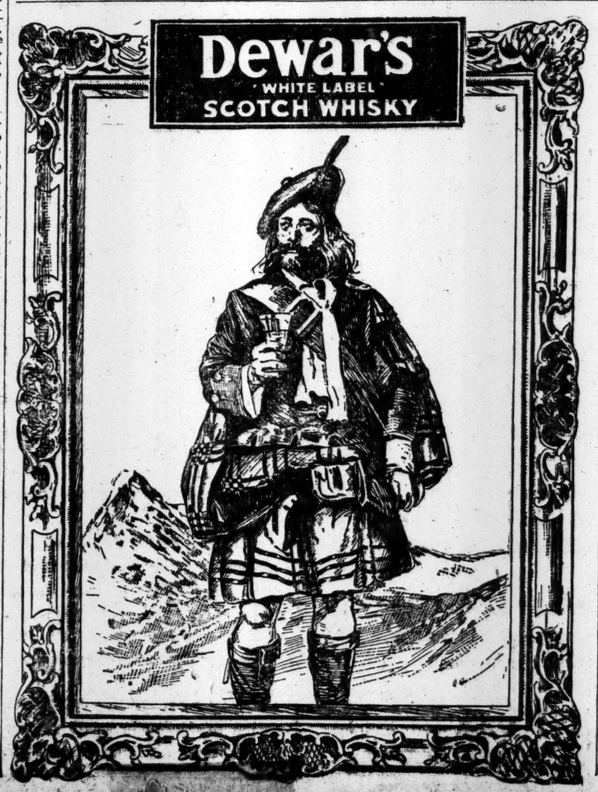
"In England I studeid the game of cricket, but did not find it satisfactory, because of its slowness. Your great national game is much better."

It is the opinion of those interested in baseball in Finland, and who are doing what they can to further its interest, that the game will gain a stronger foothold in two years than the game of soccer has gained in seven years.

In closing Mr. Pihkala says: "I hope that in 1928, or perhaps 1924, we can meet the American baseball team at the Olympic games."

"Taking Flag for Turnverein."

There was a big gathering of Hoboken Turners and guests at the North German Lloyd Line pier in Hoboken yesterday before the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie sailed for Bremen. With appropriate speeches President Metthieson of the Hoboken Turnverein turned over to Capt. Polack the flag which is being sent by the Turners of the United States from Washington to Leipsic for the use of the National Turnverein of Germany at the unveiling of the monument memorial of the battle at that city. On the arrival of the Cecilie at Bremen Capt. Polack will turn the flag over to the German delegation which will be waiting, and it will then be carried to its destination.



CLEVELAND DEFEATS PITTSBURGH AGAIN

Gregg and Robinson, Clever Southpaws, in an Eleven-Inning Battle.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—Cleveland again defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals to-day, 2 to 1, in an eleven inning pitchers' battle. Gregg, Cleveland's star southpaw, opposed Robinson, Pittsburgh's best left-hander, and honors were about even. Gregg's first base on balls helped Pittsburgh to their only run and Robinson's base on balls allowed Cleveland to score the deciding tally.

Dolan, Vlox and Wagner singled in succession in the first inning, but Dolan and Wagner died trying to stretch their hits. In the fourth Dolan walked, took second on Vlox's grounder to Johnston, and scored on Wagner's single to centre. Miller walked, and both runners advanced on Wilson's infield out, but Mitchell fanned. Simon got three singles after that, but he was the only one of the visitors to reach first base.

Jackson's great running catch of Robinson's fly doubled Simon off first base in the tenth. Robinson kept Cleveland's hits scattered, one to an inning. In the sixth Jackson reached first on Vlox's fumble, and scored on Lajoie's single, which Carey allowed to get past him. Jackson reached second again in the ninth on his single and Johnston's out, but was left there. In the eleventh Leibold got the first base on balls off Robinson. Chapman sacrificed him to second and he scored a moment later on Jackson's double.

Only 2,500 were present, but they were well repaid. Hans Wagner, who failed to get a hit yesterday, got two singles to-day, while Lajoie, his rival for seniority, got but one. Wagner handled six fielding chances perfectly. To-morrow's game will be played at Pittsburgh. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	1	0	2	0
Ch'm'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
J'ks'n, rf.	3	1	2	6	1
Lajole, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
J'ston, lb.	4	0	0	11	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Gr'ney, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
O'Neil, c.	3	0	1	8	0
Car'ch, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Gregg, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	6	33	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
Dolan, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3
Vlox, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	2	0	6
Miller, lb.	3	0	0	16	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
M'ch'l, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Simon, c.	4	0	3	7	0
Gibson, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Rob'son, p.	4	0	0	0	3
*Mensor	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	1	7	31	16

*Ran for Simon in the tenth inning.

†One out when the winning run was scored.

Errors—Carey, Vlox.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double plays—Wagner, Vlox, and Miller; Jackson, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Cleveland, 5. First base on balls—Off Robinson, 1; off Gregg, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Jackson.) Struck out—By Robinson, 5; by Gregg, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie, Dineen, Evans, and Eason.

Indianapolis Club Sale Off.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—The sale of the Indianapolis American Association Baseball Club to G. A. Wahlgreen, J. C. McGill, and Jack Hendricks, all of Denver, which was announced Friday night, was declared off to-day, temporarily at least. The purchasers and Sol. Kiser of Meyer & Kiser, owners of the controlling interest in the Indianapolis Club, failing to agree on the manner of making deferred payments. Mr. Wahlgreen, before returning to Denver, said his associates also did not fancy the lease on Washington Park, which has only three years to run. He said negotiations would be resumed later with Sol Meyer, President of the club.

Ball Players May See Bout.

If such a thing can be arranged, Manager Billy Gibson, of the Garden A. C., proposes having the players of the team winning the third game of the world's series, to be played here Thursday, present at the Gunboat Smith-Carl Morris boxing contest to-morrow night. Manager Gibson will be at the Polo Grounds for the game, and after the contest will present the manager of the victorious team with a block of ringside seats for the players. Many of the players are personal friends of prominent boxers now in New York. In addition to this a large number of Philadelphia rooters, who are journeying to this city for the series, will be afforded an opportunity of seeing a real heavyweight contest in the historic arena.

Walsh in Chicago Series.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Stock of the Chicago Americans took a jump to-day with the postponement of the first game of the city championship series. News that Pitcher Ed Walsh would be able to take part in the series was followed by statements that Schulte, the Nationals' slugging outfielder, would not take part. Thousands of persons were disappointed to-day when rain fell hard enough to flood the West Side grounds.

Two Games Postponed.

Post-season games between the Chicago Americans and Chicago Nationals and the two St. Louis clubs were postponed yesterday on account of rain.

Seton Hall Cross-Country Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 7.—Edward A. McGuirk, 1914, won the cross-country run today at a field meet at Seton Hall College, leading a pack of twenty runners to the finish in eleven minutes. The course was maped out in a wooded section in the rear of the college campus and extended over about two miles. Charles Colt, 1916, was second, and Leo Cox, 1915, was third. McGuirk finished half a minute ahead of the second man. By his victory, McGuirk himself earned for himself second place in the point scoring contest. Edward E. Heine, a "Prep." athlete, won first honors with 18 points. McGuirk was second, with 11, and J. McAvoy, 1916, was third, with 10 points. The sophomores won the interclass relay race.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN STADIUM

Ground to be Broken Soon for Athletic Field at City College.

Ground will be broken in a few days for the erection of the Adolph Lewisohn Stadium, plans for which were filed last Monday. The Stadium, which will occupy two city blocks just east of Amsterdam Avenue, between 136th and 138th Streets, adjacent to the City College buildings, will be built of concrete, having a frontage of 459 feet. It will have a seating capacity of 8,000 and will be completed by August next. It will cost $200,000.

The Stadium, which is the gift of Adolph Lewisohn to the College, will be of classic design with columns twenty feet high. The design was the choice of Dr. Finley, president of the college. Dr. Finley is enthusiastic over the gift and the erection of the Stadium and believes it will greatly benefit the students.

Columbia Interscholastic Meet.

Two hundred schools have been invited to enter teams in the cross-country interscholastic meet which Columbia University will run off over the Riverside Drive course on Nov. 15. Entries from over fifteen schools have already been received, and it is probable that this will be the greatest schoolboy event Columbia has ever held. The course, of 3½ miles, will begin and end on South Field, with the greater part of the run on Riverside Drive. Nearly every school in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut has been invited to send a team. The Columbia authorities have offered the use of South Field to the Amateur Athletic Union for the ten-mile championship run and the seven-mile walk on Nov. 1. The A. A. U. officials have not had time to determine whether to accept the offer or not.

Durham Coaches Columbia Crew.

Columbia University's oarsmen gaintd a few additional pointers in rowing yesterday afternoon from Eddie Durham, the American professional sculling champion, who has been coached through the Summer by Coach Rice. Durham has come down from Canada to New York to spend some time with Rice. He is a nephew of the late Ned Hanlon.

Two hundred and fifty pounders are as easily fitted here as men of more usual build.

We specialize in big, bigger and biggest men's sizes.

In suits, for instance, we not only cut "regulars," but "longs," "shorts" and "Short-stouts"; even when we get up in the larger ch

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. General calendar. 128—Matter of S S Titanic. 24—Nicholas v. Princeton. 31—Mohler v. Transit Co et al. 37—Goodwin Sand and Gravel Co v. Lurie. 37—42—Vacuum Eng Co v. Dunn. 44—Matter of Sherwoods. 46—Bickel v. Rockwood. 47—Matter of Kahn. 48—Donohue v. Boston & Maine R R Co. 51—Fischer v. Automobile Supply Mfg Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 55—Y N Y N H & H R R Co v. Steamboat New London. 44—N Y C R R Co v. Tug Transfer No. 11. 48—N Y & N H R R Co v. Tug Transfer No. 2. 49—Erber v. Erber. 50—Hudson & Manhattan R R Co. 51—Johnson v. Public Coast Casualty Co. 52—McInness v. Int R T Co. 53—Schultz v. Same. 54—Barker v. Universal Film Mfg Co. 55—Slocum v. Zanetti. 56—Barrett & Stanton v. Gallagher. 57—Ronald Press Co v. Bartholomay. 58—Cream of Wheat Co v. American Home Machine Co. 59—Feder v. Kratler. 60—Stanley v. Illinois Cent R R Co. 61—Reuss v. Illinois Supply Mfg Co et al. 62—Brewster v. Vietor. 63—Same v. same. 64—Becker v. Evans. 65—Cooper v. Meyenburg. 66—City R E Co v. Adler. 67—Brous Bros v. East 150th St Co. 68—Heyn v. N Y Times v. Kavanagh. 69—Kavanagh v. Kavanagh. 70—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Finkelstein. 71—Ryan v. Penn R R Co. 72—Same v. same. 73—Prodell v. Same. 74—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 75—Matter of Clark. 76—Correll v. Conservative Realty Co. 77—Dodge v. Dodge. 78—Berger v. Bergen. 79—Matter of Ladin. 80—People v. Zerillo. 81—Turner v. Same. 82—Isaacson v. Segelbohm. 83—Babione v. Alfern. 84—Grassi Bros v. Midwest Realty Trust Co. 85—Same v. same. 86—Columbia Knick Trust Co v. Heintz. 87—Blanchard v. Same. 88—Burnstein v. Burnstein. 89—Kerbs v. Goldstein. 90—Matter of Brown. (Mason.) 91—O'Shea v. Friedland. (1,141 Yyse Av.) 92—Same v. same. (1,143 Yyse Av.) 93—Cohen v. Alvord. 94—Morse v. Creighton. 95—Tamella v. Di Pasquale. 96—Matter of City of New York (10th and 18th Sts.) 96—Same v. same. 99—Meyerowitz v. Amorosi. 100—Kaminsky v. Leclair. 101—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 102—Matter of Scheiber. (McClellan.) 103—Ward v. Chelsea Exch Bk. 104—Halfern v. Mayerovitz. 105—Same v. same. 106—Anderson v. Anderson. 107—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 108—Veal v. Veal. 109—Zolotar v. Zolotar. 110—Barbieri v. Barbieri. 111—Laskovitzsky v. Laskovitzsky. 112—Luttinger v. Luttinger. 113—Mas v. Watkins. 443—Tokunaga v. Tokunaga. 68—Savec v. Saver. 445—Greene v. Greene. 210—Stangl v. Stangl. 230—Dixon v. Dixon. 556—Domovic v. Domovic. 557—Briggs v. Briggs. 540—Levy v. Levy. 544—Bloom v. Bloom. 545—Kraemer v. Kramer. 551—Ribner v. Ribner. 444—Hanby v. Hanly. 560—Conchado v. Conchado. 554—Mastersteig v. Mastersteig. 355—Usher v. Usher. 251—Kroll v. Kroll. 548—Smazal v. Smazal. 543—Winnik v. Winnik. 288—Oliver v. Oliver. 547—Goodman v. Goodman. 372—Strachan v. Strachan. 549—Mago v. Mago. 113—Bulger v. Bulger. 550—Roth v. Roth. 553—Lahna v. Lahna. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V. J., case on; Part VIII., Whitaker, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI. —Lehman, same. Certiorari case. 571—McClure v. Purdy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gavegan, J. Pleadings. Trial calendar. 1—Morris Berg. 2—Michael Susskind. 3—Araham Rosenzweig.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 691—Rambaut v. Tevis. 692—Coffin v. same. 1198—Gordon v. Kasoff. 1726—Blech v. Blech. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Benton, J. 3327—Callahan v. McGovern. 118—Wishnefsky v. City of N Y. 870—Block v. Ritter. 158—Romano v. N Y Con Co & Penn Terminal. 570—Duff v. City of N Y. 1064—Adams v. Int Ferry Co. 954—Densky v. Union Ry Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Goff, J. 831—Nussbaum v. Terry & Tench Co. 177—Lillienthal v. W J Taylor Co. 802 v. Whitridge. 957—Hoey v. N Y Edison Co. 1056—Lischio v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delany, J. 564—Schopp v. Stirrup. 1102—Daly v. Whitridge. 87—Quinn v. Majestic Hotel Co. 782—Greenbaum v. Cent Park, N & E R R. 807—Barrett v. City of N Y. 432—Geary v. Crooke, &c, Co. 963—McGinty v. Oppenheimer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cohalan, J. 278—Unterberg v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 946—McCullough v. N Y Rys. 965—De Maille v. Ossenbrugan. 1023—Healy v. N Y Rys Co. 1003—Treadwell v. N Y C & H R R R. 973—Covey v. Burns Bros. 908—Brady v. Goodman Cont Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J. 803—Kelly v. Haskell. 985—Natdel v. N Y & N H & H R R. 863—Gallagher v. same. 984—Wills v. Wells Bros Co. 861—Halss v. Fader Co. 957—Talpern v. Carthy v. F W Seagrist, Co. 596—Tarczai v. Berke. 1151—Blumberg v. Horn. 1174—Rooney v. Clausen-Planglan Brewery. 1082—Coyne v. City of N Y. 981—Hauser v. Long Island R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Weeks, J. 1038—Shamey v. East Side Metal Spinning Co. 941—Schoffert v. Erle R R Co. 174—N Y Co Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 990—Heinzelman v. Nassau Elec R R. 910—Castelli v. Century Holding Co. 758—Banks v. Rosello. 759—Same v. same. 1040½—Burke v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 943—Schumer v. N Y & E R R. 406—Seligman v. Stein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Delanger, J. 914—Plazure v. Bray Co & S R R. 994—Hedbawney v. City of N Y. 925—Karger v. Allegro. 924—Crumpler v. Pratt. 993—Savona v. Cicerone. 1029—Rosen v. City of N Y. 824—Lapidus v. Lynch. 621—Lowenthal v. Leiter. 777—Hickey v. Ackers. 926—Goodwin v. Janes. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davis, J. Court opens to-day at 2:30 P. M. 561—Stevens v. Edward Gribbon & Son. 936—A McAuliffe v. Ruth. 937—F McAuliffe v. same. 982—Dailey v. Inter R T Co. 763—Hankinson v. N Y Railways. 1001—Murphy v. Union Ry. 950—Cherniecoff v. Int R T Co. 257—Bedijamin v. same. 263—Cohn v. Ansonia Realty Co. 1034—Schonleben v. Int R T Co. 757—Stern v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Philbin, J. Inquest. 1087—Scelsa v. Stekloff. 920, 930—Seiken v. N Y Rys. 1033—Ziegler v. Brunswick Realty Co. 1068—Schmal v. Rosenthal. 1088—Liboff v. Lipschitz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—De, J. 6004—Illinois Surety Co v. Vos. Co. 6019—Co-op Used Can Co v. Littauer. 6082—N Y Butcher Dressed Meat Co v. Levine. 6083—United Dressed Beef Co v. Sherman. 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088—Mason Construction Co v. Barkin. 6102—Schuler v. Cronin. 6091—Isaacs v. Hallendar. 6092—Rosenblatt v. Gross. 6096—Friedman v. Cator Co. 912—Aiello v. Pace. 917—Newman v. Valley Stream House & Home Co. 922—Ludwig Rauh & Co v. Empire Trust Co. 987—Marquard v. Root. 950—Henry Pels & Co v. Laupin Iron Works. 957—Halpern v. Com Travelers Mutual Accident Ass'n of Am. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Page, J. Inquest. 1524—City of N Y v. Heinz Arc Co. 1584—City of N Y v. Herman Naegeli. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Adjourned until Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Grady, J. Trespasser v. Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn. 973—Lowenstein-Weller Locomotive Co v. Gabriel Bros Co. 777—Worden v. Paris. 635—Lite v. Mutual Alliance Trust. Co. 957—Lacier v. Jackson Motor Co. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Will for probate. Patrick A Booth. Andrew Burhenville. Adam Menkel, Emalissa Purvis, Mary Kearney, Anna H. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Edwards, Charles Bergman, Sigmund Augstein, Eugeine G. Wallig, Frank Jenkins.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will. Theodore B. Dale. Estate Elizabeth Bardusch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Luce, J.; Part II., Smith, case on; Part IV., Green, J., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., Lynch, J., case on; Part VII., Schmuck, J., clear. Part VIII., Mc-Avoy, J., clear. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. Nos. 3690—Colon v. Colon. 3690—Ochs v. Keyser. 3691—Bongrans v. Whale. 4782½—Horgan v. Int R T Co. 3651—Fawcett v. N Y Edison Co. 3692—Somerville v. N Y Edison Co. 3693—Wiener v. same. 819—Kuntz v. same. 822—Ma-liffe v. same. 982—Dailey v. Inter R T Co. 3713—Feldstein v. Startz. 3731—Bulman v. Cent Park, &c. 3732—Consol Gas Co. 3748—Same v. same. 3750—Rosenstraub v. Hirschhut. 3752—O'Rourke v. Int R T Co. 3754—Brown v. Int R T Co. 3755—Wang v. G A Fox & Co. 1439—Spink v. Bodenstein. 3671—Palumbo v. Manhattan Ry. 3696—Kuhlman. 3696—Herzog v. Ranney. 2381—Niven v. same. Nagle v. Consol Gas Co. 3739—Ford v. same. 3750—Rosenstraub v. Hirschhut. 3752—O'Rourke v. Int R T Co. 3754—Brown v. Int R T Co. 3755—Wang v. G A Fox & Co. 1439—Spink v. Bodenstein. 3671—Palumbo v. Manhattan Ry. 3696—Kuhlman. 3696—Herzog v. Ranney. 2381—Nagle v. Consol Gas Co. 3739—Farm Produces Distributing Company of New York, from $5,000 to $115,000.

Sylvan Spring Water Company of Oneida, from $35,000 to $50,000.

These Foreign corporations were authorized to do business in this State:

N. W. Bacon Company of Chelsea, Mass., warehouses, mills, shops, factories, $50,000; representative, Frank W. Cloyes, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

Atlas Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., $5,000,000; representative, W. E. Podbuda of Port Henry, N. Y.

The Picken Realty Company of Central Valley, incorporated March 28, 1903, with $10,000 capital, has been dissolved.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Reports on Business Conflict.

Reports heard yesterday in various lines of business showed no small amount of conflict regarding the activities of buyers since the passage of the new tariff. With the importers these reports were optimistic generally, though it was said that the jobbers and retailers had not yet had time thoroughly to size up the situation, and that, consequently, they had not yet done much in a buying way. Within the next two or three weeks, it was said, import business would be very heavy, in cases where imported lines got little or no competition from domestic goods the importers told of an immediate quickening of business, with firmer prices. Not many of the domestic houses would say that they had seen an improvement, but in several instances the belief was expressed that orders would begin to come in well as soon as the buyers had had time to make necessary comparisons.

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Hard Coal in Better Demand.

"The domestic sizes of anthracite coal are in increasingly active demand nearly everywhere except in the city trade," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day. "So pronounced has the revival become that the mining region is now turning out as heavy a tonnage as limitations of labor supply and transportation facilities will permit. The last of the companies that had been curtailing output placed its collieries on a full-time basis last week.

"Recent developments have tended to give a still stronger tone to the bituminous market, without having led to any particular change in prices. It is a case of less coal being offered for sale, owing to the heavy demands of contract buyers and inability to increase shipments. Prevailing quotations scarcely give an adequate idea of the efforts being put forth by consumers to get extra tonnage for stocking."

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Much Merchandise Not Bonded.

While there has been a great rush to get goods out of bonded warehouses, where they had been stored pending the settlement of the tariff question, it has, according to an official stationed at the Appraisers' Stores, been much lighter than was expected several months ago. Much of the merchandise that it had been planned to enter in bond here, he said, was held up on the other side, for fear Congress would pass the amendment offered by Senator Sutherland of Utah to make bonded goods dutiable at the rates. One house alone is known to have taken $50,000 worth of dutiable merchandise on the other side because of this proposal. Record imports are anticipated for the next three or four months, and no idea of what the normal import will be under the new law can be gained before that time.

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Rubber Auction Prices Fair.

There was a fair demand at the fortnightly auction of crude rubber in London yesterday. At the close 420 of the 850 tons of plantation grades had been sold. Smoked sheets opened at 2s 5d and pale crepe at 2s 4¾d. Neither showed quotable change at the close. These prices compared, respectively, with 2s 5d and 2s 1d which were obtained at the previous sale on Sept. 23. This market was quiet for the most part, with up-river fine quoted at 78@79 cents a pound and pale crepe at 53@54 cents.

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For Lampshade Skirts.

A local costumer is using a material called "crino" that is expected to replace the steel strips and whalebone commonly used to extend dresses in the new lampshade effects. It is made of haircloth and cord, and is said to be light and unbreakable, and to retain its shape. The inventor says that the lampshade and corkscrew effects can with the new material, be used without the danger of the skirt flouncing above the head when the wearer sits down.

***

New Style Confuses Model.

An amusing incident occurred recently at the convention of the Chicago Dressmakers' Club. According to the American Cloak and Suit Review, one of the leading models appeared during a display of gowns wearing a Premet model with the front at the back. The director of the exhibit made haste to explain that the gown was one with the train in front, and that it was necessary for the wearer to carry it as she walked.

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Silk Houses to Close on Monday.

The following silk houses will be closed next Monday, Columbus Day: L. F. Dommerich & Co., Fleitman & Co., F. Vietor & Achells, Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, William Openhym & Sons, L. Ernstein & Bro., and Heinrich Schroeder & Co. Several other houses and other textile trades also expect to be closed on that day.

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Quaint Anniversary Feature.

In connection with the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, a Kansas City department store stationed at the entrance a number of young women, each gowned in the styles of 1863. During the jubilee week 50,000 medallions with the store in bas relief and the dates, were given to visitors.

Record Steel Billet Production.

Special to The New York Times.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Gary steel works to-day beat the American record for a day's production of steel billets, over 2,542 tons of billets being turned out. During September the billet mill produced over 78,000 tons. Work is being rushed on two new slabbing mills for the United States Steel Corporation, costing $1,000,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

Society Specialty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, to manufacture cosmetics, $250,000; Frederick B. Knowlton, Samuel Mitchell, and Harry Abriel, 414 West 124th Street, New York.

Advance Machine Works, Incorporated, of Frankfort, to manufacture machinery, tools, hardware, $200,000; Robert L. Kline, Charles T. Titus, and Benjamin Adriance, 254 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

Liberty Avenue Building Corporation of Queens, realty, $75,000; Spencer Callen, Samuel Davies, and Frank W. Seeley, 112 Belmont Avenue, Woodhaven.

C. & E. Kerosene Carburator Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, mechanical devices, $100,000; Louis P. Pelletier, Ernest C. Miglia, and Helding Anderson, 319 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York.

The Fotoscope Corporation of Yonkers, projecting machines, $50,000; F. W. Preuss, and K. K. Moore, 1,046 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

Taxicab Association, Incorporated, of Manhattan, automobiles, $50,000; L. Horatio Biglow, Jr., Alfred L. Loomis, and Askel Wicfield, 36 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

H. L. Thornton Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, timber merchants, $25,000; Arthur J. Allen, John T. Duane, and Maude M. Simpson, 80 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Broadway Photo Play Corporation, Incorporated, of Manhattan, theatrical, $10,000; William A. Johnson, Benjamin Metzger, and Joseph H. Sugarman, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

Ira J. Levy & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, general merchandise, $10,000; Hugo H. Piesen, Marcus Koenig, and Ira J. Levy, 407 West 145th Street, New York.

Camden Shirt and Overall Company, Incorporated, of Camden, merchandise and mercantile, $20,000; Clayton A. Timlan, Louisa A. Timlan, and Grace Mann, all of Camden.

The Ellanem Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $25,000; Walter Moore, George J. Fink, and Herman R. Eggers, 1,847 Harrison Avenue, New York.

Increases in capital stocks were certified to-day by:

Sylvan Spring Water Company of Oneida, from $35,000 to $50,000.

Farm Produces Distributing Company of New York, from $5,000 to $115,000.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.: F. E. Mack, linens, white goods; J. H. Sisman, cloaks, suits, furs; J. O. Moque, rugs, bedding, furniture; 314 4th Av.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.: A. E. Kretchmer, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 96 Madison Av.

Paul de Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Neal, carpets, rugs; 20 Leonard; Park Av.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Manko, clothing; 200 5th Av.

Cohen, C. O., Boston, Mass.: Miss Desmond, ladies' coats; Miss Doyle, infants' wear; Miss Garner, glasses; Miss Cassidy, underwear, waists; Miss Boss, dresses; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 East 26th.

Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 60 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 60 Gugenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 64 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 66 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 68 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 70 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 72 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 74 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 76 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 78 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 80 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 82 Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Lynchburg, Va.: cloaks, suits, waists; 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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Negligible Price Changes in an Unusually Dull Session—New Low Figure for Phone Shares.

Had there been any way of reaching an agreement on the matter, the entire business done on the New York Stock Exchange in the five-hour session yesterday might easily have been cleared up before 11 o'clock. The day's total of 175,000 shares was small enough to excite comment even by comparison with the many small days experienced in recent weeks. The day's price changes were likewise of little significance outside of a very few issues, such as American Tobacco, which broke 8½ points on small dealings, and American Telephone & Telegraph, which went to a new low record for a five-year period on the cumulative effect of reports that the Government has plans for taking possession of the country's wire service without making adequate provision for the holders of the telephone and telegraph companies' securities. American Telephone & Telegraph sold down to 124⅜, and closed at 124¾, with a net loss of 1¼ points. Liggett & Myers was weak in sympathy with American Tobacco, dropping off six points.

It would be foolish to minimize the very real influence exerted on the country's principal financial market by the baseball series which opened yesterday afternoon. There was only the most perfunctory interest in matters pertaining to the stock market, and after the first hour the floor presented a deserted appearance. Conditions favored an exodus to the Polo Grounds, for there was a marked absence of customers in the commission houses, and out-of-town orders were almost neglible. After 2 o'clock quotations on the stock ticker came at rare intervals. Unless there is something in the news of the next few days to stimulate activity similar conditions of dullness are likely to be experienced throughout the remainder of the week. Governors of the Exchange vote to-day on a petition to close the Exchange Friday night, and despite some opposition from members who hold that Oct. 12 itself is an unnecessary holiday, there is so little business being done that it is expected that the petition will be allowed.

Steel again furnished a very large share of the day's dealings, but there was less pressure on that issue and profit taking by short interests brought about a small advance. There is still lacking any definite information as to what effect the new tariff will have on profits of the steel manufacturers, and until it becomes known whether or not a radical price lowering is to be made to meet the threatened competition from abroad under the new schedule traders will be chary of assuming to gauge the probable future of the industry. Europe's buying was a factor of some consequence in helping to maintain prices yesterday.

Call money showed a tendency to advance still further, and most loans made yesterday paid 4 per cent. It is apparent that any considerable expansion in speculative dealings would force the rate higher in short order.

The monthly statement of the Copper Producers' Association, to be issued to-day, is expected to show another decrease of from five to ten million pounds in the surplus stocks on hand. The Union Pacific Directors are scheduled to meet to-morrow, but it is not thought that any action will be taken in line with the stories of impending extra cash distribution to shareholders. The market is still very much in a waiting mood, with little prospect of an awakening in the near future.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5½ per cent. for ninety days, four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $329,550,448; balances, $13,101,425; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $760,628.

The local banks have lost $3,571,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 7-16@4½ per cent. for short bills and 4⅝@4 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3¾ per cent., and Berlin, 4⅝ per cent. Money was 4½ per cent. in Berlin and 3½ per cent. in London.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 425 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 28c.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8610; demand, Sterling, high, $4.8560; low, $4.8545; last, $4.8555.
Paris—Cable, 5.20 less 1-32; check, 5.20⅛.
Berlin—Cable, 95 1-16; check, 94 15-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.20⅝; check, 5.20⅝ less 3-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.18; check, 40.14.
Belgium—Cable, 5.22½; check, 5.22½ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.82; 90 days, $4.7990.
London—Commercial, 60 days, 4.81⅝; 90 days, 4.79⅝.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.23¾ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25⅝.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.24⅜; 90 days, 5.25⅝ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 1-16 less 1-32; 90 days, 93 11-16 less 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39¾; 90 days, 39⅝ less 1-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. premium; St. Louis, 15c. discount; St. Paul, 20c. premium; San Francisco, 20c. premium; Montreal, 31¼c.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅜d. higher in London at 28¾, and ¼c. higher in New York of St. Paul.

GRANBY PROFITS UP.

Dividends and Surplus Follow No Dividend and Deficit.

The Granby Consolidated Mining Company showed in its pamphlet report issued yesterday a surplus of $683,149 for the fiscal year ended on June 30, after paying out $449,955 in dividends, as compared with a deficit of $17,183 in the preceding year and no dividends distributed. The company produced 22,688,000 pounds of copper, against 13,231,000 pounds in 1912, and scored a substantial advance in the output of gold and silver. The copper was sold at an average price of 16.04 cents, in contrast with 15.58 cents in the year before, and gross income amounted to $4,782,691, against $2,874,759 in 1912.

President Nichols informed stockholders that, while ore reserves had not been fully maintained in the year and production of copper per ton of ore had declined slightly, net profits amounted to $1,214,599, against about $600,000 in the year previous.

At the annual meeting, F. M. Sylvester, Assistant General Manager of the company, was elected to the Board of Directors, the number of Directors being increased for the purpose.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Floor Traders and Baseball.

The marked falling off in transactions in stocks yesterday after the exodus from the Exchange to the Polo Grounds began was used as a text in some quarters of the Street in pointing out the professional character of trading these days. The leading floor traders went to the ball game to a man, and the market was left to be taken care of by commission house buying. The result was that business in the last three hours was not half so good as in the first two hours. The point was tempered by the fact that commission house transactions undoubtedly experienced a substantial decline from normal days, also, because interest in the world's series was not by any means confined to those floor traders who make their living by the ups and downs of security prices.

***

Holds the Price of Steel.

Independent producers of steel are credited with having done much in the way of price cutting, but one independent company, at least, has not entered the lists, and the opinion was strongly voiced by its sales manager yesterday that it was not going to do so. He said that September quotations for sheets were being firmly held at $1.40 a hundred, and protests from customers that the price was too high because of reported reductions by other concerns were not effecting concessions. The widely published statements that quotations were coming down rapidly, said the sales manager, had caused him to expend considerable effort in explaining to buyers that, so far as his company was concerned, former prices still held good. As far as he knew, quotations of none of the major finished products were suffering general declines, and the effect of competition from abroad was still too remote to be measured.

***

Small Short Interest in Exchange.

The quick decline of foreign exchange rates to figures not far from where they were before the Bank of England raised its discount rate is attributed, in part, by brokers to the absence of a short interest of size in foreign exchange. Owing to the straightened condition of the money market abroad comparatively few finance bills were drawn during the Summer and early Fall on this side against credits extended by foreign houses. In consequence, the buying of exchange to cover obligations entailed in the flotation of finance bills has been largely removed as a factor in strengthening the market.

***

New National Banks.

In spite of uncertainties over the currency bill, national banks are being organized at a normal rate. The latest bulletin of the Treasury Department shows that in September eight applications for charters were filed and the same number of new banks were approved from previous applications. There are now forty-three applications pending, which have been authorized, but are not ready to take out charters because organizations are not complete. On Sept. 30 there were in existence 7,513 banks with bond-secured circulation of $738,467,068. The total of national bank circulation outstanding on that date was $759,030,694.

***

Erie Work Counts.

The Erie Railroad is a pretty healthy convalescent. With most carriers looking for ways in which to avoid new expenditures, the Erie continues to put large sums of money into its property by way of preparation for the augmented volume of business which its expects to receive as a result of the practical completion of its double-tracking between New York and Chicago. The company is now asking authority of the Public Service Commission of the Second District for the execution of new equipment trusts totaling $5,800,000. The money will be used largely to pay for fifty new locomotives and five thousand freight cars.

***

New Haven's Choice.

If yesterday's despatches from Washington faithfully reflect Attorney General McReynolds's attitude toward the New York, New Haven & Hartford toward the efforts of a committee of its directors to forestall a threatened dissolution suit by meeting the Department of Justice half-way, the special committee must approach the Attorney General in an humble frame of mind to reach an agreement. It is said for Mr. McReynolds that he is willing to drop the proposed court suit against the railroad if the company's officials concede, in effect, that the suit has been heard and won by the Government. The Department of Justice seems willing to assume that a suit has been won and a dissolution decree handed down as a basis for discussing changes in the New England's transportation situation. Whether the New Haven committee will start negotiations on those terms remains to be seen.

***

Slower Trains.

The Safety First campaign which is being conducted by the leading railroads has resulted in making a great many trains formerly noted for their punctuality at their destinations late. Employes have had such persistent drilling since the Wallingford wreck that they take no chances, and at the smallest suspicion of trouble hold their trains back. Another reason for the poor record of some of the through trains is the effort operating men are making to keep down expenses, which results in putting more cars back of a locomotive than were ever contemplated when the time schedules were made out. The American mania for speed on railway trains has manifestly lost its edge.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Justice	.06
Alpha Con.	.03	Kentucky Con.	.03
Andes	.03	Mexican	1.12½
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.90	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con.	.12	Overman	.50
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.39	Savage	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Seg. Belcher	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.12
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.09	Utah Con.	.45

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	Comb. Fract.	.04
Jim Butler	.65	D'field Daisy	.02
McNamara	.10	D'field Bi. B.	.01
Midway	.41	Florence	.20
Mizpah Exten.	.37	G'field C. M.	1.42½
Montana	1.13	G'field Merger	.13
North Star	.38	Jumbo Exten.	.12
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.02
West End	1.51	Sandstorm Ken.	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.88
Atlanta	.14	Silver Pick	.04
Booth	.02	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.03	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Con.	.04
		Man. Big Four	.20

COLORADO.

Dr. J'pot.	5¾	Jackpot	5¼
Elktop	54½	McKinney	68½
El Paso	600	Old Gold	2½
Findlay	2¼	Portland	100
Gold Dol.	8	Vindicator	88½
Isabella	9¾	R. B. H.	4½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Business Fairly Large in the Early Trading, with Price Movements Irregular.

Activity in the outside security market was on a very moderate scale and confined almost entirely to the early part of the season. While the movement of prices was irregular a generally firmer tone prevails. United Cigar Stores recovered a portion of the previous day's loss.

***

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Ang.-Am. Oil	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
3,800	Br.-Am. Tob.	25¾	26	25⅝	25⅝
1,000	B.-A.Tob.,new	26¼	26⅝	26	26
40	Man. Tran.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
350	P. Sm. & R.	2 13-16	2 13-16	2¾	2 13-16
20	St. O. of N. J.	381	381	380	380
4,000	Un. C. St. Co. of Am	92	93⅜	92	92½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Beaver Con.	33	33	33	33
2,500	Big Four	20	20	19	20
500	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
1,200	Br. Col. Cop.	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
100	Buf. Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4,000	Caribou	55	55	54	54
1,000	C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
200	Florence	24	24	24	24
100	Giroux Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1 7-16	1 7-16
2,000	Gold Hill	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
150	K. Lake	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
200	La Rose Con.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
300	Mason Valley	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Nevada Hills	90	90	89	89
3,100	Stewar.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	Tono. Mer.	69	69	68	69
300	Tonopah Min.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tularosa	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,500	Victor Tono.	34	34	33	33
200	W. E. Con.	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANY.

800	W. E. Ext.	5	5	5	5

BOND.

$3,000	B. R. T. 5% notes.	96 11-16	96 11-16	96 11-16	96 11-16

*Sells cents per share.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Oct. 7.		Oct. 6.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers	⅞	1	⅞	1
Am. Writing Paper	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	116½	117½	116½	117½
Borden's Con. M. pf.	105	107	106	107
Cluett-Peabody	58	62	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf.	97	102	97	102
Con. Rubber Tire	35	37	35	37
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	95	97	93	93
Emerson-Brant.	23	28	23	28
Emerson-Brant. pf.	80	87	80	87
Havana Tobacco	2½	4	2½	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	16	18	16	18
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	8	9	8	9
Int. V. C. Sales Co.	200	210	200	210
Marconi of Am.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛
Maxwell Motors	2½	3½	2½	3½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	26	30	26	30
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6	8	6	8
*Mays Oil	28	29	28	28
New York Transp.	3	5	3	5
Otis Elevator	76	79	76	79
Otis Elevator pf.	95	97	95	97
People's Gas rts., w. i.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
R. J. Reynolds	240	260	240	260
Tobacco Products	105	125	105	125
U.C.S. Co. of Am. pf.	110	116	110	116
U. S. Light & Heat	7	8	7	8
U. S. Light & H. pf.	40	44	40	44
Willys Overland	65	67½	69	67½
Willys Overland pf.	87	92	87	92

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	18	20	18	20
Butte-New York	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Canadian Gold Silver	17	20	17	20
Consol. Ariz. Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Diamond R. B.	2	2¼	1	2¼
Diamond F. D.	2	4	2	4
El Paso Con.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
First National	3	3¼	3	3¼
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Greene-Cananea	5½	7	5½	6½
Greene-Cananea, new	30	34	29	34
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	1 7-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 9-16
Mines of America	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
McKinley-Darraugh	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Nipissing Mines Co.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
North Butte Devel.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tonopah Extension	1⅞	2	1⅞	1 15-16
Tuolumne Copper	½	9-16	½	⅝
Union Mines	4	6	4	6
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Wett. Silver Mines	12	14	12	14
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2½	2⅛	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	148	152	148	152
Braden Cop., new 7s	148	152	148	152
Chicago Elevated 5s	95½	96¾	95½	96¾
Chili Copper 7s	99	95	99	99
Con. Rubber T. 4s	64	67	64	67
Havana Tobacco 5s	50	60	50	60
Mason Valley 6s	60	85	60	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97¼	97⅜	97⅛	98
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97½	97⅝	97⅝	98
Western Pacific 5s	79	80	79	80

*Sell cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	21	22	22	23
Atlantic Refining	670	680	675	683
Borne Scrymser	380	395	290	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	170	169	171
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	670	655	670
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	187	192	187	192
Crescent Pipe Line	57	63	57	63
Cumberland Pipe L.	75	78	82	92
Eureka Pipe Line	360	370	360	370
Galena-Signal Oil	178	182	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	146	140	146
Indiana Pipe Lines	132	134	137	137
Nat. Transit	41	43	42	44
New York Transit	315	320	317	323
Northern Pipe Line	112	116	112	116
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	133
Prairie Oil & Gas	375	380	375	380
Prairie Pipe Line	246	249	247	252
South Penn. Oil	217	220	216	219
S. W. Penn. P. L.	153	157	155	158
Standard Oil (Cal.)	184	187	187	189
Standard Oil (Ind.)	390	392	394	397
Standard Oil (Kan.)	395	405	395	405
Standard Oil (Ky.)	460	470	460	470
Standard Oil (N. J.)	300	310	300	310
S. O. (N. J.) ex sub.	380	382	382	384
Standard Oil (N.Y.)	150	152	151	153
Standard Oil (Ohio)	295	300	295	300
Swan & Finch	290	300	300	300
Union Tank Line	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	174	176	174	176
Washington Oil	33	36	33	36
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	..	2,100	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 7.		Oct. 6.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	148	149	147	151
American Cigar pf.	86	87	86	87
British-American	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
British-Am., new	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26½
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnston Tin M.	165	180	160	180
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
McAndrews & F.	187	197	187	197
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	230	220	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	135	145	135	145
R. J. Reynolds	245	255	247	255
Tobacco Products	100	125	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	88½	90	88½	90
United Cigar Stores	92½	92¾	91¾	92¼
United Cig. Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99¼	99½	5.30
Am. Loco	5	Oct., 1914	99⅜	100¼	4.80
Austr. Gov.	4½	July,'14-15	98	98½	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Bost. & Me.	5	Feb. 3,'14	95½	97½	12.00
Bost. & Me.	6	June 2,'14	96½	98½	8.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96½	96¾	5.80
Ches. & O.	4½	June, 1914	99⅜	99½	6.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	98½	99	5.40
Chic. Elev.	5	July, 1914	95½	96¼	9.75
Con. Gas	6	Feb. 20'14	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Erie R. R.	6	April 8,'14	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99⅝	99½	5.60
Erie R. R.	6	April, 1915	98	98¼	6.20
Gen. Elec.		April 16,'14	5%	4.70%	
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	6.35
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	96⅝	97¼	6.20
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	99½	99⅝	4.85
Int. & Gt. Nor.	5	Aug., 1914	97½	97⅝	8.10
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅜	99⅝	5.30
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	95½	96	7.90
L. S. & M. So.	4½	Mar. 15,'14	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1914	98	97¼	11.50
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	96¼	96¾	7.50
N. Y. Central	6	June, 1914	101⅜	95⅝	12.10
Mont. T. & P.	6	April, 1915	99¼	100	6.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	April 21,'14	100	100¼	4.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept. 15'14	100	100⅛	4.85
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	99½	5.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Dec., 1913	99⅝	99⅞	5.60
N. Y. State	5	Feb., 1914	100	100¼	4.40
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9,'14	100⅝	100⅞	4.85
Pac. G. & E.	6	June 25,'14	99¼	99½	6.75
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98½	5.55
So. Pacific.	5	June 15,'14	99⅞	100	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	95¼	95½	6.40
S'lab'g'r & S.	6	June, 1916	97½	98	6.87
U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	98¼	99⅛	6.00
St. of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	99⅛	100¼	4.65
Un. Typewr.	5	Jan. 15,'16	95¾	97	6.20
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅜	101½	5.60
Utah Co.	6	April, 1917	98¾	99½	6.25

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	April, 1914-23	5.10%	5.00%
C. & N.W.eq.tr.	4½	July, 1914-23	5.00%	4.90%
Erie R.R.eq.tr.	5	Sept., 1914-23	5.35%	5.15%
Hock. V. eq.tr.	5	Aug., 1914-23	5.20%	5.00%
Ill. Cent. eq.	4½	Aug., 1914-23	5.10%	4.90%
N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-27	5.20%	5.00%
Penn.RR.eq.tr.	4½	April, 1913-23	5.00%	4.85%
So. Pac. eq. tr.	4½	Mar., 1914-23	5.10%	5.05%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Con. Gas	110	110	110
25	Con. Gas pf.	110	110	110
65	Houston Oil ctfs.	15½	15½	15½
10	Northern Central	115	115	115
330	United Ry. & Elec.	25⅝	25½	25½

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	City Balt. 4s, 1958	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	City Balt. 4s, 1955	95	95	95
3,000	Con. Power 4½s	87	87	87
8,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	42	42	42
2,000	Mfl. ref. 4½s	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Sea. & Roanoke 5s	102	102	102
2,000	Un. E. L. P. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼
5,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
300	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	88	88	88

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	1½	1½	1½
2,108	Alaska	23¾	23½	23¾
50	Allouez	35½	35½	35½
175	Amalgamated Copper	75¾	74⅞	75¾
100	American Zinc	18¾	18⅝	18¾
180	Arizona Com'l	4 15-16	4⅞	4⅞
390	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3
1,025	Butte & Superior	35¼	34½	35
127	Calumet & Arizona	66¼	65¼	65¼
22	Calumet & Hecla	435	430	430
55	Chino	41	40⅝	40⅝
5	Copper Range	39½	39½	39½
35	East Butte	12	12	12
45	Granby	73	73	73
11	Greene-Cananea	30½	30½	30½
50	Helvetia	40c.	40c.	40c.
50	Indiana	4	4	4
10	Island Creek	51	51	51
11	Island Creek pf.	84	84	84
20	Isle Royale	19	19	19
120	Kerr Lake	4	4	4
5	Keweenaw	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Lake	8½	8½	8½
5	Miami	23	23	23
20	Mohawk	41½	41½	41½
310	North Butte	27	26⅝	27
70	Old Colony	5⅝	5	5⅝
305	Old Dominion	51⅜	51½	51½
30	Osceola	80	80	80
50	Pond Creek	21	21	21
3	Quincy	58	58	58
275	Ray Con.	19¼	19	19⅛
60	Shannon	7	7	7
15	Shattuck	29	29	29
25	Superior Copper	24½	24½	24½
25	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
250	Tuolumne	60c.	60c.	60c.
220	U. S. Smelters	40	39⅝	39⅝
5	U. S. Smelters pf.	48	47¼	48
15	Utah Con.	9	9	9
25	Victoria	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

4	Boston & Albany	200	200	200
4	Boston Elevated	86¼	86	86
10	Boston & Maine	62	62	62
1	Boston & Worc. pf.	43	43	43
166	Mass. Elec.	13	13	13
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	68	67½	67½
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	87⅞	87½	87½

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2 shares A great southwestern railway.
2 shares A steel corporation.
1 share A local street railway.
2 5 per cent. tobacco company $100 bonds.
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50	American Gas & Electric Com. Stock
100	Art Metal Construction Stock
10	Atlantic Refining Stock
50	Baring Cross Bridge Stock
75	California Ry. & Power prior Pfd. Stk.
25	Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd. Stock
200	Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
39	Louisv., Henderson & St. L. Pfd. Stk.
25	Mohawk Valley Stock
100	Muddy Coal & Iron Pfd. Stock
50	National Steel & Bronze Stock
100	New York Dock Com. Stock
100	New York Railways Stock
100	N. Y. State Railways Com. Stock
100	Pay-as-You-Enter Car Pfd. Stock
50	Price-Campbell Cotton Tick. Com. Stk.
25	Remington Typew. 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
50	Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
45	Singer Manufacturing Stock
100	Standard Coupler Com. Stock
100	Ward Baking Com. Stock
100	Western Pacific Stock

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Oct. 7, 1913	175,652
Same day last year	389,377
Total year to date	66,466,118
Same period last year	99,487,318
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	69.38 ..
Same day last year	85.00 —.03

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 7, 1913	4	4	4	$4.8560	$4.8545	$4.8555
Same day last year	5	4½	4¾	4.8560	4.8550	4.8550
Range year to date	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8540	.....
Same period last y'r	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23¼	23½	3,400	Alaska Gold Mines	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
16	17½	100	A.C.pf.tr.rcts.5th pd.	17	17	17	17	...
75⅜	75⅞	12,300	Amalgamated Cop.	75	75¾	74⅞	75½	+1
92	93	25	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
24	24⅜	100	Am. Beet Sugar	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	...
34	34⅛	8,200	Am. Can	33½	34⅜	33¾	34	+ ⅝
94	95	220	Am. Can pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	+ ¼
36	36½	200	Am. Cities	36⅛	36½	36	36	— ⅝
101½	102	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
39	40	500	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	39½	— ⅝
119	121	100	Am. Express	120	120	120	120	+1
19	22	100	Am. Hide & L. pf.	20	20	20	20	...
22	23	400	Am. Ice Securities	22½	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
92	98½	400	Am. Locomotive pf.	98¼	98½	98	98	— ⅛
65	65½	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	65⅜	65⅜	65¼	65½	...
100	100½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
99	105	200	Am. Snuff pf., new	100	100	100	100	...
26¼	27½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	27	27	27	27	— ¼
124⅞	124⅞	2,600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	126	126	124⅝	124¾	—1¼
228½	229	810	Am. Tobacco	234⅜	234¾	228	228	—8½
100	101½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	101	101	101	101	...
35⅞	36⅛	500	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞	+ ¼
94	94⅛	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94	94	93¾	93⅞	— ⅛
94	94⅞	20	Baltimore & Ohio	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	185	185	185	185	...
31½	31¾	300	Bethlehem Steel	32	32	32	32	...
70	71	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
87	87½	800	Brook. Rapid Tran.	87⅛	87¼	87	87¼	— ⅛
21	21⅜	300	California Petrol'm.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
52	54	100	California Pet. pf	53½	53¼	53½	53½	—1
23¼	23⅜	9,300	Canadian Pacific	233⅜	233⅞	232⅞	233⅝	+1½
229½	230¼	700	C. P. sub.cfs. 4th pd.	229⅞	229¾	229¼	229½	+1⅝
95¼	102	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—1⅝
21⅜	21⅝	300	Central Leather Co.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
92	92⅞	100	Cent. Leather Co.pf.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	58¼	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
12	13	100	Chicago Gt. West'n.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
26¾	27¾	500	Chi. Gt. West'n pf.	27	27	26¾	27	...
102⅜	103	2,625	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	102½	103	102⅜	102½	...
135	135	30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	...
40⅞	41	3,900	Chino Copper	41¼	41¾	40½	41	+ ⅛
131	132	200	Consolidated Gas	131¾	131¾	131	131	+ ⅛
10	10¼	400	Corn Products Ref.	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
32	33	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	...
15¼	16	400	Distillers' Securities	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	...
29	29¼	2,700	Erie	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+ ¾
43	43½	400	Erie 1st pf	45	45¼	45	45¼	...
143	144½	176	General Electric	144	144	144	144	— ½
38½	39	1,200	General Motors	39	39	38	38¾	— ⅛
81⅜	82½	300	General Motors pf	81⅝	81⅝	81¼	81¼	— ¼
25	26	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	26½	26½	25	25	— ¾
126¼	126⅜	560	Great Northern pf.	126⅜	126½	126¼	126⅜	+ ⅛
32½	33	700	G. N. certs.ore prop.	33	33	32¾	32⅝	...
44⅜	44⅝	200	Guggenheim Explor.	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅛
15¼	15½	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
61¾	62	1,050	Inter.-Met. pf.	62¼	62¼	61⅝	62	+ ¼
115	116	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	116	116	116	116	+1
104⅞	108	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	— ⅝
111¼	111½	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ¼
34	34½	200	Int. Paper pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	...
24	24½	100	Kansas City South.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
45	...	10	Keokuk & Des M.pf.	48	48	48	48	...
154⅜	155	400	Lehigh Valley	154½	155	154½	155	+ ¼
210	212½	300	Liggett & Myers	212	212	209	209	—6
134½	135	400	Louis. & Nash.	135	135	134½	134½	— ⅞
80½	81½	175	Mackay Cos.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ ⅛
15	16	300	Mer. Marine Co.	15	15	15	15	—1
22⅞	23	200	Miami Copper	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	...
20¼	20⅜	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
20⅜	20½	700	Mo. Pacific	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
120⅝	124	60	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
44½	46	10	Nat. Lead Co.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	...
95¼	96	700	N. Y. Central	95½	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ¼
87½	87¾	350	N. Y., N. H. & H.	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	+ ⅛
28	28⅛	100	N. Y., O. & W.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
103½	103¾	300	Norfolk & West.	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103¾	— ¼
77	78	100	North American	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	—1¼
63	65	125	Nor. Ohio T. & L.	64	64	64	64	+1
111	111⅜	925	Northern Pacific	111⅛	111⅝	110⅞	111⅜	+ ⅝
3	3¼	326	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
112⅛	112½	2,803	Penn. Railroad	112⅝	113⅝	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
125¼	125⅝	1,120	People's Gas, Chi.	125¼	125¼	125	125¼	— ⅛
20½	21	100	Pittsburgh Coal	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—1
89⅞	90	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝	— ¼
18⅞	19	400	Ray Con. Copper	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	...
165½	165⅝	16,600	Reading	165⅞	166	165⅜	165⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	250	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
79⅝	80½	340	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	— ⅛
14⅜	14¼	300	Rock Island Co.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
20	23	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	20	20	20	20	...
7	7½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
59	66½	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	61	61	61	61	...
17½	18¼	100	Seaboard Air Line.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½
186	187¾	100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	187	187	187	187	+1
90¼	90⅝	9,300	Southern Pacific	90¼	90¼	89⅞	90¼	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅞	128	So. Pacific tr. r.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
22¼	23	500	So. Railway ext.	22	22¼	22	22¼	...
78	78½	500	So. Ry. pf. ext. x d.	78	78½	78	78	+ ⅛
31¾	31½	300	Tennessee Copper	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
13	14	300	Texas & Pacific	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
40⅝	41	600	Third Avenue	41	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
11¼	12	200	Tol., St. L. & W.	10⅞	11	10⅝	11	...
4⅞	5	100	Un. B. & Paper Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
157¼	157⅝	18,500	Union Pacific	158	158½	157½	157½	— ⅛
18	19⅜	100	Un. Rys. Invest.	19½	19½	19½	19½	—1¼
46	49	10	U. S. Express	46	46	46	46	...
62¼	62¾	500	U. S. Rubber	63	63	62½	62½	— ¼
106	107	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107¼	106½	106½	— ⅛
56⅞	57	49,754	U. S. Steel	56⅞	57	56½	56⅞	+ ⅛
105½	106	100	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	53⅛	1,900	Utah Copper	53⅛	53⅜	52⅞	53⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	29	200	Va.-Car. Chem.	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28½	...
88	90	60	Wells-Fargo Exp.	88	89	88	89	...
62	62½	630	West. Un. Tel.	63⅜	63⅝	63	63	— ⅛
67	68	300	Westingh. E. & M.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
93¼	94½	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93¾	— ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	99¼
2s, c, 1930	99	99½
3s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918	102¾	103
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	109	109½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	...	95

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	123	130
Alb & Sus.	250	275
Allis-C, 5th paid	6⅜	8
Am Ag C.	44	46
A B S pf.	67	75
A B S & Fdy.	90¼	94
Do pf.	131	134½
A C & F	43⅜	46½
Do pf.	113	116½
Am Cit pf	65	65½
Am Coal	73	100
Am C Pr.	82½	84
A C O pf.	95	100
A H & L	4	4¾
Am Lin.	8¾	9¼
Do pf.	20¼	21½
Am Loco.	30	30⅝
Am Malt.	5⅝	6½
Do pf.	44½	45
A S pf. B.	82½	83½
Am Smelt.	150	160
Am S R.	109	111
Do pf.	114	116
A T & C.	56	63
Am Wool.	21	22½
Do pf.	80½	82
A W P pf.	16	17
Ann Arbor.	10	25
Do pf.	35	75
Assets R.	75	81
A, T & S F pf.	99	99⅜
Atl C L.	113	119¼
Bald Loc.	40	44
Do pf.	103	105½
B & O pf.	80	82
Batop M.	1⅜	1½
B Ry Gen.	120	130
Bruns Ter.	7¼	8
B, R & P.	103	113½
Do pf.	115	130
Buf'k Co.	26⅞	27¾
Canada So.	55	64
C R R of N J.	295	320
C & S A.	T.104	106
Chi & Alt.	19¾	20
Do pf.	18	35
C, I & L pf.	50	80
C & N W.	128½	129
Do pf.	175	182
Chi. St P, M & Om.	118	125
Do pf.	130	135
C, C, C & St. L.	36½	45
Do pf.	60½	75
Col F & I.	28¾	29½
Do pf.	90	100
Col & So.	27½	28¼
Do 1st pf	62	66
Do 2d pf.	55	70
Corn P R pf.	65	67¾
Crex Carp.	60	82
Cub-Am S pf.	84	94
D & H Co.	96¾	97½
Del & H.	155½	159½
D, L & W.	401	415
D & R G.	17	18½
D M & Ft D.	1½	5
Det & M.	85	..
Do pf.	85	..
Det U Ry.	72	77
D, S S & A.	5½	6¼
Do pf.	10	11½
Du P de N Pow pf.	86	..
Erie 2d pf.	36¼	37
F M & S.	11	14
Do pf.	38½	40
Gen Ch.	178	183
Do pf.	106	108½
G & S T.	112	..
G'dich (B F) Co pf.	88	90
Hav E Ry, L & P.	80	85½
Do pf.	91	96
Helme (G W) Co.	150	185
Do pf.	100	115
Hock Val.	120	175
Ill Cent.	109¾	109½
Inger-R	120	..
Do pf.	95	..
Insp C.	15½	16
Int Agricu.	1	9
Do pf.	31	70
Int R n.	105	107⅝
Int Paper.	7⅝	8
Do pf.	68	74
Do pf.	23¾	30
Iowa Cent.	7	10
Do pf.	15	25
K C, Ft S & M pf.	58½	60
Kan C S pf	50	58
Kayser (J) & Co.	78½	85
Do 1st pf	100	106½
K & D M.	6	9
Kresge(SS) Co.	80	82
Do pf.	97½	100
Lack Steel	33	38
Lacl Gas.	90	100
L E & W.	7½	10
Do pf.	17	23
Lake Shore	485	490
L & M pf.	106	115½
Long Isl'd.	31	37
L-W Bis.	31¾	32
Do 1st pf	94	100
Do 2d pf.	85	..
Lorill Co.	156	165
Do pf.	110	113
Mfrs' Pur Co pf.	66½	67½
Man Elev.	128	132
M Dep Sts.	65	71
Do pf.	98	103½
Mer Mar.	3¼	4¼
Mex Pet.	66⅜	67½
Do pf.	80	90
Mich Cent.	100	100
M & St L.	15	16
Do pf.	35½	43
M, St P & S S M.	132½	133½
Do pf.	138	148
Do 1 l.	77	83
M. K & T pf.	55	58
M, K & T.	135	145
Nat B pf.	117¼	120
Nat Enam.	11½	15½
Do pf.	81	84½
Nat Lead	105	108
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	34	44
Do 2d pf.	18½	15½
New Orl Pac	16¼	16⅝
N Cent C.	40	60
N O, M & C pf.	..	23
N Y A.	65	68
N Y, C & St L.	53	55
Do 1st pf	90	..
Do 2d pf.	70	88
N Y Dock.	10	20
Do pf.	25	40
Nort So.	40¼	45
N & W pf.	81¾	87¼
N Y Tel.	..	120
Pabst B pf	103	107
Pac Coast.	80	87
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf.	75	100
Pac Mail.	20¼	20⅜
P T & T.	27½	31
Do pf.	80	93
Peo & P.	9	14
Pett-Mull.	25	30
Do 1st pf	85	95
Phelps-D.	188	..
Philia Co.	84	88
P, C, C & St L.	88	91
Do pf.	100	120
Pitts S pf.	92¾	95
Pr St Car.	22½	25½
Do pf.	98	100
Pub S C.	108¾	117
P'man Co.	152	153
Quicksilver	2	2½
Do pf.	3	4½
R R Sec I C stk c.	..	78
Ry St Spr.	24⅝	26¼
Do pf.	94	97
Rdg 1st pf	86	88
Do 2d pf.	89	92
Rock I pf.	22	23
Rumely(M) Co pf.	46	52
St L & S F pf.	5	5½
Do 1st pf	13	20
St L. & S F.	..	..
F, C & E I. ctfs.	80	..
Do n ctfs	15	25
St L S W.	23½	25
Seab A L.	..	..
pf.	46	46½
Sears-R pf.	119¼	..
S-S S & I.	29	30
Do pf.	89	91¼
So P R S.	..	65
So Pac 1st paid	94	95¾
So R, M & Ohio ctfs	65¼	77
Stand M.	31¾	34
Do pf.	60	64
Studebaker	22	23
Sup O.	20	25
Tenn C & I.	46	48
Texas Co.	111	114
T P L Tr.	92	100
T St L & W pf.	22	23
T C R T.	105	109
Do pf.	128	145
Und Type.	88	90
Do pf.	107	110
U B & P pf.	20¼	25½
Un P pf.	83¾	84
Un Cig M.	42	45
Un Dry G pf.	100	104½
U Rys Inv pf.	35	38
U S C I P	10½	12⅝
Do pf.	46	49
U S Ind A.	25	28
Do pf.	85	93
U S R & I	56	57½
Vand R R.	..	85½
Va-Car C Co.	96	97½
Va I, C & Coke.	42	45
Va R & P.	..	55½
Do pf.	90	..
Vul Detin.	11¾	17
Do pf.	45	53
Wabash.	3¾	4
Do pf.	10	10¼
Wat Mfg.	10	41¾
Do pf.	55	75
West A B.	256	..
W E & M pf.	65	..
Do pf.	107	117
Weym-B.	225	285
Do pf.	110	120
W & L E.	4	5
Do 1st pf	15	20
Do 2d pf.	7	10
Wis Cent.	46½	50
W'w'th (F W) pf.	112	113½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday continued dullness was shown. Copper was unchanged, offered at 16⅝c. Tin was up ⅜c.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper	..	16.75	..	16.75
Spot	..	16.75	..	16.75
October	..	16.75	..	16.75
November	..	16.75	..	16.75
December	..	16.75	..	16.75
Lead	..	4.60	..	4.60
Spelter	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.60
Zinc	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.60
Tin	40.35	40.60	40.12½	40.62½

London prices yesterday, for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	73	7	6	73	2	6
Copper, futures	72	5	0	73	0	0
Pig tin, spot	184	15	0	184	10	0
Pig tin, futures	185	10	0	185	5	0

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £20, down 5s. Smelter, £20 15s, down 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 53s, down 1s.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

Following are the combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended Oct. 4, 1913, as compiled by the State Banking Department:

STATE BANKS.

		Increase.
Loans and discounts	$122,336,500	$451,300
Total deposits	128,280,000	1,065,400
Total reserve	24,396,400	994,900
Average reserve, 20.3.		
Reserve required, 15 per cent.		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans	176,480,800	38,000
Total deposits	185,067,800	1,929,900
Total reserve	24,854,000	1,728,600
Average reserve, 14.6.		
Reserve required, 10 per cent.		

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets ended the day with substantial net gains, led by a rise of a cent a bushel in corn from bottom quotations. Wheat left off ½c up, corn ⅝ to ¾c, and oats with about the same increase as corn. Cotton was under pressure throughout the session, suffering net losses of from 21 to 25 points. Provisions and cotton oil were heavy.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was easy during the greater part of the day, prices during the morning declining ¼c under further selling, prompted by steadily accumulating stocks, but the market gave evidences of having become somewhat oversold, and late in the day there was a sharp rally on covering. Final prices were ½c net higher than Monday's close.

Receipts at Northwestern points were smaller, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 660 cars, against 933 last week and 960 last year, while Winnipeg had 1,219 cars, compared with 1,337 last week and 754 last year. The Northwestern markets were comparatively steady, and led the advance during the late session. The Liverpool market showed a steadier undertone, owing to a better demand for Canadian wheat and on further complaints regarding drought in India, but the Continental markets were lower, and Buenos Aires showed weakness, which dispelled anxiety regarding the Argentine crop for the time being.

The European visible supply increased 3,456,000 bushels for the week, and Bradstreet's reported an increase of 15,017,000 bushels in stocks in America and in and afloat for Europe. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 97½c free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 94⅝c free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
December	95 5-16	94 11-16	95 3-16	94 13-16	98¼
May	98½	97⅝	98½	97⅛	1.03⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	86½	85¾	86⅛	86	95⅜
May	91½	90⅞	91⅝	91⅛	93⅞

CORN.

The corn market was under considerable pressure early in the day, and prices declined ⅜c to ⅞c under liquidation. During the afternoon, however, there was a sharp rally on covering and renewed buying by commission houses on the theory that the market had become oversold, and at the close values were up about a cent a bushel from the bottom, and showed a net gain for the day of ⅝c to ¾c.

Receipts at interior points were only moderate, but Bradstreet's visible gained 729,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 41,000 last year. In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 78¼c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅝	67⅜	68⅛	68½	53¼
May	71⅞	70¼	71⅛	70⅝	52⅜
July	70⅞	69⅝	70⅜	70¼	52⅝

OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as wheat and corn, declining early under liquidation and rallying late on covering. Final prices were ¼c net higher. Receipts were not particularly heavy, but stocks continued to accumulate, and Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 1,157,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 13,000 last year.

The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 46½c to 46¾c; No. 2 white, 46½c to 47c; No. 3, 45¾c to 46c; No. 4, 45c to 45½c; ordinary clipped white, 46c to

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE LITTLE HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Little Hungarian Restaurant, (corporation,) at 507 West 145th Street, by these creditors: Mirasse Wiener, $292; Ebbinghausen & Brothers, $81; Benjamin H. Marks, $39, and Isaac S. Frank, $114. It is alleged that the corporation was insolvent, was being dispossessed for non-payment of rent, made preferential payments, and allowed creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings. Liabilities are said to be $3,000 and assets $2,000. The corporation was incorporated on Nov. 5, 1910, with capital stock of $5,000.

WEINSTEIN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David and Daniel Weinstein, composing the firm of Weinstein Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 128 Division Street, by these creditors: Abraham Shapiro, $246; Bennie Shuster, $197, and Morris Brown, $195. They made an assignment on Sept. 30. Liabilities are said to be $2,500 and assets $1,000.

THE HUDSON MANTEL AND MIRROR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Hudson Mantel and Mirror Company of 411 East Eighth Street by these creditors: Emerman & Baumoehl Company, $500; S. Denier's Son, $500, and Francis Gardella, $325. The company was incorporated on Jan. 7, 1908, with capital stock $5,000.

NATHAN J. WEISS.—Nathan J. Weiss, manager, of 49 St. Nicholas Avenue, who formerly kept the Stadium Cafe at 742 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,801 and assets of $9,553 in fixtures, covered by a chattel mortgage. He took the place in September, 1911 and gave it up on July 1 last. The principal creditors are Jacob Ruppert, $4,116, secured, and Harry Houdini, $6,500.

CHARLES W. DRAKE.—Charles W. Drake, residing at 758 West End Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,370 and assets of $4,050 in accounts. Among the creditors are Harry B. Sawin, $2,532, and Keuka College, Penn Yan, N. Y., $1,000 on a note. He was, it is said, formerly President of a navigation company, Treasurer of a railroad company, and Director in life insurance and trust companies and in several manufacturing companies.

ANDREW BEISER.—Andrew Beiser of 695 Ninth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $773 and no assets. He sold gut for musical instruments.

SEYMOUR WOOLHEATER, contractor, at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,317 and assets of $1,403, consisting of real estate equity, $400; automobile, $500; wagons, &c., $164; materials, $30, and accounts, $309.

SCHRADER'S, INC.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 28 against Schrader's, Inc., confectioner, of 116 West 125th Street, on a settlement with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar cash.

THE CROWN JOBBING COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Harold Deming receiver for the Crown Jobbing Company of 487 Broadway, with a bond of $500. It was said that the stock and fixtures had been removed by a City Marshal.

THE ROSSMAN HAT COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rambaugh receiver for the Rossman Hat Company, manufacturer of women's and children's hats, at 31 Bond Street; bond, $500. Assets are estimated at $1,000.

WILLIAM P. MONTAGUE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William P. Montague Company, commission merchant in hats at 31 Union Square, show liabilities $147,249, of which $23,661 is secured, and assets $42,026, consisting of accounts $39,421, orders for straw hats $1,500, trademark $1,000, and cash on hand $105. Also 150 shares preferred stock and 200 shares common stock of Montague & Gillet, Inc., and 12½ shares of Homan & Co., estimated valueless. Among the creditors are the Manufacturers Finance Company of Baltimore, $23,601, secured; D. E. Loewe & Co., Danbury, Conn., $57,513, and Montague & Gillet, Inc., $13,134.

FREDERICK BLASER COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Frederick Blaser Company, restaurant, at 529 Broadway, show liabilities $3,530, and assets $700 in stocks and fixtures.

THE ADVERTISERS' PRINTING COMPANY of 133 West Twenty-fourth Street has made an assignment to Simon S. Krantz. J. Jonas Jacob is President and Treasurer. He started the business in January, 1907, and incorporated it on July 8, 1910, with capital stock $50,000.

TILESTON & CO., INCORPORATED, fire insurance agents at 84 William Street, have made an assignment to George T. Hudson. The corporation was incorporated on March 30, 1912, with capital stock $10,000. Frank L. Randall is President, and James C. Pettigrew Secretary.

THE CLIMATIC RAINCOAT COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Climatic Raincoat Company of 102 Fifth Avenue show liabilities, $2,097; nominal assets, $1,690, and actual assets, $314.

THE PEERLESS PLUMBERS' SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Peerless Plumbers' Supply Company of 4,125 Third Avenue show liabilities, $5,157; nominal assets, $6,709, and actual assets, $3,206.

BERTHOLD UHLFELDER.—Schedules in the assignment of Berthold Uhlfelder, doing business as B. Uhlfelder & Co., importers of clocks, &c., at 31 Maiden Lane, show liabilities, $3,507; nominal assets, $404, and actual assets, $259.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allenberg, Louis—J. I. D. Lockwood, $1,594.
Adler, Sarah—I. Nemetz, $192.
Brush, Charles—M. L. Rothschild, $139.
Bescemi, Francesca—Clermont Iron Works, $288.
Butin, Elsie—J. Bernstein, $221.
Bloomer, Millard J.—Rockland & Rockport Lime Co., $208.
Bayer, Louis—M. Rotberg et al., $114.
Caputo, Paolo, and Rosario Trani—S. Senato, $114.
Cornwell, Geo. R.—G. Lindenmeyr, $8,242.
Cooper, Emma E.—Charles A. Schieren Co., $226.
Carpenter, Alston B.—R. H. Ward, $178.
Cowdin, Elliott C.—Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., $4,084.
Calligari, Alexander, and Carmen Sylva Cigarette Co.—Ringer Co., $214.
Dahlgren, Winthrop—Strang's Montauk Storage Co., $104.
Casey, Margaret—H. Weingarten et al., $351.
Dennison, Frederick, and Illinois Surety Co. —People, &c., $500.
Dwyer, Richard J.—P. Lowenfeld et al., $264.
Di Fore, Raffaelo—W. H. McElwain Co., $253.
Engel, Minna—L. Wendel, Jr., $356.
Eadie, William —Thatcher Furnace Co., $337.
Flaxbaum, Chas. H.—H. H. Dottenheim, $168.
Fitter, Frederick M., Jr.—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., $178.
Freiman, Joseph—Bittan, Lichtenstein & Co., $146.
Gresgh, Arthur—J. M. Kann, $1,095.
Goldman, Harris—Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, $274.
Hamilton, Francis—" Wetzel." $735.
Hickson, Edw. J.—A. Vance, $664.
Heffren, Wm. K.—Billard Hotel Co., $398.
Johansen, Wm. K.—W. Fuchs, $425.
Kennedy, William—Hannis Distilling Co., $519.
Kahaly, John C., Jr.—Bradstreet Co., $115.
Krause, Louis—United Shirt and Collar Co., $279.
Kleckner, David—National Aniline and Chemical Co., $231.
Kellerman, Alfred A.—H. W. Doremus et al., $420.
Kirsch, Samuel—Louis Meyer Co., $189.
Hobby, William and Kate A.—Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co., $3,479.
Javitz, Max—S. Engel et al., $192.
Galluby, Wm. F. and Annie C.—C. W. Box, $238.
Globe, Maxim S.—A. Stone, $138.
Lang, John H. and David Fisher—Peter Barrett Mfg. Co., $296.
Lyman, Jennie—M. Specter, $138.
Leek, Frank—L. Cohen, $182.
Levy, Lee—J. D. Wilhelte, $206.
Moran, Ellen—J. H. Johnson, $280.
Montgomery, Edw. L., Jr.—Rutherford Realty Co., $7,529.
McArdle, Peter—Bonavista Stable Co., $118.
Moody, Otto B., and Geo. H. Hinton—R. & L. Co., costs, $135.
Martin, Joseph—M. Specter, $138.
Mintz, Kenny, and Ideal Theatre Co.—Security Bank of N. Y., $438.
Nichols, Wm. N.—Merrecks-Ibbetsen Co., $144.
Naro, Giuseppe, and Rosa Naro or Marino—G. Miltano, $419.
Narzisenfeld, Jacob—American Label Co., $229
Marasee, Carmine, and Pietro Alvine—G. M. Lahm, $498.

SURROGATE CITATION.

KOHNS, LAZARUS.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to SIGMUND SELIG I., and LOUIS SELIG, as representatives of the estate of Hannah Selig, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Lazarus Kohns, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1913, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Lee Kohns and Hermine Kohns, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] B. P. H. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WISE & SELIGSBERG, Attorneys for Executors, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Paine, William S.—Klaber Realty Co., $376.
Palmer, Lawrence S.—O.Oestreicher and others, $148.
Peache, Joseph T.—J. B. Perry, $139.
Rebhen, Christian—W. Muhlig, $3,146.
Rosenberg, Max—Yale and Town Manufacturing Co., $141.
Rosenwasser, Lee—M. T. C. Waterman, $928.
Russo, Joseph—A. Cahn & Son, $124.
Swanson, William H.—Crown Optical Co., $125.
Selzer, Charles—Colwell Lead Co., $160.
Strule, Anna H.—I. Kashare, $170.
Simpson, Alfred, and Rosa Strauss—People, &c., $3,000.
Samuels, Rachel—New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, $4,432.
Schwartz, Florian, and Harry Isaacs—County Land and Mortgage Co., $186.
Seligman, Arthur—H. A. Goldberg, $176.
Sweeney, Morris M.—Stanwood Realty Co., $124.
Schmidt, George—D. A. Warfield, $334.
Scheinberg, Louis—N. Deitz and others, $145.
Solte, Joseph—J. Auerbach, $157.
Sandrowitz, Bernard—Amer-Condiments Co., $290.
Tierney, Julia—M. F. McGunnigle, $180.
Tame, Joseph—C. Levy, $127.
Tauszky, D., Anthony—" Chelsea," $514.
Weisman, Barnet—B. Friedman, $487.
Walter, Susan—L. A. Queen, $700.
Ziegler, Ernest—Washington Lumber and Milling Co., $355.
Van Houten & Ten Broeck Co. and Joseph R. Ross—Western Electric Co., $127.
East New York Mason Material Co.—Wotherspoon Plaster Mills, Inc., $1,163.
Tichbrone Press, J. Henry Esser and Augusta Esser—J. Marx, $258.
Cable Pneumatic Tire Co.—T. J. Scannell, $1,087.
Stephen Building and Construction Co.—J. H. Benton, $269.
Taggart-West, Inc.—J. A. Weekes et al., $278.
Same—same, $442.
Manston Realty Investing Corp.—Sterling Building and Operating Co., $148.
Master, mate, pilot—Irwen N. Megargee & Co., Inc., $284.
Geneva Buff & Polish Co.—J. Guggenheimer, $254.
C. Themelis Co.—Thompson & Norris Co., $101.
Volkman Mfg. Co.—T. P. Walls et al., $194.
International Exchange Co.—A. G. Candler, $116.
Reed Art Co.—S. L. Touroff et al., $488.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Lassman, Nathan—D. Goldstein et al., Sept. 8, 1911.....$142
Meyer, Kate—M. Meyer, June 18, 1913..$584
Held, William, Louis and Joseph—Improved Smoking Process Co., Sept. 13, 1912....$112
Langley, John, and John W. Moore—American Lumber Co., July 25, 1902.....$164
Duncan, Henry S.—W. S. Becker, June 30, 1913.....$31
Cohen, Isidor L.—G. Vassar, Jr., et al., April 29, 1908, (released).....$139
Matz, Harry—H. Raabe et al., Nov. 14, 1911. .....$1,213
Reisenberger, Irving—P. Kern, Jan. 7, 1910. .....$324
Bode, Arthur G.—A. Jansen, May 24, 1913, (vacated) $731
Cosmides, Christ G.—A. Freeman, April 2, 1906, (vacated) $1,577

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 227.

Sergeant Promoted to Lieutenant, assigned as Indicated, (to take effect 5 P. M. Oct. 6;) Charles B. Dyer, 8th Inspection District.

Pension, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 6: Lieut. Daniel F. Donoher, 155th Precinct, on his own application, at $1,125 per annum. Appointed May 11, 1887.

Transfers, (to take effect 8 A. M. Oct. 7): Lieuts. William J. Dooley, 32d to 144th, and Frank Kunle, 144th to 32d; Sergts. P. Shanley, 43d to 33d; A. McCauley, 163d to 285th; W. C. Klepper, 285th to 163d; R. Kerwick, 277th to 282d; A. W. Myers, 282d to 277th.

Patrolmen B. J. Ticho, 33d to C. O. Squad; G. A. Beaufrere, 61st to Traffic A. To take effect 5 P. M. Oct. 6: Patrolmen P. Eberle, 28th, and D. J. McBride, 12th, to C. O. Squad; M. Walsh, C. O. Squad to Traffic C. Assignments—(Temporary:) Patrolmen G. W. Ruppert, 10th, to Detective Division, 6 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 6; S. S. Fuchs, 37th, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, 5 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 6. (Discontinued.) Patrolmen, from precincts indicated, to School for Recruits, from 8 A. M. Oct. 7: C. W. Foeller, 8th; J. A. Dooley, 14th; H. Eller, 20th; M. Grassberg, 13th; C. Schroeter, 23d; A. Beaton, Traffic A.

Leaves of Absence—(Without pay:) Patrolmen C. Miller, 22d, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 9; H. Yost, Jr., 22d, 3 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 12; J. H. Feeley, 28th, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 28; W. T. Gatewood, 28th, 3 days, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 14; E. J. Koberlein, 56th, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 8; A. Zankl, 38th, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 8; J. Donovan, 145th, 2 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 4; A. Mayer, 164th, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 8; J. J. Joyce, 172d, 4 days, from 12 A. M., Oct. 10. Matron Marcella L. Pennea, 155th, 1 day, from 6 P. M., Oct. 8.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 194.

To report to Engineer of Steamer T. S. Richards, at Seventh Regiment Armory, for practice, Oct. 9, at 10 A. M.: J. T. Foote, Engine 18; T. S. Richards, Engine 227; W. Clancy, Engine 76; C. W. Roe, Jr., Engine 13; E. A. Dammeyer, Engine 92; E. A. Woolley, Engine 287, (second section;) M. Ferguson, Engine 224; W. A. Walsh, Engine 230; T. Erdenzinger, Engine 237; F. Munn, Engine 244; J. J. O'Keefe, Engine 250; R. Bornholz, Engine 36; I. W. Chattaway, Engine 271; J. Stack, Engine 250; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Engine 250; W. F. Gallagher, Engine 213; E. Bernsen, Hook and Ladder 11; A. J. Muir, Hook and Ladder 22; E. S. Clemmens, Hook and Ladder 35; J. A. Unrath, Hook and Ladder 53; A. M. Forster, Hook and Ladder 108; W. H. Breuer, Hook and Ladder 115; J. Miller, Hook and Ladder 115; N. J. Bruno, Hook and Ladder 128; A. Cole, Hook and Ladder 118; C. Brown, Hose 6.

Special leaves of absence, without pay—Firemen, (first grade,) A. Levy, Engine 15, 24 hours, from 8 P. M., Oct. 10, and T. Gilmore, Engine 258, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 8; Lieut. J. B. Sterling, Engine 246, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Oct. 8.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Depot Quartermaster, New York City, or one of his commissioned assistants, will proceed to Lyons, N. Y., to inspect factory.

Orders Sept. 17, relating to Major J. P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, amended to direct him to proceed via Washington, D. C., to Wheeling, Va.

Leaves—Capt. L. Parsons, Ninth Cavalry, four months; Col. W. D. McCaw, Medical Corps, from Jan. 1 to April 20; First Lieut. L. Poindexter, retired, two days; First Lieut. L. Jenkins, Twenty-sixth Infantry, one month; Col. L. H. Ludlow, Coast Artillery Corps, one month and ten days.

The Navy.

Commissioned: Commanders—R. Stone, H. I. Cone. Lieutenant Commander—M. G. Cook. Lieutenant—G. H. Bowdey. Lieutenant, junior grade—N. W. Pickering.

Passed Assistant Paymasters—G. S. Wood, A. G. Hearne, H. B. Ransdell, and H. R. Snyder.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Culgoa, at New York Yard; Orion, at Lamberts Point; El Cano, at Yochau; Ajax, at Shanghai.

Sailed—California, from Guaymas, for Mazatlan; Ammen and Monaghan, from Newport, for Hampton Roads; Hopkins, from San Diego, for Mare Island; Cincinnati, from Shanghai, for Chefoo.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AHERN, MARY E., (died Sept. 20;) left more than $10,000 realty and unestimated personalty; $10,000 to son, Michael Joseph Ahern, Jr.; residue to son, Maurice Ahern.

JABURG, CHARLES, (died Sept. 16;) left $300 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $5,000 to housekeeper, Louisa Erdt; residue in equal shares to daughter, Irene Jaburg, and son, Charles Jaburg, Jr.

KUESTNER, LOUIS, (died Sept. 13;) left $200 realty and $16,000 personalty; all realty and one-half of bank accounts to brother, Henry Kuestner; one-half of bank accounts in equal shares to nephews, Karl and Wilhelm Kuestner, Henry Kuestner, Jr., and Charles and William Klapper; to nieces, Annie Horton, Frida Schmidt, Mary Schlosser, and Katie Bergmann; to grand-nieces, Louisa and Daisy Bergmann, Charlotte Karch and Elenora Hanselman, and grandnephew, Henry Karch.

SWEETZER, LOUISE M., (died Sept. 10;) left, 3,230 personalty; gold watch to Nellie Oliver, $1,500 to Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, in New York City; $500 to the Rev. William Rourk, residue to husband, Edward E. Sweetzer.

TOUSEY, WILLIAM, (died Sept. 29;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; one-third in equal shares to children of brother, Benjamin Tousey, deceased; one-third in equal shares to children of deceased brother, John F. Tousey; one-third to children of deceased brother, Charles G. Tousey.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:08|Sun sets..5:33|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:15	2:22	8:07	8:35
Governors Island	3:10	3:10	9:06	9:50
Hell Gate	5:00	5:00	10:46	11:30

Arrived—Tuesday, Oct. 7.

SS Rhein, Bremen, Sept. 25.
SS Niagara, Havre, Sept. 27.
SS Kyno, Hull, Sept. 22.
SS Annetta, Port Antonio, Sept. 29.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand, Sept. 27.
SS Guantanamo, Havana, Oct. 2.
SS Volga, St. Lucia, Sept. 29.
SS Weehawken, Gijon, Sept. 23.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 4.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Oct. 1.
SS Havana, Havana, Oct. 3.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Oct. 1.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, Oct. 4.
SS Tivives, Port Limon, Oct. 2.
SS President Lincoln, Hamburg, Sept. 27.
SS Lampasas, Key West, Oct. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Imperator	Cherbourg	Oct. 2
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Cherbourg	Oct. 2
Cleo	Stettin	Sept. 23
Vesta	Port Arthur	Sept. 28
Louisiane	Bordeaux	Sept. 29
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Sept. 27
Danube	Kingston	Oct. 3
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Kingston	Oct. 3
Antilla	Tampico	Sept. 30
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 2
El Paso	Galveston	Oct. 2
Idaho	Building	Sept. 25
Lampasas	Key West	Oct. 4
Tintoretto	Barbados	Sept. 30
Lux	Santander	Sept. 30
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Majestic	Southampton	Sept. 28
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 4
American	Antwerp	Sept. 20
Kim	Rotterdam	Sept. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 6
Barbarossa	Gibraltar	Sept. 30
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 7
Stephano	Halifax	Oct. 6
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 6
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 27
Huberfels	Gibraltar	Oct. 1
Iroquois	London	Sept. 26
Zulia	Mayaguez	Oct. 4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 7
Montserrat	Cadiz	Sept. 30
Principessa Laetitia	Naples	Sept. 26
El Sud	Galveston	Oct. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 4
Savoie	Havre	Oct. 4
Cameronia	Glasgow	Oct. 4
Madonna	Almeria	Sept. 30
Esperanza	Havana	Oct. 7
Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Colorado	Key West	Oct. 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 8
Mayaro	Port of Spain	Oct. 4
Jan Van Nassau	St. Marc	Oct. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Campania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lady Nimon, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chalester, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Christopher, Para	———	8:30 A.M.
Venus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Laura, Naples	———	2:00 P.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Curityba, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Carpathia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Altingia, Tampa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	———	2:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mickerle, Hull	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Japanese Prince, Argentina	———	3:00 P.M.
Christian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcree, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Jelling, Santiago	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Imperator, Hamburg	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz F. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Niagara, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	———	2:00 P.M.
Europa, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Trieste	———	2:00 P.M.
Birma, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	———	8:00 A.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	———	11:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Danube, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 7.

SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 729 miles E. at 10:30 A. M.; due 9th, 8 A. M. White Star Line.
SS Imperator, Hamburg to New York, was 473 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 8th, 5:30 P. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 740 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 8th, 6:30 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen to New York, was 200 miles E. at 12 M.; due 8th, 8 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Iroquois, London to New York, was 750 miles E. at 7:20 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 279 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 200 miles W. of Esmont Key at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 502 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 134 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 66 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 6 miles N. E. of Havana at noon.
SS Bayamon, Fernandina to New York, was 360 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 230 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mauretania, at Liverpool, Oct. 7.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, Oct. 7.
SS Kasenga, at East London, Oct. 7.
SS Caronia, at Liverpool, Oct. 7.
SS L. Luckenbach, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 7.
SS Le Coq, at Cette, Oct. 2.
SS Lumen, at Marseilles, Oct. 2.
SS River Delaware, at Oran, Oct. 4.
SS Mimiro, at Melbourne, Oct. 5.
SS Singapore, at Montevideo, Oct. 5.
SS Hesbaye at Antwerp, Oct. 6.
SS Moltkefels, at Adelaide, Oct. 6.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, Oct. 7.
SS Thespis, at Manchester, Oct. 6.
SS Ockenfels, at Port Said, Oct. 7.
SS Indrani, at Kobe, Oct. 5.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, Oct. 7.
SS Kursk, from Libau, Sept. 30.
SS Argentina, from Palermo, Oct. 1.
SS Sant' Anna, from Marseilles, Oct. 5.
SS Dunedin, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 2.
SS Dinnamare, from Tarragona, Oct. 1.
SS Karonga, from Calcutta, Oct. 3.
SS Scottish Prince, from Bahia, Oct. 3.
SS Araxes, from Oran, Oct. 4.
SS Townawanda, from Turneuzi, Oct. 5.
SS Welsh Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4.
SS Foxton Hall, from Coronel, Oct. 5.
SS Indraghiri, from Gibraltar, Oct. 5
SS Calliope, from Pernambuco, Oct., 5.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Oct. 7.
SS Hylas, from Barbados, Oct. 5.
SS Vasari, from Barbados, Oct. 6.

Passed.

SS Oklahoma, New York for Hamburg, passed Brow Head.
SS Kandelfels, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Taormina, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Lurline .....Oct. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Willochia .....Oct. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia .....Oct. 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Oct. 16
Japan, Korea, China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru .....Oct. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Oct. 16
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India .....Oct. 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) — Hongkong Maru .....Oct. 19
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makena .....Oct. 24

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—General disturbance off the South Atlantic Coast was central Tuesday afternoon about longitude 78 degrees and latitude 38, and moving toward the north or northwest. Wireless reports show it to be of a marked intensity, and warnings of dangerous winds have been sent to points on the Carolina and Georgia Coasts, with instructions to advise all interests.

The weather is unsettled with scattered rains over the Atlantic seaboard, and there were also light rains in the Mississippi Valley and the North Pacific States and rain or snow in the north Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures continue above the seasonal average throughout the east and south portions of the country and are lower in the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with rain in the Atlantic States from South Carolina to Southern New England and in the Northern States from the Great Lakes westward. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. No important changes are indicated in temperature for the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly east over south portion; middle Atlantic Coast, brisk east; south Atlantic Coast, shifting gales, except moderate variable on the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy, probably rain south portion Wednesday and Thursday; moderate to brisk east winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy, probably rain Wednesday and Thursday; moderate to brisk east winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, probably rain Wednesday and Thursday; increasing east winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light variable winds.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday unsettled, light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	63	64	4 P. M.	78	65
6 A. M.	59	62	6 P. M.	77	65
9 A. M.	66	66	9 P. M.	60	64
12 M.	74	67	11 P. M.	55	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 67, degrees at noon; minimum, 62 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:55—1,501 2d Av.; C. Aromastrann..Trifling
3:00—44 Renwick St.; Mrs. M. Walsh. Trifling
3:55—231 W. 43d St.; Ethel Williams. Not given
8:52—King Av. and Banta Pl.; A. Leviness $100
M.
12:00—460 E. 4th St.; L. Marowitz..Trifling
P. M.
12:30—121 Orchard St.; Jennie Horninsky.$300
1:30—4 Gouverneur Slip; Jackson Brothers .....Trifling
1:35—55 Lion St.; David Tacobsky.....$100
1:40—730 E. 144th St.; A. Frinkman..Trifling
4:40—135 Washington St.; L. Bucleuh....$20
5:00—129 W. 67th St.; Isaac Ward..Trifling
5:15—2,627 Broadway; Joseph Pike..Trifling
5:25—11th Av. and 50th St.; not given. Trifling
6:35—272 E. 10th St.; L. Lanning..Trifling
7:10—127 W. 99th St.; Austin Sonner.Trifling
8:10—606 W. 28th St.; Terminal Warehouse Co. $800
9:55—192 Waverley Place; F. Coccento...$50

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BROWNING, ELENORA M., (died Sept. 3, 1911;) net estate, $12,638.79; bank accounts, $2,758; promissory notes, $10,800; 9 shares Windham National Bank, $2,160.

MARKWITZ, BENEDICT, (died Jan. 3;) net estate, $16,384.74; bank accounts, $8,200.25; personal effects, $11,472.36.

SPENCER, DWIGHT, (died Sept. 16, 1910,) net New York estate, $4,117.30; 10 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $1,110; 30 shares American Locomotive Company, $5,180.

WATERS, GEORGE, (died July 7;) net estate, $5,619.08; bank accounts, $5,929.08.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Special Schools has approved the establishment of the office of supervisor of day continuation instruction for boys and girls under 16 years of age

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street Corner in New Ownership—Foreclosure Suit Against Fifty-second Street Corner of Fifth Avenue Adjusted—Manhattan-Bronx Trade—Active Leasing Market.

Through the transfer yesterday of the two eleven-story buildings on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street to Nathaniel L. McCready of 4 East Seventy-fifth Street, it was ascertained that the foreclosure suit recently instituted by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, against the two new Fifth Avenue buildings on the northeast corner of Fifty-second Street, has been adjusted, and there will be no public sale of that property.

The foreclosure was brought against the Leasehold Investors' Corporation, of which Robert E. Dowling is President. Mr. Dowling originally purchased the corner, and resold it, and then took back a long-term lease. The corner structure is owned by the Oceanic Investing Corporation, and the adjoining one by the Henry Phipps estate.

Mr. McCready declined to go into particulars of the transaction which has resulted in raising the foreclosure on the Fifth Avenue property at Fifty-second Street. William S. Duncan was the owner of record of the Fifth Avenue property at Twenty-first Street, which covers a plot 94 by 90, but it is understood that he really represented Mr. Dowling. Mr. McCready held mortgages on the property, and he has now become the absolute owner. The property is subject to mortgages of $900,000.

Harlem Flat Sold.

In the upper Harlem district the five-story flat, with stores, at 2,547 Eighth Avenue, near 136th Street, was purchased by Moses Klahr, one of the tenants, from Lewine & Kempner. The plot is 25 by 80. The building was acquired by the sellers last Spring from the Ann Maplesden estate.

71st Street Residence Sale.

Lewine & Kempner are reported to have purchased the three-story residence at 163 West Seventy-first Street, form the estate of Andreas Maier. The plot is 20 by 102.2, and is situated near the northeast corner of Broadway.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

In part payment for the two plots 1,464 to 1,468 Seabury Place, in the Bronx, reported sold to Louis Freedman on Monday by the Angel Construction Company, the buyer gave 440 East Seventy-fifth Street, a six-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 102.2, located near Avenue A. The trade was negotiated by Charles Lopard.

Bronx Borough Deals.

Jacob Freeman, as attorney for Annie Tager, has sold the private dwelling house 1,109 Forest Avenue, a brick building on a lot 20 by 87.50, to a client for about $12,000.

Brooklyn.

The two-story and basement brownstone house 314 Eleventh Street, for many years occupied by Dr. Edward Duggan as an office and residence, has been sold through the office of F. C. Sauter to Mrs. Amanda Grote, who, after making alterations to the property, will occupy it.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Anna M. Mahland to Max Simon, for investment, the four-story double brick flats and apartment, on a plot 26 feet 10 inches by 100 feet, known as 4,606-4,608 Fifth Avenue.

John C. Henry has sold 415 Washington Avenue, a six-story elevator apartment house, known as the Dandridge, to John J. Eckers of Manhattan. The property was held at $125,000.

Frederick P. Bellamy and Herbert Willcox have sold to a syndicate the large plot on the northeast corner of St. John's Place and Albany Avenue, 100 by 187.10. The deal was negotiated by the Delmasse Company, and the new owners are preparing to erect a theatre for vaudeville and moving pictures, with stores.

The four-story brick and stone apartment building, Grandview Court, 127 Parkside Avenue, recently built by Louis Gold and S. Teplitz, has been sold to a Manhattan investor. The transaction is said to involve about $70,000. The building occupies a plot of ground 50 by 100 feet. It accommodates sixteen families.

Long Island.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Edmund L. Baylies to Frank J. Clancy two houses situated on Baylies Street, and one house on Lent Street, Louona Park, Corona, Borough of Queens. These houses are situated between Park Avenue and Shell Road (now Polk Avenue). The purchaser bought for an investment.

Joseph P. Day has sold to Richard A. Canier, at Howard Estates, a plot 40 by 100 feet on the easterly side of Hatch Avenue, 180 feet south of Grimm Avenue.

New Jersey.

Derschuch & Co. sold for L. M. Robertson to Frank Koch three plots of five lots, 125 by 100 each, on Elm and Hickory Streets in Arlington, about 200 feet distant from the railroad station. The purchaser, who is a resident of Arlington, will improve with two family dwellings.

Suburban.

Dr. Francis J. Quinlan has purchased 89 acres from the estate of Capt. Foody of Amawalk, N. Y., consisting of hill and woodland. The property is situated between Katonah and Yorktown Heights. The Doctor now owns 365 acres at this point. Strang & Taylor negotiated the sale.

Buys Newport Acreage.

De Blois & Eldridge have sold for the Cherry Neck Realty Co. some six acres of their land on Ocean Avenue, Newport, R. I., including the improvements thereon, to Mrs. Huntington Wilson of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have occupied this property for the past two seasons.

6,000 Lots Conveyed to Nassau County.

The Treasurer of Nassau County, Long Island, Daniel J. Hegeman, has conveyed to the county about 6,000 lots, the title to a greater part of which is unknown. These lots have been advertised repeatedly at the county tax sale for unpaid taxes, and as there have been no bidders the county has been compelled to purchase them at the tax sales.

Although the lots have been sold for unpaid taxes, no formal deed was ever given to the county, and when subsequent tax sales were held they were again sold for the taxes. Treasurer Hegeman has now conveyed these lots, and when the new tax sale is held they will not be included in the list of lots sold for the unpaid taxes.

Leases Loft for Squash Court.

Dr. Watson L. Savage has leased through Royal Scott Golden the eighth loft at 56 and 58 West Forty-fifth Street. The floor will be partially equipped as a gymnasium, and one section will be devoted to a squash court.

Commercial Leases.

The John P. Peel Company have leased for Leon Dryer to Hart Brothers for ten years the building at 228 West Twentieth Street, to be used for a stable and garage.

William J. Roome & Co., incorporated, has leased the store at 209 West Thirty-fourth Street to Abraham Isner. Also the store at 48 West Twenty-sixth Street to Leopold Gassner, dealer in furs and skins.

George W. Brettell has leased for Andrew Davey to William Grossman the store in premises 2,221 Third Avenue, and for M. Harawitz to William Backer the store in premises 2,196 Third Avenue.

Royal Scott Golden has leased the basement store at 41 West Forty-fifth Street to Maja, Kunoltz & Co.

Pease & Elliman have rented the store at 20 East Forty-eighth Street to Mme. Susanne, representing the firm of Anne Austen, Ltd., of London, dealers in antique furniture.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy has leased her residence at 40 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story and basement structure, to Harris E. Andrews, President of the New York State Railways. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the lease.

J. B. English has leased for a term of years for H. W. Krumwiede the four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling 345 West Fifty-fifth Street to Mrs. J. Lloyd.

Pease & Elliman have lesed the residence of Jules Montant at 36 West Forty-ninth Street to Col. W. G. Bates.

Schindler & Liebler have leased for the estate of James A. Tyler the three-story and basement dwelling at 165 East Ninety-third Street to a client for occupancy.

The Frank L. Fisher Company have leased for Oscar Kress & Marion B. Kress the three-story Queen Anne dwelling 238 West Seventy-fifth Street for a term of years.

George W. Brettell leased for the estate of Theodore Smith to M. De Palma for a term of years the two-family house 428 East 120th Street.

Ordered to Start Work.

Contractors have been ordered to begin work immediately on the following public improvements in the Borough of Queens for which awards were made recently:

For regulating and paving Myrtle Avenue, from Brooklyn line to Cooper Avenue, Ridgewood and Glendale.

For grading and laying sidewalks on Filmore Street, Corona, from Junction Avenue to Forty-eighth Street; for constructing a wing wall on Jackson Avenue, between Shell Road and Flushing Bridge.

Paving with permanent pavement Pennsylvania Street, from Freeman Avenue to Webster Avenue, Long Island City.

Grading and paving Norman Street, from Wyckoff Avenue to Cypress Avenue, Ridgewood; construction of sewer in Fifteenth Street, between High Street and Schleicher Court, College Point.

Receiving basins at Cypress Avenue and Harmon Street, and at Onderdonk and Suydam Streets, where conditions have been so bad as to call forth a general storm of protest.

Mains in George Street, Ridgewood, between Wyckoff and Cypress Streets, Ridgewood, and to Murray Street, from Franconia Avenue to Beyrout Avenue, Flushing.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Hotel St. Andrew Company, a Maine corporation, formed in 1908 to operate the Hotel St. Andrew, at Broadway and Seventy-second Street. Judge Hand appointed ex-United States District Attorney Wise receiver, under a bond of $20,000. The liabilities are said to be $100,000 and the assets $45,000.

The five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100 at 144 Lewis Street, between Houston and East Third Streets, will be sold at Supreme Court foreclosure sale by Joseph P. Day to-day at noon at the Vesey Street Salesroom.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for a five-story new law tenement to be erected on the southwest corner of Third and Bathgate Avenues at a cost of $50,000, for Miss Mary B. Wooley.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

46th St, 631-635 West, n s, 400 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100.5, four-story stable; William Reinhart against Michael Shea et al.; Foley & Martin, attorneys; Dallas Flannagan, referee; partition. to James E. Milligan for $38,200.

102d St, 322 East, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; E. C. Farnham against Harry Goldberg et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $16,161.93; taxes, &c., $387; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 634, e s, 41.11 ft s of 35th St, 18.11x72, four-story tenement and stores; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., trustee, against H. C. Lewis et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; T. La A. Britt, referee; due, $11,824.32; taxes, &c., $308.14; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Kelly St, 831, w s, 186 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100, five-story tenement; Max Bernstein against E. E. Berney et al.; Loeb, B. & M. attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $6,781.05; taxes, &c., $765.70; subject to a mortgage of $27,000; to the plaintiff for $34,000.

Topping Av, 1,762-1,764, e s, 255 ft s of 175th St, 40x95, 2 two-story dwellings; J. S. Hensler against Rasha Arnold et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $16,028.81; taxes, &c., $350.16; to the plaintiff for $6,000 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ellis Av, 2,031, n s, 94.8 ft e of Tremont Av, 25x105; Fritz Doll et al. against Zerega Realty Co. et al.; Lewkowitz & S., attorneys; S. J. Dickheiser, referee; due, $2,080.33; taxes, &c., $272.88; subject to first mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $5,300.

Zerega Av, 1,433; w s, 150 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100; Bronx Savings Bank against Amelia Steinmetz et al.; D. R. Simpson, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $4,409.46; taxes, &c., $434; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

45th St, 150 West, s s, 510.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4, four-story dwelling; A. E. Copeland against Benven Realty Co. et al; Lewkowitz & S., attorneys; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $7,935.36; taxes, &c., $642.02; subject to first mortgage of $29,000.

Convent Av, 328, w s, 79.11 ft n of 142d St, 20x100, four-story dwelling; Colonial Bank against A. W. Grant et al; J. S. Epstein, attorney; E. C. Parish, referee; due, $4,-415.12; taxes, &c, $181; subject to first mortgage of $15,000.

Essex St, 29, w s, 76 ft n of Hester St, 25x44, five-story tenement and stores; Georgianna Bradbrook against Mary O'Neill et al; M. W. Byers, attorney; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $2,780.33; taxes, &c, $1,250.52; subject to mortgage of $10,500.

Lewis St, 144, e s, 123.8 ft n of Houston St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; D. D. Forbes et al against Sophia Moore et al; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $21,163.13; taxes, &c, $1,880.

By J. H. Mayers.

Madison Av, 1838-35, e s, 40 ft s of 120th St, 60.11x75, two five-story tenements; A. M. Bullows et al. against J. F. Rogan, ref-E. M. Bullows, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,365.47;subject to two mortgages aggregating $35,000; taxes, &c, $167.43.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Samuel Marx.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 550 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, vacant; Harry Robitzek against S. Brener et al; Addison Gardner, attorney; M. B. Bernstein, referee; due, $6,690.44; taxes, &c, $182.77.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

115th St, 250 to 256 West; for a one-story store, 109x35; Morgenthau Realty Co, 18 East 42d St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co, 1,020 East 163d St, architect; cost. $20,000

Topping Av, 1,751; for a one-story frame garage, 16.6x20.6; Herman Ahrens, on premises, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost.....$150

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,454, w s, 25x100; Hyman and Mollie Penn to Jennie Penn, 203 West 102d St, ½ part, (mtg $20,000,) all title, Sept. 17; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 13 Park Row $1

ELLWOOD ST, centre line, 300 ft n w of centre line of Naegle Av, 100x230; Bowen B. Smith and others to Elna Realty Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $10,000, July 7; attorneys, Marsh & W., 42 Broadway $100

MONROE ST, 142, s s, 23.6x100; Ida Aronson to Monroe & Market Co., 116 Nassau St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Sept. 29; attorneys, Ginzburg & Picker, 116 Nassau St.....$100

NAEGLE AV, centre line, 180 ft n e of centre line of Ellwood St, 100x300; Bowen B. Smith and others to Elna Realty Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $19,000, July 7; attorneys, Marsh & W., 42 Broadway $100

WATER ST, 630, n w corner of Scammel St, 24.1x68x24.8x68; Wendover Bronx Co to Ekehile and Morris S. Sheketoff and another, 54 Windsor St, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30; attorney, J. L. Diamond, 87 Nassau St $1

5TH AV, 141 to 147, s e corner of 21st St, 94x90; William S. Duncan to Nathaniel L. McCready and another, 4 East 75th St, (mtg $900,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Robert H. Prentice, 52 Broadway $1

5TH AV, w s, 18 ft s of 132d St, 17x75, foreclosure; M. Clelland Milnor, referee, to Rutherford Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Oct. 7; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St. $5,000

21ST ST, 328 to 334 East, s s, 80x92; Moses Schloss to Clara, his wife, 100 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Sept. 24; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway $1

24TH ST, 140 West, s s, 18x98.9, (foreclosure Sept. 11;) Donald B. Abbott, referee, to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Well to same, quitclaim, Sept. 25; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; American Mortgage Co. to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, B. & S., Oct. 7; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Julius B. Fox to District Realty Co., 505 5th Av, Oct. 7, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, same.....$1

58TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Isaac J. Danziger to Mary Danziger, 242 East 58th St, Oct. 1; attorney, P. Lewinson, 56 Pine St $1

86TH ST, 320 West, 21x102.2; William Bradley to the Realty Co. of America, 2 Wall St. Oct. 7, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

86TH ST, 322 West, 20.11x102.2; Nicholas Terhune to Realty Co. of America, 2 Wall St, Oct. 7, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

87TH ST, 134 West, s s, 25x100.11; Jennie Penn to Hyman Penn, 112 West 104th St, ½ part, (mtg $21,000,) all title, all liens, Sept. 17; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 13 Park Row $1

114TH ST, 121 East, n s, 15x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 30;); M. Spencer Beirne, referee, to William Linden, 153 West 102d St, and Robert L. Redfield, 341 West 85th St, trustees of William B. White, deceased, Oct. 6; attorney, Richard P. Lydon, 35 Nassau St. $6,000

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Moses Schloss to Clara, his wife, 100 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Sept. 24; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway $1

118TH ST, s s, 175.5 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.5; Realty Remodeling and Reconstruction Co. to Nathan Applebaum, 1,945 62d St, Brooklyn, c or 233 Broadway, New York, Oct. 1 .....$1

119TH ST, 74 East, s s, 25x100.10; Moses Schloss to Clara, his wife, 100 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Sept. 24; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, 305 and 307 East, n s, 50x100.11; Moses Schloss to Clara, his wife, 100 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Sept. 24; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway $1

149TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Ernest Wenigmann to John F. Haase, 506 West 149th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 6; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $100

150TH ST, 549 West, n s, 15.3x99.11; Jesse B. Crommette to Mary Wallace, 3,220 Cass St, Omaha, Neb., June 16; attorney, J. Roberts, 549 West 150th St.....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, at s w s of Burnside Av, 118x—; Timothy Murray, Referee, to Esther C. Nelson, Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 6; attorney, James L. Clare, 135 Broadway $11,500

SAME property; Esther C. Nelson to Mary J. Ryan, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 6; attorney, same.....$100

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 70.3 ft n e of 199th St, 75.9x—; Moses Schloss to Clara Schloss, 100 St. Nicholas Av, Sept. 24; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway $1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 323 ft n of 168th St, 31.2x167.4; Otto Kuhneman to Adolph Steinigen, 200 Columbus Av, Oct. (mtg $24,000;) attorney, William Houser, 100 William St $1

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 480 ft n of 187th St, 25.6x95; Michael Madden to Paul F. Lahus, 57 East 15th St, Sept. 24, (mtg $6,800).....$1

BOSTON ROAD, e s, being w ½ of Old Boston Post Road, in front of land conveyed by Delany to City Real Estate Co., April 30, 1903; City Real Estate Co. to Vincent Astor, Rhinecliffe, N. Y., Oct. 6; attorney, John E. Roeser, 128 Broadway.....$170

FREEMAN ST, n s, 60 ft e of Chisholm St, 30x85; Geoffrey Konta, referee, to Caroline F. Seaile, 142 West 58th St, Oct. 6; attorneys, Harris, C. G. & M., 150 Nassau St $2,500

LOTS 12 and 13, Block 3, Map Section 1, Bathgate estate; Theodore Kausen to Louise Kausen, Sept. 30; attorney, G. Frey 3,429 3d Av.....$100

LOT 363, Map Laconia Park; Valeria Velder to Giovanni Fiori, 49 New Bowery, Oct. 1; attorney, Emma. N. Polak, 391 East 149th St.....$100

LOT 71, map of Gleason Property; Alice K. Schmidt to Ernst G. Engel, 1,231 Thierlot Av, Oct. 7, (mtg $4,000).....$1,000

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Delancey Place, 45.5x—; Bronx County Const Co. to Bertha Levy, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, Sept. 30; attorney, Charles S. Levy, 2,720 3d Av $100

PLOT in Block 3,423, adjoining land of Jonathan Odell, and now of F. P. and H. A. Forster, runs n w 66x s e 100.6x1x n w 185 containing 16-100 acres; Mary A. Morrison to Daniel S. Morrison, 5,693 Riverdale Av, Oct. 1; attorney, Thomas N. Cuthbert, 45 Broadway $100

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 165th Av, 25x105; Joseph S. Rosalsky, referee, to Grant Squires, 260 West 76th St., Sept. 11 .....$1,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 20.1x—; Zasland Realty Co. to Ray Bernstein, 314 West 94th St, Oct. 7, (mtg $165,000;) attorney, D. I. Shapiro, 149 Broadway.....$100

VAN BEUREN AV, 1,482, e s, 21x100; Nathan Drillich to Kate Drillich, 24 East 97th St, Sept. 30, (mtg $4,440;) attorney, J. C. Becker, 170 Broadway.....$100

WEBB AV, e s, 150 ft n of Devoe Terrace, 50x—; James Bain to Hermax Realty Co., 1,836 Wallace Av, Oct. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

WOODRUFF AV, n s, 107.10 ft e of Boston Road, 25x127.4; J. Campbell Thompson, Referee, to William H. Holtes, 725 Home St, Aug. 22; attorney, M. S. Hyman, 55 Liberty St.....$10,000

3D AV, s w corner of 180th St, 90.8x—; J. F. M. Co. to John A. Halloway, 552 West 180th St, Oct. 6, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway $1

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; James Bain to Hermax Realty Co., 1,836 Wallace Av, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 6; attorney, M. Leibowitz, 122 Forsyth St $100

160TH ST, 423-5 East, 40.8x—; Hermax Realty Co. to James Bain, 420 East 156th St, Oct. 1, (mtg $38,000;) attorneys, Beothy, Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

164TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of **Prospect Av, 19x74.7**; William H. Eagleson to John N. Lusing, West 33d St, Sept. 30, (mtg $6,000;) attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St. $100

169TH ST, s s, 39.3 ft e of Nelson Av, 69.4x—; James C. Connell, referee, to Theo Wentz, 528 West 77th St, Oct. 6; attorneys, Beothby, B. & H., 42 Broadway.....$2,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 72d St, 102.2x30; Mary C. Brown to Mary C. Brown and another, trustees, 881 West End Av, demand, 4½ p. c., March 8; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$45,000

3D AV, 1,317, e s, 18.0x100; Ernest N. Adler to Louis Hirsch, 10 Pinehurst Av, Oct. 16, (mtg $22,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.....$3,000

8TH AV, 151 and 153, w s, 39.7x—; 9th Av, 881, w s, 80x61.11; 10th Av, 851, w s, 25.2x75; 10th Av, 853, w s, 25.3x75; Annie M. Devery to William L. Condit, Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 30, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $55,000

9TH AV, e s, 60.3 ft s of 43d St, 20.1x80; Harry A. Lavery and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St. $14,000

10TH AV, 565, w s, 18.8x100; John H. Hess to Henry Sturtz, 196 9th Av, prior mtg $18,000,) Oct. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c. attorney, A. D. Pope, 95 Liberty St.....$2,500

24TH ST, 140 West, 18.9x98.9; Julius B. Fox to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Oct. 7, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

28TH ST, 449 West, 25x98.9; Arihorst Realty Corporation to Amelia F. D. Horstmann, 612A MacDonough St, Brooklyn, 5 years, Oct. 1; attorney, Thomas P. de Graffenried, 140 Nassau St.....$2,000

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Mary E. Kerr to Frances T. Riker, Middletown, N. J., Oct. 6, due, &c, as per bond ;attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St. $1,000

47TH ST, 436 West, 27x100.5; Harry A. Lavery and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 7, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St. $18,000

60TH ST, 20 East, 22x100.5; Adelaide J. Alcott to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 2, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $35,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Margaret Cameron, 241 West 120th St, prior mtg $35,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 7; attorney, same.$5,000

86TH ST, 320 West, 21x102.2; Realty Co. of America to William Bradley, 320 West 86th St, Oct. 7, (prior mtg $18,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $17,000

86TH ST, 322 West, 20.11x102.2; Realty Co. of America to Nicholas Terhune, 322 West 86th St, (prior mtg $25,000,) due as per bond, Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co.

87TH ST, 344 West, 20x100.8; Julia G. Iness to John S. Reigel, 2,109 Broadway, Oct. 6, (prior mtg $20,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 32x100.11; Nassau Hills Land Co. to Franklin M. Warner, New Canaan, Conn., Oct. 6, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1,000

176 Broadway $10,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, at s w s of Burnside Av, 118x—; Morris Av, e s, 103.8 ft s of 196th St, 75x110.3; Mary J. Ryan to Esther C. Nelson, Bayonne, N. Y., Oct. 6, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, James L. Clare, 135 Broadway $6,000

ANTHONY AV, e s, at s w s of Burnside Av, 118x—; Esther C. Nelson to William F. Clare and another, executors, 317 West 108th St, Oct. 6, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, James L. Clare, 135 Broadway.....$10,000

BATHGATE AV, 2,171, w s, 25x143.7; Mary J. McManus to Lion Brewery, 960 Columbus Av, Oct. 6, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St. $3,500

BELMONT AV w s, 100 ft s of 187th St, 75x87.6; Carmela Barba to James Vito, 320 East 109th St, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

CLAY AV, w s, 383 ft s of 168th St, 44x90; A. J. Schwarzler Co. to Chauncey Anderson, trustee, 128 East 60th St, Oct. 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

CLAY AV, w s, 339 ft s of 168th St, 44x90; A. J. Schwarzler Co. to Arthur L. Wessell Committee, 146 Central Park West, due Nov. 1, 1918, Oct. 7; attorney, Samuel Reker, Jr., 19 Cedar St. $20,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of 197th St, 90x—; John Schnakenberg to Annie Schnaufer, 2,702 Marion Av, Oct. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

HERMANY AV, s s, 150 ft e of Olmstead St, 50x—; Freda Ekendahl to Benjamin Seh, 1,987 Amsterdam Av, Oct. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester $3,000

JEROME AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, 91x—; Henry W. Slegel to Christian H. Rodenkirchen, Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

PLOT begins at n w corner of premises hereby described at point on s s of land formerly of Jonathan Odell and now or formerly Frederick P. and Hy A. Forster, contains 16-100 of an acre; Daniel S. Morrison to Mary A. Morrison, Llebig Av and 260th St, Oct. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas N. Cuthbert, 45 Broadway....$1,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 134th St, 100x80; William C. Trull to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., Oct. 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

WEST ½ of Lot 34, map of Clason Point; F. George Wleman to Herman Feusterer, 969 Grand Concourse, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 8; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$700

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 950, store; Robard Realty Co. to Joseph A. Egan, 511 West 146th St, 3 7-12 years from Sept. 30, 1913; attorney, Pabst Brewing Co., 666 West 49th St. $4,200

HOE AV, 1,057, store No. 1; Fox Square Building Co. to Samuel E. Halper, 949 Fox St, 10 years, Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, R. C. Birkhahn, 15 William St. $2,000

HUDSON ST, 111 and 113, north store; Sussman J. Valk to David W. Valk, Upper Montclair, N. J., 4 years and six months from Oct. 1, 1913; attorneys, S. J. Valk & Bros., 111 Hudson St. $1,500

RIVINGTON ST, 127, part of yard; Woolf J. Blumborg to Israel Suchman, 113 2d St, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St. $300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,378, all; Andrew Quinn to Louis Lustgarten, 507 West 177th St, 7 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1913....$3,500

3D AV, 4,432, floor; Jacob Schreibersdorf and another to Charles M. Vilione, 2,441 Hoffman St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, John Santora, 260 Broadway....$420

7TH ST, 97 East, parlor floor; Philip Klein to Jacob Philips, 57 7th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Max Gasfunkel, 204 7th St $960

29TH ST, 449 West, land; Marie M. L. De Courval to Arlhorst Realty Corporation, 672A McDonough St, Brooklyn; 21 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, T. P. de Graffenried, 140 Nassau St.....$700

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 63d St; Wright Wire Co. against Flower Hospital of New York, owner; Troy Metal Lath Co., contractor $552

CANNON PLACE, e s, 25.7 ft n of 238th St, 76.11x93.10x irregular; Ames Transfer Co against Patrick A. Gallagher, owner; Lowen Engineering Co., Inc., contractor.....$385

JANE ST, 28; Kasimir Realty Co. against Frederick D. Backus, owner; Joseph Corbish, contractor $444

PARK AV, e s, 76th to 77th St; Wright Wire Co. against German Hospital of New York, owner; Troy Metal Lath Co., contractor $805

STORY AV, n s, 100 ft e of Olmstead Av, 50x100; Abraham Siegal and others against King Construction Co., owner and contractor; Adam Mink, owner.....$360

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Kelibert Construction Co., owner and contractor; W. Chauger, contractor..$99

51ST ST, 33 West; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Co. against 33 West Fifty-first Street Co., Inc., owner and contractor..$1,700

51ST ST, 33 West; Passaic Structural Steel Co. against 33 West Fifty-first Street Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$16,000

51ST ST, 33 West; Empire Fireproof Door Co., Inc., against 33 West Fifty-first Street Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$3,450

51ST ST, 33 West; Stephen Ball against 33 West Fifty-first Street Co., Inc., owner and contractor $11,912

73D ST, 330 East; Harry Lesser against Hyman Rosen and Alfred Duschatke, owners and contractors.....$133

75TH ST, 302 East; Harry Lesser against Hyman Rosen and Dorothy Benjamin, owners and contractors.....$152

152D ST, 620 West; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Filrose Construction Co., owner and contractor; John Richmond Plumbing Contracting Co., contractor..$530

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 1,351 to 1,365; Karl Vesterdahl & Co. against Crosstown Realty Co. and others; July 2, 1913.....$788

BUENA VISTA AV, n e corner of 178th St; Antonio Delena against William B. Sommerville and others; June 16, 1913.....$225

ELTON AV, 810; Kalman Rubenstein against Mary S. Walters and others; June 13, 1913 .....$350

107TH ST, 268 West; Frank Martirano against Lewis B. Curtis and others; Sept. 29, 1913.....$263

SAME PROPERTY; same against same; Sept. 29, 1913.....$49

LIS PENDENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 62d St, 100.5x100; Solomon Klingenstein against Henry M. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

CONCORD AV, w s, 250 ft n of Division Av, 20x100; Frank J. Neuberger and others against Charles Denman and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. Mulligan.

LOTS 32, 33, 34, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50, and south one-half of Lot 31, in Block 30 of Section C of Edenwald, the Bronx; Joanna Tennery against H. Bengt Nelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Ingraham.

6TH AV, 52; Anne D. Thomson against Annie B. Phelps and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Everett, Clarke & Benedict.

48TH ST, 133 and 135 West; Margaret C. Magan against Elizabeth Drowns, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Hawthorne.

130TH ST, 25 West; Anne D. Thomson against Jacob B. Chasis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Everett, Clarke & Benedict.

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N. W. Cor. Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) and Amsterdam Ave.
10-story fireproof apartment house.
Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

STRATHMORE

S. E. Cor. 113th Street and Riverside Drive
Apartment of
10 LARGE ROOMS
Foyer, Pantry and
THREE BATHS
Delightful Duplex of
11 LARGE ROOMS

Most Attractive and Best Located Houses on West Side
Managed as permanent investments. Renting Agents on premises, or
HAWKES & MORRIS
Telephone 5567 John 32 Nassau Street

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
Broadway & 156th St.
At Subway Station. Tel. Audubon 870.
The highest type of residential apartments in the most desirable and convenient sections of Washington Heights.
WE AIM TO MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST OBTAINABLE STANDARD OF SERVICE.

DONALD COURT
700 WEST 179TH ST.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
NEW, 10-story. Absolutely fireproof and soundproof. NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
This class of building is an innovation in this section, and will appeal strongly to the discriminating apartment dweller.
Reduced Prices.
4 ROOMS, BATH.....$44 TO $52
5 ROOMS, BATH.....$60 TO $63
6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.....$65 TO $75
All Outside Rooms.
Unusually large rooms. Spacious foyers. Ample closet room All compactly arranged.

CAMBRIDGE HALL
544 WEST 157TH ST.,
adjoining Broadway, at Subway Station.
EIGHT-STORY. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Compactly arranged.
5-6-7 Rooms, Bath, $50 to $84.

HISPANIA HALL
601 WEST 156TH ST.,
Cor. Broadway, Opposite Hispanic Museum.
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $42 to $100.

ROBERT FULTON COURT
559 WEST 156TH ST.,
Northwest Corner Broadway, At Subway Station.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS.
4-6-7 Rooms and Bath, $42.50 to $75.

THE BROCKTON
661 WEST 180TH ST.,
Cor. Broadway.
Exceptionally large rooms.
4-5 Rooms, Bath, $40 to $60.

THE SWAMPSCOTT
660 WEST 180TH ST.,
Cor. Broadway.
Very Attractive.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, Bath, $40 to $65.

THE CLAYMONT
548 WEST 164TH ST.,
Extremely large rooms.
BEST VALUE IN THIS SECTION.
First-class service. Night and day telephone operator. Continuous hall and elevator service.
4-5-6 Rooms, Bath, $32 to $50.

BONNY CASTLE
601 WEST 191ST ST.,
at Subway Station, Cor. St. Nicholas Av.
Well-planned Elevator Apartments.
4-5-6-8 Rooms, $35 to $70.
1 & 2 Baths.

The GENERAL WASHINGTON
601 WEST 180TH ST.,
Northwest Cor. St. Nicholas Av.,
At Subway Station.
Very Attractive Elevator Apartments.
All large rooms—Ample Closets.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $35 to $60.
1 & 2 Baths.

OUR RENTING DEPARTMENT WILL BE OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

FLORENTINE COURT
166 WEST 129TH ST.
COR. 7TH AVE.
A modern Apartment, seven and eight rooms, with all appointments.
Night and day hall and elevator service.
Steam heat and telephone switchboard.
All rooms are light and irrable else.
9th Ave. express 130th St. Subway 125th St.
Rents $800—$1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
A. H. MATHEWS, Agent,
82 Nassau St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
2-4-6 Rooms, $540 to $840.

FINLEY MANOR
St. Nicholas Av., Edgecombe Ave., and 139th St.
Just completed, Highest Type Elevator House.
3-4 Rooms, $480 to $600.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ST. REGIS COURT
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 152d St.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
on 2-year leases for 4 apartments now left:
8 Rooms, all facing St., southern exposure..$100
7 large light Rooms, facing Broadway..... 75
5 Rooms, beautiful river view..... 55
5 large light Rooms, fifth floor..... 50
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
The house is tenanted by quiet, refined people and only those are desired; it is under the personal management of an experienced Resident Manager, whose motto is, "cleanliness, comfort and satisfied tenants."
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Manager.

610 WEST 136TH ST.
6-Room Apartment.....$47
619 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartments.....$32 and $33
5-Room Apartment.....$35
6-Room Apartment.....$40
7-Room Apartments....$45 and $47
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 WEST 34TH ST.

5 & 8 ROOMS,
1 & 2 BATHS.
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LARGE.
New six-story elevator house,
NORTHWEST CORNER
St. Nicholas Av. and 150th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way. (147th St.)

BARGAIN RENTALS
Elevator Apartments
ONLY A FEW LEFT.
All improvements; parquet floors; electric light; telephone; all night service.
4, 6, 7 Rooms, $30 to $60
Supt. on premises day and night.
MANCHESTER
512-514-516-518 W. 151 St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
2 and 3 large outside rooms, with bath; modern in detail; day and night elevator attendance; vacuum cleaning, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room; special restaurant feature, with meals served in apartments.
Rents from $720 to $1,500.
507 Madison Av.
Corner 53d Street.
Superintendent always on premises.
'Phone, Plaza—6070.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th Street.
Rents $1,050.
Apartments of 9 to 11 rooms, (one semi-duplex,) with very large rooms and ample closets. Extra servants' room upstairs. At Hub of the City, within three minutes' easy walk of Subway and "L" stations. Especially well suited for groups of bachelors or families of adults. Apply to janitor, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, Agents, 84 William Street.

20 EAST 60TH ST.
We are remodeling this fine old house into apartments; one on a floor. For anyone leasing now, we could alter to suit.
$1,000 TO $1,800.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
373 FIFTH AVENUE.

Lenox Hill

987 Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 77th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $1,800.
Fireproof Building.
See Superintendent.

109-111 E. 56th St.

STUDIO BUILDING, Near Park Av.
High-class elevator apartments of 1 and 2 large light rooms and bath, with chambermaid service.
Rents from $420 to $720.
Doctor's Apartment, $840.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE WITHINGTON,
16 EAST 60TH STREET.
Bachelor Apartments with Service, $600 to $900 per annum.
FREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
646 Madison Avenue.

ADMASTON

N. W. Corner Broadway at 89th St.
Apartments of
5, 6 and 7 Rooms; 2 Baths.
Rentals $1,200 to $1,800.

EVANSTON

West End Ave. and 90th St.
Doctor's Office, private entrance.

These apartments are under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 7793.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

The Van Dyck & Severn

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Subway Station at 72d St.
Unusually attractive apartments of
6 to 11 Rooms, with 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800.

Desirable Doctor's Apartment in the Van Dyck.

The houses are modern fireproof construction; all rooms are large and light; spacious closets. Refrigeration. Solid porcelain bathtubs, with shower appliances.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 3547 COLUMBUS.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

555 Park Ave.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 62D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
10 to 13 Rooms
3 & 4 Baths
$3,750 to $6,000
An apartment furnished by Huber & Co. open for inspection.
Pease & Elliman, Agents, 340 Madison Av. Tel., 6200—Murray Hill.

43 Fifth Av.,

N. E. Corner 11th St.

One 9 Room Apartment and 3 Baths
One 10 Room Apartment and 3 Baths

Mark Rafalsky & Company
527 Fifth Avenue at 44th Street

Tel., Murray Hill —6960. **Edgar A. Levy** 505 5th Av.

The Clark
1,211 Madison Av.
High Class Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rents $1,800

The Meteor
77 East 89th St.
Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rental $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Corner Broadway and 136th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
$840 to $1,080

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Choice Apartment.
Fifth Avenue
No. 636
Corner of 51st St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
ALL LARGE AND AIRY OUTSIDE ROOMS.
Apply to own Broker, or Superintendent on premises.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments.
3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

Hollywood

S. E. Corner 94th St. and Madison Av.
BEAUTIFUL CORNER APARTMENTS, eight large rooms and two baths; modern improvements; all night elevator service; park view; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises.

1,261 MADISON AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 90TH ST.
Lovely situation, most fashionable section of city. Beautiful, spacious apartments, splendidly arranged.
8 and 9 Rooms and Baths.
Rent, $1,800 to $2,100. Inquire Superintendent, or DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

KINGS COURT APARTMENT,
MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.
Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.
Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

66-68-72 East 77th St.
Finest location on East Side.
7-8 Rooms and Bath,
$720-$960 per annum.
Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet East of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH,
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 and $1,650.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

19 East 57th Street.
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000 to $1,800
4 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$2,500
Doctor's office, 2 rooms & bath, ground floor, $1,100.
Elevator service, all improvements. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St. Phone John 800.

BROOKLYN.

THE LAURA
MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE
In a refined residential section.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
219 East 17th St., between Beverley and Albemarle Roads; half block from Beverley Road station, Brighton Beach line; 25 minutes to Manhattan.
RENTS $33 TO $50.

BRICK HOUSES & AP'TS FOR RENT $19-$21-$30
In Union Course.
5 and 6 room apartments and 7 room houses, baths, steam heat, parquet floors; 5c fare, L. I. R. R., Cypress Hill Elevated, and Jamaica Av. trolley. Fitzgerald-Clark Co., Lott and Ridgewood Avs., or 336 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 551 Jamaica.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3 rooms, $23 to $28.
4 rooms, $28 to $36.
5 rooms, $40 to $46.
Just completed.
Largest rooms in the finest residential section of city, near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, Tremont Av. & 180th St. Cross-town car one block from house.

Real Estate

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Builder needs money; must sacrifice for $3,850; beautiful house; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights; best section of Elliott Manor; 20 minutes from Herald Square; two blocks from trolley; fare 5 cents; title guaranteed; small payment down, balance like rent. H. J. Kendregan, 502 2d Av., New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

English cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, on large plot, overlooking golf links; hardwood, trim and floors; hot water heat; thoroughly up to date; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; decorations and fixtures may be selected; part cash, balance on mortgage. Further particulars by mail from Mrs. Varian, 41 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Madison Square.

New Rochelle.

Builder, owning fine plots in best residential section in New Rochelle, is building two very attractive cottages, one English, the other Dutch Colonial type; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; 9 rooms, 2 baths, veranda, and sleeping porches; part cash payment; balance on mortgage. W. A. Rowsoy, 20 Broad St. Phone 4334 Rector.

Gentlemen erecting two fine, moderate-cost houses in finest section of Westchester, convenient to transportation, will sell one to family of good standing; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; fixtures and decorations to suit; principals only. J. R. Whitehead, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2648 J.

Moderate cash will purchase fine, new Dutch Colonial house on large plot in the finest residential park in New Rochelle; 9 rooms, 2 baths, large veranda, sleeping porch; mortgage arranged to suit. J. A. Seymore, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

White Plains.

Bungalow.—Unique Colonial design; six rooms, bath, two toilets, hardwood floors, concrete porches, steam heat, Colonial fireplace; $6,000; rent $40, apply to purchase. Lovell, North White Plains.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Must sacrifice three-lot plot at Belle Harbor, near ocean; all city improvements. $ 290 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

IF YOU REALLY MEAN BUSINESS.
Sacrifice—A much abused word. Here is a real sacrifice. In Westbury, new 8-room house and 100x101 of ground in beautiful location, has been held at $6,200. Buy this week and $1,500 cash above a $2,750 mortgage gets it.
Here is another. In Freeport—new 8-room house near the bay held at $4,700. Buy now, quick, and $1,000 above $2,500 mortgage takes it. We mean business, do you? P 10 Times.

FINE RESIDENCE, ELMHURST.
Large, beautiful residence for all-year-round; almost acre lawn and garden; garage; near electric railroad and trolley lines; 15 minutes from residence to New York City; no subway; superior transportation all hours; healthy location; rent or sale; bargain. Apply premises, third house Claremont Terrace, or John A. Rapelye, Elmhurst, L. I., will mail particulars.

A.—Will sacrifice on convenient terms my attractive country residence on generous plot, near water; house is of old English architecture; large living room has beamed ceiling and fireplace, dining room has built-in sideboard and fireplace; 4 master's bedrooms, ample servants' quarters; 3 bathrooms; grounds terraced and landscaped; surroundings completely improved. P 2 Times.

Two-story house, six rooms and bath, piazzas front and side on 50x150, for $2,500, or on 100x150 for $2,800; commuting distance; substantial and attractive. Address P 6 Times.

One-family detached house, six rooms and bath, all improvements; plot 40x100; good location. Apply 16 Boyd Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Westbury.—Fine 8-room house; very beautiful location; 100x101 of ground; big bargain. Address P 8 Times.

Freeport.—Eight-room house; all improvements; near bay, $4,200. Address P 7 Times.

A Sure Winner.—Codlings, L. I.; list several hundred pieces; shore fronts specialty. Wm. Codling, (Tel. 83,) Northport, L. I.

Plot, 104x304, water, electric light, commuting distance; price $725. Address P 9 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

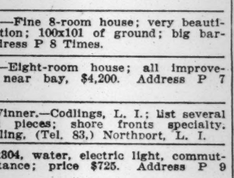
Lots or buildings in exchange for corner, 6-story elevator apartment house, with stores. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway, afternoons.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%.
R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDGAR S. APPLEBY and JOHN S. APPLEBY, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM BROOKS COMPANY and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the first day of October, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 3,208-3,210 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known as lot Nos. 595 to 611 inclusive, Block 18, on a certain map entitled "Map of the 1,572 building lots, situated in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown," dated January, 1866, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, February 17, 1866, as map No. 419, except the part taken for the opening and widening of Willis Avenue, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 171 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 134th Street with the westerly side of Willis Avenue; running thence easterly, along the southerly side of 134th Street, 171 feet 6 inches to the westerly side of Willis Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Willis Avenue, 200 feet to the northerly side of Southern Boulevard, (formerly 133d Street;) thence westerly, along the northerly side of Southern Boulevard, 196 feet 6 inches; thence northerly, 100 feet to the center line of the block; thence easterly, along the center line of the block, 25 feet; thence northerly, 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 6th, 1913.
EDWARD D. DOWLING, Referee.
CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Forty-nine thousand two hundred forty and 32-100 Dollars, ($49,240.32,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of September, 1913, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355.95, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1913.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $705.90 and interest.
Dated New York, October 6th, 1913.
EDWARD D. DOWLING, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —MARY S. WHITE, Plaintiff, against VALERIE FRANK, Thomas Howard, Rose Howard (wife of Defendant Thomas Howard,) Henry Atlas, Alice Rochelle, Florence Kalmus, John T. Scott, Abraham Freeman, Benjamin I. Mandel, Joseph Wallman, Isadore M. Levy, Samuel Blechman, Philip Chester, Joseph Kemp, "William" E. Knabenschuh, (name "William" is fictitious, as Plaintiff is ignorant of that part of the Defendant's name,) Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 16th, 1913.
CANNON & CANNON, Pltff's. Attys.,
Office and Post Office Address, 135 Broadway, New York City.
To Alice Rochelle, Defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Nathan Bijur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of October, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1913.
Dated New York, October 4th, 1913.
CANNON & CANNON, Attys. for Pltff.
Office and Post Office Address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Craftsman Bungalow.—Transferred to Buffalo and must sell my beautiful seven-room and bath home; all improvements; large tiled porch; ingle-nook fireplace in living room; also fireplace in dining room; paneled walls and beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated throughout; double floors, steam heat; four large bedrooms and lots of closet room; half acre beautifully shaded plot; 600 feet elevation; fine views; 55 minutes out; five minutes from Mahwah (N. J.) station; a real home in a delightful community; at less than cost for quick sale. Write or 'phone. Widdicombe, Mad. Sq.—9860. 40 West 32d St.

Westfield, N. J. Six and seven Semi-Bungalows now building on large plots, with good chicken runs; easy walk to Station; one block from trolley. A beautiful little country home, with City improvements; grand location. Terms $300 cash; $20 per month thereafter. Let us mail you particulars, and free Railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

HILLSDALE HOUSES, $4,000 to $7,800. In hills, Northern New Jersey; charming, new 6 and 8-room houses, and 6-room bungalows; all improvements; 4 minutes to station; 42 minutes Hudson tube; exceptional terms; would rent to prospective buyers. HILLSDALE ESTATES, 801 Singer Building.

Acreage.—Suburban town site, 220 acres, high, fertile land, right at handsome stone station, 15 cents fare to N. Y., electric light, phone, 3,000 feet water mains, 2 miles macadam roads. At $750 per acre there is $100,000 profit for buyer. Easy terms. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Handsome well built homes at Fanwood, N. J. Sold on easy monthly payments; located on large plots near railroad station. Beautiful shade trees; all City improvements. Write us for particulars, and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

$600 buys a big plot one block from depot at Fanwood. Fine ground, with view and all assessments paid. $10 cash, $6 monthly. 43 new houses already. Send for free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Lakewood, N. J.—Owner's small, furnished brick cottage and garage opposite Laurel in the Pines; 12 rooms, 3 baths; sell or rent; reasonable. 'Phone 4235 Schuyler.

"FACTS ABOUT NUTLEY"
for the homeseeker.
Publicity Committee, Nutley, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—One of the most beautiful lakes in Southern New Hampshire; over 1½ miles long; 1,000 acres land covered with virgin timber, mostly pine; magnificent view; finest fishing and hunting in the State; an ideal place for a fishing and hunting club; price, $160,000; will exchange for good income property. Apply to D. M. White & Co., Peterborough, N. H.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

English cottage overlooking Sound, with right of way to pier and beach. Most unusual bargain; built for Winter and Summer use. Nine large, beautifully decorated rooms. Price $14,000. Schools, churches near. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$30,000 mortgage, $30,000, at 4½ per cent., 4-story private dwelling, best block west side; leased; want lots or country place. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway. Apply afternoons.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

48th St., 20 West.—Private family only; four-story and basement house; 18 rooms, 4 baths; three-story extension; electric light; hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker, or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. 'Phone 587 Broad.

13 rooms, 5 baths; $3,000; 4-story, 19-foot house; B. P. extension; 127 East 55th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

152d St., 513 West.—At reduced rent, ten-room private house; hot water, heat. Kewjsh, 36 East 29th.

73d St., 271 West.—Doctor reserving office floor will rent balance; furnished, unfurnished.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Byram's Shore, Greenwich, Conn. Furnished cottage, garage; hot water heat; near trolley; $400 for Winter. 'Phone 4235 Schuyler.

To Let for Business Purposes.

114 FULTON ST.,
NEAR NASSAU.—Very attractive store and basement, suitable for almost any retail business; immediate possession; rental $2,500. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Arts., 3,761 B'way.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.
VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED;
LARGE LOFTS—FACING EAST RIVER.
APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

27th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., adjoining corner, 20-foot dwelling to lease for a long term on a net rental.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

A.—Corner basement store suitable for druggist (transfer corner), 133 East 34th St., cor. Lexington Ave. FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th Street.

A.—Desirable stores, 59 Fifth Avenue. Rents $1,200 to $1,500. Steam heat; will alter to suit tenant. Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th St.

Fine loft, 50x100; building modern equipment; sprinkler service; low insurance; also 25 feet on store floor, for high grade mercantile purposes; low rent. 9,698 Grand St.

Immediate possession; second floor, 218 William St.; light, airy; steam heat; elevator service; 2,000 feet; exceptionally low rent. Thomson-Pettit Co., 253 Broadway.

5 WEST 16TH STREET.
Store, 20x70, $80; parlor story, $60.
Phone 3106 Chelsea.
Brokers full commission.

Factory; loft, 85x45; excellent light all four sides; rent, $1,000 per year. Mueller, 780 Madison St., corner Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Front office to desirable party; stenographer, telephone, attendance. Room 808, Flatiron Building.

A.—Desirable store, 113 East 24th St. Rent $1,800. Folsom Bros., 127 East 34th.

16th St., 5 West.—Skylight studios; rent $30-45. Tel. 3106 Chelsea.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Shoe factory wanted, employing 400 to 500 people; 75,000 to 100,000 square feet of floor space; in a small town within an hour's ride from New York. Address, giving full particulars, to H. Jacob & Sons, 519 East 72d St., New York.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7100 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 131 West 31st.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel.5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture; new; slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 Broadway.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

160 Typewriters, VISIBLE and other standard makes, costing $100 each new, now being retailed $5 and up. Store, 427 Broadway, near Canal

EIGHTY TY

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK, 43D AND BROADWAY.

FURNISHED APARTMENT OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK; SEVEN ROOMS, ALL SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPOSURE; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN GENUINE MAHOGANY, WITH LINEN, DISHES, SILVER, ETC.; WILL SUB-LET FOR NINE OR TWELVE MONTHS. HARMAN, 106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. 'PHONE 8118 MORNINGSIDE.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublease for periods ranging from 4 months to a year or longer; $75 to $600 per month. For permits and full particulars apply to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN, Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

FOR 6 MONTHS OR LONGER.
A lady will sublet highly desirable 6-room apartment; southern exposure; situated at 92d, 7 West, Apt. 62; possesses all conveniences. 1424 Riverside.

THE ESTLING,
228-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St. Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

Newly furnished eight-room apartment, two baths, at Lasanno Court, 307 West 79th St.; fireproof building, driveway entrance; excellent service. Apply to Superintendent.

HENDRIK HUDSON ANNEX, 601 West 110th St.—Fully furnished seven-room apartment; southern exposure; immediate possession can be had. Apply Manager.

Artist's studio; north light; antique furniture; bath; room optional; reference. 65 West 55th.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

148th, (3,604 Broadway.)—Four rooms and bath; furnished; adults; reasonable. Mayer.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

114th St., 619 West.—Furnished eight outside rooms; two baths; $175 month.

For Rent—Furnished 7 rooms, bath, 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th.

East Side.

Park Av. and 54th St.—Party going abroad will sublet their luxuriously furnished home of 7 rooms and 3 baths; immediate possession; for particulars apply to W. M. Ostrander, Inc., Real Estate, 12 W. 31st St.

THE HAMPTON.
22 East 31st.—Apartments of two, three, and four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; table service if desired.

A handsomely furnished 8-room apartment; all outside rooms; linen, silver, glass; four months to year. Mrs. Nave, 987 Madison Av. Tel. Lenox 7884.

Furnished apartments, all sizes, prices. Morris-de Florez. 45 E. 44th. Murray H. 3596.

Apartment, 2 rooms and bath, below 59th St.; $100. Heney, 507 5th Av.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Well furnished, for high-class tenants. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Bachelor apartment, furnished or unfurnished, below 59th; two rooms, kitchenette, bath; moderate price, including service and heat. E 33 Times.

WANTED—Furnished apartment, 8 or 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, between 84th and 86th Sts. "Couple," 204 Times.

Furnished or unfurnished five, six rooms; west side, north 96th St.; responsible party. M 117 Times.

Wish to subrent six months, from party leaving town, small apartment; best references; near Columbia. Box 59, 525 West 120th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

$1,800 APARTMENT FOR $1,500.
83d St. and West End Av.
The Belvoir, fourth floor, 8 rooms and bath; 3 bedrooms, maid's room, library, parlor dining room; all improvements. On account of death of owner, executor will sublet apartment, for which we are paying $1,800, for $1,500. If desired, will rent furnished. Can be seen any time. Ask for Mrs. Freeborn's apartment. A. Myers, Executor, 45 William St. 'Phone 4745 John.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
Family moving to country, willing to sublet $2,000 unfurnished apartment, on Riverside Drive, at a sacrifice; 8 rooms, 2 master's baths; 2-year lease. N 38 Times.

SUBLET AT BARGAIN.
Kensington Court, 151st St. and Broadway, Apartment No. 31; six rooms; every improvement. For particulars 'phone 971 Melrose.

A.—611 WEST 111TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, overlooking the Hudson; parquet floors; all outside rooms; $900-$1,100.

400 West 152d St., (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Very attractive apartments, large rooms, all light; seven rooms and bath, $55; eight rooms, $65; electric light, telephone, hall service. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., B'way & 156th.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Scarboro, 221 West 57th.—Electric elevator apartments, seven large rooms; all improvements; adjacent to Central Park and Subway. Superintendent, on premises.

FOR LIVING OR LIGHT BUSINESS.
Large two-room floor; electricity; telephone; private; suitable dressmaker. 148 West 82d St.

619 WEST 114TH ST.
Sublease 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,350; concession to rent immediately. See Superintendent.

Sublet.—Zenobia, 217 West 110th St., elegant 8-room apartment; rent very reasonable; concessions. Schlechter, 217 West 110th.

35 WEST 96TH ST.
Sublease
seven rooms and bath; $900.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.
Bachelor apartments,
2-3 rooms, $960-$900.

Apartments of 1-2-3 rooms and bath; 26 West 43d St., and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Supt., 500 5th Av.

High-class apartments of 2 or 3 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. 128 West 13th. Telephone Chelsea 6650.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; moderate.

113TH ST., 510 WEST.—Front six rooms; sunny; four exposures; reduction.

7 rooms, electric light, steam, etc., $37-$42. 74 West 89th.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
127 East 34th Street.
Two rooms, bath, heat and attendance. Rents $42 to $45.
Folsom Brothers, Inc., 127 East 34th.

39th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room, with alcove, bedroom, and bathroom; exceptional meal service; $660 per annum.

REDUCED RENTS—APARTMENTS.
2 rooms, bath, $50; 3 rooms, bath, $60. Rent includes chamber service and heat.
177 MADISON AV.

28 EAST 55TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St., phone John 800.

61 East 52d.—Two elegantly appointed floors; new interior showers, baths; Madison Av. line; Subway express, new Grand Central Terminal.

140 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; heat, hot water, service; rent reasonable.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 43th. Telephone 9667 37?am.

Lost

LOST—Liberal reward for return of platinum bar pin, about 5 inches long, 16 small diamonds, 1 sapphire in centre; lost Saturday, shopping district, New York or Hudson Tunnels or Montclair train on Lackawanna leaving Hoboken 3:51. Whaling, care Westinghouse. Telephone 1400—Bloomfield or 6303—Chelsea.

LOST—Between Union Fields and the elevated, a lady's watch and chain; monogram "I. G." Finder please return to Mrs. I. Gans, 1,873 7th Av., New York City, and receive reward. No questions asked.

LOST—In Gimbel's elevator, small purse containing lady's gold watch, with initials L. W. F.; money, and Gimbel's charge check. Liberal reward for return Mrs. Ralph Starrett, 103 Park Av.

LOST—On Lenox local Subway train, or between 125th St. Subway station and 201 West 122d St., about 12:45 A. M., on Oct. 5, gold bracelet watch; suitable reward. Miss J. Kimmelberg, 201 West 122d St.

LOST—Saturday, Oct. 4, on elevated train, between Rector and 50th Sts., oblong sapphire ring, platinum setting; reward. Finder please return Great Northern Hotel, 57th St.

LOST—Diamond pin, cross and crown, with pearls, Broadway, between 114th and 101st Sts., Saturday afternoon; liberal reward. Mrs. J. O. Lorimer, 420 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Liberal reward for information concerning bay horse and top wagon, stolen Sept. 30; owner's name on wagon, H. N. Weiss. 'Phone 176 Richmond Hill, L. I.

LOST—Black vest, with white pin stripe, Flatbush Av., Church Av., or Clarendon Road, Saturday evening; reward. Schneider Bros., 2,255 Church Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A rattan valise, Oct. 6, on the 10:58 train from Point Pleasant, N. J.; reward, $10. Please return to 53 West 9th St., New York City.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob, initials "D. P."; hunting case; Subway or Wanamaker's. Notify A. B. Webb, Ocean S. S. Co.

LOST—Diamond bracelet in ladies' room, Vanderbilt Avenue Building, 42d St.; liberal reward. Dr. Henry Colsen, Room 406.

LOST—Wallet containing $67, one loose diamond, Erie ticket, Y. M. C. A. and business cards; reward. S 292 Times Downtown.

LOST—Silk umbrella in Saks or Gimbel's; monogram "C. L. C." reward. C. L. Conrad, 370 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Tan bag, containing papers, candy, tobacco, J. M., 1,053 E. 40th St., Brooklyn, or phone Spring 4280. $5 reward.

LOST—Surgeon's bag, instruments, 169th St. elevated station, Thursday; reward. Dr. Mulcahy, 143 West 92d St.

LOST—Black fox fur collar, near 41 West 11th St. Return that address. Reward.

$50 REWARD.—Diamond dinner ring, lost Riverside Drive. Return MacDonald, 315 West 90th. No questions.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airedale terrier, black and yellow; strayed from home wearing collar bearing owner's name; liberal reward. Frank H. Cothren, 173 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Scotch terrier, Kim; strayed from 27 East 74th St.; $20 reward; return to R. S. Chapin, 61 East 73d St.

LOST—White poodle, named Bunk; liberal reward. Pennington, 438 West 45th.

$25 REWARD
for return of Maltese terrier bitch, black nose and eyes; answers to name Fifi; lost Oct. 5 from Port Washington, L. I. Hyde & Baxter, 245 West 34th St., New York.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Automobile Exchange

USED CAR BARGAINS.
1913 BRIGHTON SIX TOURING.
1912 BRIGHTON SIX TOURING.
1911 4-30 TOY TONNEAU.
1913 HUPMOBILE, 4 PASSENGER.
1911 4-30 LIMOUSINE.
1913 4-30 TOURING.
1910 4-40 7-PASSENGER LIMOUSINE.
ALL CARS OVERHAULED AND IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A GOOD USED CAR, AS WE WANT TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR 1914 MODELS.
DROUET & PAGE COMPANY, INC.
Agents PALMER-SINGER CARS,
1,890 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ARGYLL 1913.
Large, comfortable, 4-passenger, foredoor pony tonneau, equipped with special Von der Plas one man top, 15-30 H. P. single sleeve motor, worm drive, rear axle, manufactured in England. Very smart and snappy looking.
PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO.
Tel., 8200 Columbus. 1,760 Broadway.

MOTOR CREDIT CO. It doesn't cost anything to consult us. 1,599 BROADWAY, BET. 48TH-49TH STS. Whether buying for cash or credit. New or used cars, commercial or pleasure; all makes; selling or exchanging. See us and save money.

Packard touring and limousine bodies, latest models, at reasonable prices; also two 1911-1912 seven-passenger Packard cars for sale. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow 1911 "48" seven-passenger touring car; recently overhauled. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

CADILLAC 1912
touring, electric starting and lights; perfect condition; reasonable. Homan, 239 West 56th. 8987 Columbus.

American Tourist, 1913 4-passenger, electric equipment; first-class condition. Will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1690 Broadway.

Studebaker-Garford, 1910-40 landaulet, with extra touring body. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

A new 1914 Velie 40; run only 160 miles; can be purchased at considerable saving. Darlant Auto Company, 1,888 Broadway.

1913 Mercer runabout; perfect condition; complete equipment; price reasonable. Phone W. F. Robertson, 6183 Columbus.

Hupmobile, 1913; slightly used demonstrator. Will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1690 Broadway.

Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Landaulet body, will fit Packard, for sale cheap. Linn, 49 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Packard 1912 runabout; must sacrifice. Uptown Garage, 124th St. and 7th Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard touring cars and limousines for rent by the hour, day, or week at reasonable prices; special reductions by the month. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Packard touring cars for hire, hour, day, or week; special trips through Berkshire Valley at reasonable rates. 'Phone Col., 8281. Long Acre Renting Co., 235 West 50th St. O'Connor.

AUTOS FOR RENT—HOUR, DAY, MONTH. 911 AMSTERDAM AV. 'PHONE 1603 RIVERSIDE.

Packard Landaulet, 1910 model; first-class condition; newly painted; will rent by month to responsible party. John Schneider, 1,059 3d Av.

Business Men.—Seven-passenger limousine car by the day, week, or month; rates very reasonable. 'Phone 523 Stuyvesant.

For Hire—New Peerless touring car; by hour, day, or week; reasonable rates. Thompson, telephone 7766 Columbus.

For hire, Peerless 7-passenger touring car; hour, day, week; very reasonable. Christy. 7980 Columbus.

Elegant seven-passenger Packard; hour, day, month; $2.50 hour. Phone 2850 Morningside.

Packards.—Large, $3.50 hour; small, $3; special monthly rates. Murray Hill—91, Apt. 13.

$200 monthly for 6 hours' daily service; beautiful 7-passenger. Telephone 821—Melrose.

Beautiful 7-passenger Packard touring car, $3.50 an hour. 'Phone Murray Hill 3873.

Imperial limousine; strictly private; rented by month. 'Phone Columbus 1957.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.
Spot cash for your automobile, any make, or will accept same on sale at 5% commission. Green's Agency, 1,599 B'way, (48th St.)

A.—A.—A.—A.—Wanted for export, dozen small touring cars or runabouts. Times Square Automobile Co., Broadway & 56th St.

Wanted—Packard Six, 1912, touring, seven-passenger; must be in good condition and a bargain. E 42 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY. 283 W. 54th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Pianos and Organs.

Chickering Upright Piano, cost $500; will sacrifice for $125. Angiers, 316 West 42d St.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations; H. H. Martan, 110 West 96th St., telephone.

Business Opportunities.

Corporation engaged in developing street railroad, water works, town site, and merger of electric light and gas companies, in one of the richest valleys in Central New York, offers profitable participation to lawyer, banker, engineer or other responsible persons who can assist by furnishing capital for preliminary expenses. Money well secured. References required. Address X 243 Times.

I WANT A MAN WITH $1,000 TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN A GOING BUSINESS; A 5-CENT ARTICLE NOW SELLING IN MANY NEW YORK STORES; CAN BE MADE A BIG DIVIDEND PAYER; DO NOT WANT SERVICES. N 67 TIMES.

Party engaged in manufacturing wants temporary use of $2,500 and permanent services of capable man in the production department of business; salary, share in business, and return of money. Address Principle, D 161 Times.

Wanted—Party wishing to invest $5,000 or more in established specialty candy business with excellent distribution at present time; advertiser is a young man thoroughly cognizant of business and selling conditions. N 66 Times.

Wanted.—Man with $1,000; can secure legitimate, prosperous manufacturing business and plant with $15 daily profits; no risk; bank references; personal interview. E 36 Times.

Moving picture theatres, 300 seats and upward; legitimate proposition; investigation granted. Inquire Pitzer & Smith, 92 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway., cor. 42d St.

Will invest about $2,500, with services, in legitimate business; have held executive position in large corporation for ten years; principals only. E 26 Times.

Established manufacturing business wanted; one producing article of merit, selling through hardware trade preferred; give full description. X 245 Times.

Commercial business doing $20,000 yearly needs partner; investment about $5,000; money secured; drawing account. S 204 Times Downtown.

Have $500 to $800, with services, in legitimate business; moving-picture partnership preferred; principals only. E 28 Times.

Wanted—Manufacturers' or other selling agency for New York City; experience and best references. Agency, 1,364 Broadway.

Up-to-date pool parlor and cigar store for sale; excellent opportunity for right man. John Schneider, 1,659 Third Ave.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum. Estate appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Reliable multigraph letters, called for, delivered promptly; 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; filling in, addressing; representative submits samples; no job too large or small. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Company, 45 West 34th. Room 1,204.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000 $10; addressing, filling in; mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; delivered when promised. Telephone 1332 Cortland, William Gray, 93 Nassau.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters —500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.60; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. 'Phone Bryant 6967.

QUICK SERVICE MULTIGRAPH LETTER CO.—100, 65c.; 300, 95c.; 500, $1.25; reduction on short letters. Addressing, $2.50 per 1,000. 150 Nassau. Efficient and prompt service.

HIGH-GRADE multigraph letters, exact reproductions; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00; 10,000, $10.00; prompt, dependable service. The Orange Press, 132 Nassau St. Beekman 2356.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Whitehead, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

INVENTIONS developed; models, experimental work and light manufacturing. PAUL HOENACK, 109 Park Row.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets, Miller, 120 University Place, Stuyvesant 1879.

OLD GOLD, SILVER and platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

I pay the highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Comfortable room, excellent board; ideal location. Phone 6613 Lenox.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptional large room and good board; private house.

A.—A.—MADISON AV., 210.—With board, desirable rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

A.—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Cheerful, homelike; suitable two; substantial meals.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive house; steam heat; private baths; refined service.

7TH AV., 2,053, (122d.)—Attractive rooms, hot water, steam, phone; home cooking.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class table board; references exchanged.

44TH, 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

QUICK SERVICE MULTIGRAPH LETTER CO.—100, 65c.; 300, 95c.; 500, $1.25; reduction on short letters. Addressing, $2.50 per 1,000. 150 Nassau. Efficient and prompt service.

HIGH-GRADE multigraph letters, exact reproductions; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00; 10,000, $10.00; prompt, dependable service. The Orange Press, 132 Nassau St. Beekman 2356.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Whitehead, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

INVENTIONS developed; models, experimental work and light manufacturing. PAUL HOENACK, 109 Park Row.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome second floor front; private bath optional; reasonable.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story front room; private bath; excellent board.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; now available for Winter; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

90TH ST., 16 WEST.—First floor front room; gentleman, couples; table guests. Hellman.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Beautiful second floor rooms; private bath; parlor dining; references.

92D, 54 WEST, (new management.)—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

93D ST., 29-31 WEST.—Large front rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; all conveniences; near park, 93d "L" station.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny, large, small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second floor front small room; table guests. Moses.

95TH, 65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; cuisine, services exceptional; attractive dining; references.

96TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; gentlemen; business women; excellent table; reasonable.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; two, $16 up; parlor dining; table guests.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879; near Riverside Drive, Subway.)—Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite connecting, baths, or single; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway. Riverside 8372.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large front southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated; large front rooms; beautiful view; exceptional table.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, $3-$3.50; dining room; references. Apt. 64.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, front parlor, with piano; elevator house. Apt. 5D. Cowen.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 7217.

320 WEST END AV,
ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES WITH BATH.
NEWLY DECORATED.
SUPERIOR TABLE.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Gentleman may obtain delightful room, excellent food, private house. Phone 5262 Riverside.

HOTEL EARLE,
Waverley Place, 103.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; $15 to $20 per week, including meals.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867, (157th St. Subway Station.)—Attractive house; overlooking Hudson; large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen, couple; steam; electricity; roof garden; references.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

Boston young lady who is in New York for the Winter to study singing, seeks a home in refined, strictly private family, where there are a few other studious young women. Boarding houses need not apply. References given and required. Apply, giving full particulars and references, to E 43 Times.

Young gentleman wishes comfortably furnished room, with breakfast and dinner, in strictly private American family, within reasonable distance of Herald Square; no objection suburb; permanent; references. E 44 Times.

Country Board.

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL,
PARK HILL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Elevation, 400 ft.; 45 minutes Times Square; open all year. Tel. 2161 Yonkers. W. E. Robinson, Manager. Engagements now made for Fall and Winter.

Superior accommodations for gentlemen; steam heat; all modern conveniences; five minutes from Subway. 570 S. B'way, Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J. Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted rooms, with private tiled bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway, 3 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2085—Orange.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Bedroom, sitting room, for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

44TH, 145 EAST.—Large and small single rooms, neatly furnished; private house; gentlemen.

54TH, 147 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern improvements; references required. Pringle.

55TH, 88 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath; phone; references.

A couple living at 967 Madison Ave. would rent third floor, two rooms and bath, singly or together, with or without breakfast.

LEXINGTON AV., 536, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, front room; three windows; electricity; adjoining bath.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, elegant furnished room, for gentleman only. John Lucey.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms for gentlemen; conveniences; electricity, telephone; references.

9TH AV., 442 (bet. 34th and 35th).—Very clean outside single rooms for working girls; use kitchen; $1.50, $1.25 week. Lyons.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; private bath; also small rooms; nicely furnished.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private bathroom; references; telephone.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; other small rooms.

47TH ST, 114-116 WEST.—Four doors from Broadway; newly furnished rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; bath, telephone; elevator service day and night.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat; conveniences; select house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also other rooms.

52D, 200 WEST.—Large hall room; running water; closets; $3.50; apartment. Rosseau.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable one, two; hot, cold water; telephone.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 442.

56TH ST, 55 WEST.—Large room; gentlemen only; references.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites; single, double rooms; furnished or unfurnished; $20 to $75 monthly; excellent location.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room in private dwelling; telephone connection.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Neatly furnished rooms; first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; front hall room; telephone.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Floor, two sunny rooms; private bath; one, two bachelors desirous privacy of home; unquestionable references required.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy house for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished double and single rooms; electric light.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

73D, 125 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; exceptional parlors; suitable physician.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms suitable one or two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Physician's office; light back parlor, with extension reception rooms.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Exceptionally handsomely furnished suite private house; or unfurnished; electricity; gentleman; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms; southern exposure; also connecting rooms.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; also single rooms; select neighborhood.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; electricity; owner's private house; gentleman.

77TH ST., 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium rooms; also smaller; bath; southern exposure; private house.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, large and single rooms. Bath each floor. Gentlemen.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite; also southern exposed single rooms.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; every convenience.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful front room; running water; Subway; small room; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; superior accommodations; all modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Homelike rooms; gratify every way in appearance, comfort and price.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortably furnished light rooms; lavatories; electricity; elevator; telephone. Haskins.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive; conveniences; moderate. McMichael.

84TH, 150 WEST.—Front and back parlor; excellent location. De Dion. 7264 Schuyler.

86TH, 128 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; private house; reasonable; telephone; references.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-floor room, with private bath; exclusive neighborhood, near Riverside Drive, Subway, and elevated; also smaller rooms.

86TH, 241 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second floor rooms; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside Drive, Subway, elevated.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome, large, medium, sunny rooms; bath; gentlemen; references; private house.

89TH ST., 320 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; steam heat, electric light; private house. 'Phone 6819 River.

91ST ST., 25 WEST.—Large second floor rooms; private bath; also hall room.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; bath; first floor; $8. Maguire.

92D, 42 WEST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; subway, telephone; gentlemen.

92D, 204 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; telephone, electricity; conveniences. Sweetser.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; all conveniences; "L;" phone; reasonable.

93D, 50 WEST.—Clean rooms; bath same floor; steam heat; L block.

94TH, 181 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; every comfort; private bath if desired; strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen.

95TH, 47 WEST.—An elegant, up-to-date home for paying guests.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; running water, phone; private house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, airy, sunny front room; private house; different atmosphere from homes usually advertising furnished rooms, all conveniences; subway, telephone.

97TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, attractive, well-furnished front room; also smaller one; private family; references.

99TH, 244 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large outside room; suitable couple, gentlemen. Gephart.

101st, 230 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Single room; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Reilly.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and elevator; telephone.

103D, 159 WEST.—Light room, near bath, between Subway and "L"; phone and hall service; private family; gentleman. Lent.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive large front room; elevator apartment; private family. Judson.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; refined gentleman; 'phone 4740 Morning. Apartment 19.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Light outside rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; modern bath, shower; vicinity Columbia University. Lyman.

116TH ST, 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; two gentlemen accommodated in private family; references. Apt. 24.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large and medium corner rooms, handsomely furnished; Morningside Heights; high-class restaurant; moderate; reference; Apartment 5.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Newly furnished large, attractive rooms; elevator. Stowell, Apartment 52.

118TH, 414 West.—(Columbia.) Rooms that are different; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

118TH ST., 415 WEST.—Two rooms, suite or single; view, sunshine, elevator, rear, east apartment; all conveniences; top floor.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Newly furnished, desirable room; all modern conveniences; restaurant; excellent service. Apt. 74.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure; refined gentleman; no other roomers; high-class elevator apartment. Morn. 7700. Walsh.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Newly furnished; light, clean, homelike; shower, telephone; one or two persons; reasonable. Evans. Apt. 37.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, fifth floor; high-class elevator apartment; telephone; other rooms. Irwin.

122D ST., (Broadway.)—Attractive outside rooms; elevator, telephone; references. Apartment 51. 4880—Morningside.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Attractive room, with two

SEEK TO DEVELOP JERSEY TERMINAL

Harbor Commission Submits a Plan to Gov. Fielder to Transform the Shore Line.

WOULD DREDGE A CHANNEL

Commissioners Praise Plan to Construct a New Navy Yard on the Jersey Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 7.—Gov. Fielder received to-day from the New Jersey Harbor Commission a third report upon plans to transform a large part of the New Jersey shore line in the harbor. As the report calls for an agreement with the Federal Government upon a common channel and pierhead lines, a copy of it will be forwarded by Gov. Fielder to President Wilson to-morrow.

The report, after calling attention to the fact that the channel in New York Harbor is often two miles or more away from he New Jersey shore, the intervening distance being filled with shoal water, set forth that in the opinion of the Commissioners the most serious harbor problem now under consideration is that of dredging a channel to some agreed point and then making a solid fill between this point and the present shore line. This problem, it is said, is more important than any problems having to do with the Hudson River piers above the Upper Bay, as it will provide for an increased amount of shipping.

The Commissioners say that it is much better to develop the bay waters, so far as possible, for shipping rather than to permit too large an area to be filled in and converted into railroad yards. They assert that in the upper bay the clean water coming in in flood tides from the Atlantic meets and mingles with the polluted water of the bay and that it would be a misake to permit any filling-in that would lessen the sanitary work now done by the flood tides.

The Federal Government's proposal to build a navy yard out from the New Jersey shore in the present shoal waters is praised by the Commsiioners, and it is urged that no plans of any kind be considered by New Jersey which might interfere with this Government project if it should be carried out. A feature of the plans for the proposed navy yard which is especially praised is that calling for the erection of a larger dry dock than now exists anywhere on this side of the Atlantic. Such a dock, it is urged, would inspire owners of express passenger ships with faith in the equipment of New York Harbor, and would encourage such ships to lay up here for repairs, instead of returning to Europe to have the work done.

Speculative land values that might be created by the extending of the bulkhead lines out into the harbor are discussed, and the commission takes a firm stand against any policy that might create such values and allow traffic in them. To prevent speculation, it is urged that no bulkhead extensions be announced until a definite need for them is established.

"Only such frontage should be developed," it is said, "as will be of benefit to the community as well as to private interests." New Jersey's water front policy received a very severe condemnation in comparison to the policy pursued in New York. The credit for the superior system prevailing upon the east shore of the Hudson River is given to the fact that New York has a single port authority, while New Jersey distributes its authority through several cities.

"And on the Jersey side," says the report, "there are railroad yards, cattle pens, coal piers, and ferry terminals, all privately owned and constructed as each owner sees fit, while on the New York side there are splendid docks and a great volume of commerce at them.

"New York has sixty-five steamship lines at its docks. New Jersey has less than ten. New York has tide-water terminals of nine railroad systems at its water front—New York has four. The railroads are massed on one side of the harbor, the ships on the other—a most uneconomic condition. New Jersey is as much a part of the harbor as New York, but what proper advantage has New Jersey gained from being on the water front of the greatest port in the world?

"The economy of trans-shipment facilities offered in New Jersey is urged as a reason why New Jersey would be sure to prosper through a proper harbor policy. It is urged that Manhattan has thirty times as much dock facilities which cannot be accommodated and that if New Jersey built the docks it would draw these applications.

"Our neighboring seaports," it is said, "are fully alive to the fact that New York has failed to keep pace with the demand for dock development, and this condition will be greatly accentuated when the increased commerce seeks Atlantic Coast ports on the opening of the Panama Canal. It would be easier for the established lines of trade in New York Harbor to transfer their terminals to the New Jersey section than to transfer them to other ports. It would be of advantage to New York to have the business retained within the harbor, and there is no question of the enormous advantage New Jersey would gain by the development of a great terminal on what is now the undeveloped district on the New Jersey side of upper New York Bay."

Naval Rewards for Bravery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Commendation for his recent act in braving a heavy surf, breaking over coral reefs, to carry a line from the battleship Louisiana to the stranded launch of the battleship South Carolina, near Vera Cruz, was the reward for Frank William Heins, chief boatswain's mate of the Louisiana. He received a letter of appreciation from the Secretary of the Navy. Harry Crooks, ordinary seaman, and John Joseph Loftus, coal passer of the torpedo practice ship Montgomery, were also commended for the resue of a drowning shipmate.

Telephone Notes Sold.

An issue of $10,000,000 six months notes, representing financing of several subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been sold through J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. on a 5½ per cent. basis. The notes were indorsed by the parent company.

LOCOMOTIVE HEADS EXPLAIN

Cate's Charges of Mismanagement Under Investigation.

The Directors of the American Locomotive Company sent out to stockholders yesterday a letter which was called forth by charges of mismanagement and extravagance made last week by Isaac M. Cate of Baltimore, a shareholder. Mr. Cate said in a pamphlet, also distributed among holders of the company's stock, that several millions of dollars were wasted a year through poor administration of the company's affairs and the payment of exorbitant prices for materials. The letter of the Directors did not reply specifically to the charges, but informed the stock owners that an inquiry had been in progress for some time along the line of Mr. Cate's allegations and that a full report of the findings would be made as soon as completed.

The Directors said a committee was appointed last March to investigate charges. This committee consisted of these Directors: John W. Griggs, former Attorney General of the United States; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, and Thomas Thacher, an attorney for the company. The committee engaged to look into the purely technical end of the inquiry John Havron, former President of the Rogers Locomotive Works. The number of complaints, said the letter, extended over a period of seven years and it was found that much time would be necessary to go into all of them.

"The appointment of the investigating committee was not satisfactory to Mr. Cate," the letter put it. "In a communication to the Board of Directors, dated April 12, he denounced the proposed investigations as an attempt to whitewash. Subsequently, when advised by the chairman of the committee that the committee desired from him such knowledge and information as he possessed to assist them, he confessed that he had no personal knowledge that would enable him to qualify as a witness. The selection of Mr. Havron was not pleasing to Mr. Cate, the ground of his dissatisfaction being that he himself should have been allowed to name the expert.

"With reference to some of the business methods and arrangements of the company," it is explained by the Directors, "we are advised by the committee that improvements can probably be made and that they will be specified when the committee makes its report."

The statement was signed by Harry Bronner and George R. Sheldon in behalf of the Board of Directors.

CLEARING HOUSE IN SESSION

Currency Committee Not Ready to Report — Bulk of Loans Not to Brokers.

The New York Clearing House Association held its annual meeting yesterday and adjourned without discussing the pending Currency bill. It was said that the special committee, headed by Frank A. Vanderlip, which was appointed two weeks ago to study the bill piecemeal had not been able to complete the work, and that its findings would be presented at a meeting of the association some time later in the month.

The association issued an analysis of the distribution of loans and discounts of its member banks and trust companies which showed that at the close of business on Sept. 24 loans made to Wall Street brokers amounted to no more than 20 per cent. of the total record on that date. The figures given were based on the transactions of thirty of the largest institutions, each having $20,000,000 or more of loans and discounts. Loans outstanding to brokers in the Street for account of the banks on that day amounted to $264,383,800 as compared with $352,590,700 loaned to outside borrowers. Of the total distributed, exclusive of brokers' loans, nearly $342,000,000 went to points in Southern and Western States. For the account of corresponding Clearing House members loaned in Wall Street $174,945,500.

The latest combined statements of the Clearing House institutions showed capital amounting to $179,900,000 surplus, and undivided profits of $305,760,200, deposits of $1,783,343,000 and cash in vault aggregating $416,224,000.

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, was re-elected President of the association and Stuart G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard National, was again chosen as Secretary.

COTTON BELT HOPEFUL.

Good Crops May Offset Loss from State Rate Reductions.

In the annual report of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway President F. H. Britton says that it is difficult to estimate at this time to what extent the company's revenues will be affected by the unfavorable outcome of the rate litigation with Missouri and Arkansas, but that he hopes that good cotton and other crops, with the attendant simulus to business, will in large measure offset the losses resulting from these rate reductions. "Furthermore," he says, "it is believed that this company and other carriers similarly situated will at some future time be able to produce evidence sufficient to convince the State authorities of the inadequacy of the rates prescribed by them, which rates are in effect under protest."

The Cotton Belt's revenues last year were $13,296,000, an increase of $1,254,000 while expenses increased $796,000. Net earnings were $1,886,000, an increase of $268,000.

The report says: "The steady and healthy growth of the territory contiguous to this line is manifested by the agricultural activity prevailing generally. As timber is cut out the fertile and productive land is being converted into farms, and farm products are taking the place of forest products. This activity has resulted in more and better schools, improved street and sanitary conditions in the cities and towns, an improvement in drainage, the construction and improvement of country roads, and a general betterment in living conditions.

"The peach crop in 1912 was the greatest in the history of that industry in East Texas, about 2,730 cars being handled by this line. Corn and cotton were above the average both in yield and quality. The damage to the cotton crop from the boll weevil was in most sections very light, but the injury from the Fall army worm was considerable in several localities, although the farmers are learning to employ poison to combat this pest."

All advertisements for The New York Times are carefully censored. This is particularly true of the advertisements of schools and colleges which appear in the advertising columns of The Times.—Adv.

REVIVAL BREAKS IN ON CHURCH SERVICE

Huntington Pastor Complains of Loud Singing and Shouting of Enthusiasts.

SEEK HIS MEMBERS, TOO

Attack Church as "Full of Wickedness" — "Victims of Excessive Emotion," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Oct. 7.—The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place has been interrupted in its worship several times by the open air meetings held by three evangelists on the same block on Wall Street. The Rev. Charles S. Gray, pastor of the Methodist Church, has openly expressed his annoyance at the way in which his services are drowned out by the blast of cornet and other musical instruments accompanying the loud singing. Several months ago a rainstorm destroyed the tent of a band of revivalists set up across the street from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The present revival is being led by D. R. Moreland of Cumberland, Md.; W. J. Sego of Hyndman, Penn., and J. W. Tanner of Terra Alta, West Va. The meetings are held in an old building formerly occupied by the Volunteer Fire Department. The leaders, it is said, are being supported by Jesse Pullen, Jr., whose father, a staunch member of the Methodist Church, first obtained the use of the building for mission work, and then abandoned his activities in that direction, after he had been joined by the revivalists, with whose methods he did not agree.

The only open complaint that has been made against the revivalists came from the Rev. Mr. Gray, who explained that he did not censure the evangelists for their religious beliefs, but because they assailed the Church. Mr. Gray was informed that the evangelists had preached that the churches were "full of wickedness," and had warned their audiences to "look out for those Methodists who shout all day on Sunday."

The interest aroused in the revival meetings has been fervent. At times, it is said, members of the congregation have been raised to such a pitch of religious enthusiasm that they sang and shouted wildly. The people of this place have heard also of meetings in the upper room of the revivalist hall at which the converts anointed each other and washed each others' feet. The revivalists have denied that this ceremony took place. Several of those who have been enlisted in the revival movement were members of the Rev. Mr. Gray's church.

Sixteen converts were immersed in the chilly waters of Huntington Harbor on Last Sunday morning, it is said, and there was a great crowd of revival enthusiasts on hand to witness the ceremony. While the immersion progressed the crowd on the shore sang songs of rejoicing, and many of them shouted for joy.

Referring to the complaint he made originally against the revivalists, the Rev. Mr. Gray said this afternoon: "The attitude of our Church toward this sort of thing always has been charitable, but now it appears that the 'Gospel Assembly' is openly against the Church and trying to get members of our Church to join its ranks. We are against this 'assembly' not because it does not tolerate the methods that we do but because it is intolerant. They are victims of excessive emotion.

"When a man so loses control of himself he becomes a madman. Such religious frenzy harks back to the days of heathen religion."

HORSE BUYS HIS OWN SHOES

He Decides Its Time to Leave His Pasture, So He Gets Shod Alone.

Gilbert A. Penney, of Quogue, L. I., turned his favorite horse, Big Ben, out to pacture last Summer and forgot all about getting him reshod for the Winter. Timothy Skidmore, the village blacksmith at Good Ground, L. I., several miles away, called him up yesterday on the telephone.

"Your horse is shod and is all ready for you," he said,

"What are you talking about?" demanded Penney.

"Why, Big Ben stood in line to-day with the other horses to be shod. I thought it queer nobody was with him, but he's shod all right.

Big Ben, it appears, had decided it was time for his Winter shoes, and had proceeded to get them at the blacksmith's shop where he had been shod for years.

"Turn him loose and see if he'll come home," said his owner when he heard what had happened.

An hour later Big Ben trotted up the Penney driveway and went straight to his stable.

ROCK ISLAND EARNINGS UP.

Gain in Total Income $1,056,000—Dividends Paid.

The annual report of the Rock Island Lines, to be made public to-day, shows gross earnings for the past year of $71,364,000, a gain of $6,652,000 over the preceding year. Total operating expenses were $52,504,000, an increase of $5,744,000, while the total income was $16,944,000, a gain of $1,056,000. The surplus was $4,058,000, of which $3,743,000 was paid out in dividends totaling 5 per cent. for the year.

The Rock Island Company, as the holder through the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad of most of the railway's stocks, received $3,563,000 in dividends and $30,000 in other income. On the railroad bonds it paid $3,301,000 in interest, leaving a balance for the year of $297,000.

A New Derby Style.

A Derby is only a Derby, but the University Club is something else again. That's what Mr. Goodresser says about the new Truly Warner Derby Style.

A drooped brim and full-shaped crown give the University Club the smartest look of any Derby style shown in years. See it in the windows of a Truly Warner Store. They're there at $3 only.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Nowhere is the spirit of the times more quickly and definitely reflected than in the type of American girl. The gentle feminine woman of frills and furbelows was crowded aside by the dominant, vigorous athletic girl. She, in turn, gave way to a new type—the bachelor girl, who reflected freedom from convention and the desire to stand alone.

Now the bachelor girl has to stand aside for a still freer, more unconventional type, who is the creation of the feminine unrest of the times. Her gowns, her tango teas, her votes for women, her wild exultation in the so-called freedom—all have had an influence upon her. And out of this, or in spite of it, has come a new American type.

Every one has an ideal of this Girl of To-day. THE NEW YORK TIMES wants to make that ideal real. It is seeking the girl who typifies The Girl of To-day. So we invite every one to send in the photograph of the girl who best represents this modern spirit.

From these photographs expert judges, artists who have made fame by their portrayal of the American girl, will select the twenty-nine photographs which are most typical of the present-day American girl. From these twenty-nine photographs one will be chosen by the judges as distinctively the most typical of all—the actual embodiment of the ideal Girl of To-day. All of these photographs are to be reproduced by a wonderful new process, the rotogravure, in a special section of THE TIMES Christmas Number, and it is our hope that the quest for the Girl of To-day will transform the vague idea of our ideal into a definite reality.

Memphis Station Bonds Offered.

The Memphis Union Station Company has sold to Potter, Choate & Prentice $2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds guaranteed by the Louisville & Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the Southern, and the St. Louis Southwestern. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of $3,000,000 and are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property. Bankers are accepting subscriptions at 101¾ and interest.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ex. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
AMERICA
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN 50 STH WAY EVS. 8:15
Matinee To-morrow, $1. 2D EDITION.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913
With ANNE DANCREY. Extra Mat. Columbus Day

48th ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow, 2:15.
TO-DAY By GEORGE BROADHURST and ABRAHAM S. SCHOMER.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Sat., and Mon., Oct. 13.
AT BAY By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St., W. of B'way. TO-NIGHT at 8.
FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL in HAMLET
With GERTRUDE ELLIOTT. Also, Oct. 14, 16; Sat. Mat. 11, 18 Oct.; "Light That Failed," Oct. 9, 10, 11, 17; "Miss and Men," Oct. 13, 15.

COMEDY 41st St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:30.
BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE Extra Mat. Oct. 13.
JOHN BARRYMORE & MARY YOUNG

LYRIC Evs. 8:30. MAT TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1
HER OWN MONEY By MARK SWAN

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
FOR THREE WEEKS
Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2 sharp.
E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
To-day Mat., "If I Were King"; To-night, "Merchant of Venice"; Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., "Macbeth." Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Evs 8:20. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Oct. 13. Matinee To-day. Best Seats, $1.50.
THE Family Cupboard

CASINO Evgs. 8:10. Matinees To-day, Sat. & Mon., Oct. 13.
DE WOLF HOPPER MISS CAPRICE (Lieber Augustin)
With George MacFarlane

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.
Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, Sat & Oct. 13, at 2:30. Mat. To-day Best Seats $1.50.
THE LURE

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS. OPENS TO-M'W EVE.
FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride." "Felice." "The Black Mask." "En Deshabille." "A Pair of White Gloves."

LEW FIELDS Joseph Santley in 44th Street MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, $1. When Dreams Come True Last Week

WEST END Evenings 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15. What Happened to Mary with Olive Wyndham

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day 25c and 50c. SAM BERNARD in 'All for the Ladies'

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evs. at 8:10. Mat. To-day & Sat. & Oct. 13.
JOHN DREW
in J. M. BARRIE'S PLAY THE WILL and C. HADDON CHAMBERS' Comedy The Tyranny of Tears

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. & Oct. 13.
WM. Collier in Richard Harding Davis' new farce "WHO'S WHO?"
"'Tis a Joyous Night."—Shakespeare. "'Tis a Bonny Bra' Play."—Sir Walter Scott.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. T'm'w, Sat. & Oct. 13.
GRACE GEORGE
In J. M. Barrie's Stirring Play, HALF AN HOUR
Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy, THE YOUNGER GENERATION

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. & Oct. 13. "Brilliant—Melody, Comedy, Dance." Eve. Sun.
DONALD BRIAN in the N. Y. and London Musical Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat. & Oct. 13. "Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American.
FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT
SPEC'L COLUMBUS DAY MAT. NEXT MON.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eves 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat. & Oct. 13.
THE FIGHT By RAYMOND HITCHCOCK VEILLERS.

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone Col. 85. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, Sat. & Next Mon.
LONGFELLOW'S EVANGELINE WITH EDNA GOODRICH

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat. & Oct. 13
Richard Carle—Hattie Williams in Victor Herbert's Season's Best Musical Comedy, The Doll Girl

New Amsterdam West 42 St. Evs., 8:15. Mts. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Extra Columbus Day Mat. Next Mon.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in SWEETHEARTS

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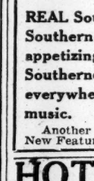

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